The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7425. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1875.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SCANDAL NOT SETTLED.

DISAGREEMENT OF THE TILTON-BEECHER JURY.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN BROOKLYN—THE JURORS STAND NINE FOR BEECHER AND THREE FOR TILTON—STATEMENTS OF THE JURORS—THEIR MODE OF DISCUSSING AND BALLOTING—WHY THEY WERE OUT SO LONG—MR. MOULTON'S DEFIANCE—LARGE MEETING AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH—ADDRESSES BY MR. BEECHER, MR. SHEARMAN, AND OTHERS—PROPOSED INDICTMENT OF TRACY FOR PERJURY.

The trial of the suit of Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher concluded yesterday, the jury being unable to agree upon a verdict. The jurors were occupied eight days in their deliberations, during which time they balloted over fifty times, the average being eight to four, in favor of Beecher. The last ballot stood nine to three, Messrs. Jeffrey, Davis, and Flate voting for the plaintiff. Neither the plaintiff nor defendant were in court at the time the jury were discharged. Mr. Francis D. Moulton has returned to the city, and, in a card to THE TIMES, challenges the lawyers of Mr. Beecher to prosecute him. A very large meeting was held at Plymouth Church in the evening, at which Mr. Beecher, Mr. Shearman, and others spoke. All the speeches referred to the trial and its result.

THE JURY IN COURT.

THE FOREMAN STATES THEIR INABILITY TO AGREE—FORMAL DISCHARGE BY THE JUDGE—ABSENCE OF THE PLAINTIFF AND DEFENDANT—THE JURY NOT INFLUENCED BY THE LOADER-PRICE STORIES—A PLEASANT INTERVIEW IN JUDGE NEILSON'S PRIVATE ROOM.

Before he arose from bed yesterday morning Judge Neilson received a communication from the jury, signed by Foreman Carpenter, saying that it was impossible to agree, and asking for as early a discharge as possible, on the ground that two or three of their number were very ill. Judge Neilson sent back word that he would comply as soon as he could get counsel together. He arrived at the Court-house shortly before 10 o'clock, and immediately dispatched messengers in every direction. At 10:52 Mrs. Beecher entered the Court-house, where she had been preceded by Deacon Fisher, Deacon and Mrs. Howard, Dr. Conant, Ushers Caldwell and Murray and their wives and the latter's daughters, Mr. Shearman's brother and his wife, ex-Postmaster Filkins, of Albany; Brother Moody, Deacon Bigelow, Alderman Whitney, Brother Horatio C. King, Brother Gilbert, Mrs. Bunker, Mrs. Mills, H. S. Mills, Prof. Hart, Prof. Homer B. Sprague, W. B. Barber, Sheriff Williams, Under-Sheriff Daggett, Brother Hutchinson, Brother William B. Smith, Brother Leigh, Samuel Tubbs, of Montclair, N. J.; Edwin A. Studwell, E. C. Fisher, John C. Southwick, and numerous other sympathizing friends. The court-room, with the exception of the gallery, which was reserved for the exclusive use of a photographer, was immediately filled to its utmost capacity by an excited multitude, and there were as many more outside who wanted to get in.

At 11:10 the officers rapped for order and Judge Neilson entered, followed by Judge Porter and Messrs. Abbott, Tracy, Hill, and Morris. Col. Beecher arrived immediately afterward, and took a seat near his mother. Ex-Judge Dikeman came in soon after and mounted the bench beside Judge Neilson. A wait of seven minutes occurred, when the jurors entered quietly and sat in their old places. They looked generally much better than they did on Monday, but Mr. Jeffrey was evidently very ill, and Mr. Case shook as though his nerves were completely unstrung. Mr. Fitter also said he was sick, though his looks belied him. Clerk Mallison formally called the roll amid profound silence, and asked whether the jury had agreed. Foreman Carpenter arose, and in a firm voice expressed his regret that an agreement was impossible. Judge Neilson hoped the jury would carry away with them kindly feelings. He had thought proper on Thursday to pay some respect to the opinion of Juryman Taylor, and that was why he had not discharged them then. He inferred from what they had said that their disagreement was due to no dereliction of duty on his part. He asked whether the so-called new evidence had had any effect upon them. Mr. Carpenter replied that it had not. He had inquired on Friday night particularly to see. Judge Neilson expressed his gratification, and then formally discharged them. Juryman Thyer arose and said he wanted it understood that the jury did not stand eleven to one. Judge Neilson bowed, and requested the jury to remain a moment to be photographed, but Mr. Jeffrey arose and in a weak voice declared his inability to remain a moment longer, whereupon his Honor told the jury to retire if they wished, a permission which was immediately obeyed by the entire twelve.

As they passed out and up stairs to their deliberation room to get their sachels they were followed by a large number of reporters, who pestered them to disclose the secrets of the jury room, but the invariable answer was that they had taken a solemn pledge to divulge nothing that occurred during their deliberations. Juryman Hull was the only one who did not stand by his promise. After he had refused the reporters, Mr. Beecher's adherents approached him, and he gave them all the information they asked, and subsequently, when the editor of a Beecher paper went to him he had no hesitation whatever in giving him full particulars of the incidents of the jury-room in advance of everybody else. An officer held the door so that the reporters could not get into the jury-room until a large bundle of papers and documents that had arrived during the trial had been distributed among the twelve and packed away. Then they came out and separated in the direction of their various homes, still followed by the persistent reporters, except Messrs. Halstead, Whelan, and Fitter, who went into Judge Neilson's private room for the purpose of paying their respects to him and getting their autograph books completed. There they were soon joined by Mr. Shearman and Gen. Tracy, and a long conversation was indulged in. Judge Neilson laughingly summarized all the newspaper reports that have been published during the past eight days, and promised the jurors interesting reading by looking over the back files. Mr. Halstead asked what the news was, adding a particular inquiry as to who was President of the United States. Everybody laughed and studied a long while, and at last Judge Neilson bethought himself of the rifle match, in the details of which the three jurors were very much interested. Mr. Shearman introduced the Loader-Price matter, but the new developments were not touched upon. Mr. Halstead remarked that he had made arrangements to go South in February last. Had he thought that the trial would last so long he would have tried harder to avoid the duty. Somebody asked how the jurors slept. Mr. Fitter said he had not had so little sleep in ten years. Mr. Halstead said that it had been impossible to get anything like a satisfactory sleep; on the second or third night the jury balloted every two hours all night. Mr. Whelan said that they would have come in much sooner if the evidence had been given them when they first asked for it. Judge Neilson spoke of his charge. He said, laughingly, that he had lost the finest opportunity of his life. It would have taken him a week or more to deliver all his views on the topics of the day and all his cherished pet notions, but he had been afraid that the jury would not have appreciated them, so he confined himself to the case. He had seriously had an idea of going into the different peculiarities of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, and had spent a couple of days over it; but then it occurred to him that they had heard enough of such stuff, so he threw it and all other extraneous matters overboard, just as the Captain of a ship in a storm throws his surplus cargo into the sea. All sorts of stupidity appeared to him while he was forming his charge. His Honor added sentimentally, "Gentlemen, your disagreement is now being borne on the wings of electricity from Maine to California. It is the event of to-day. To-morrow it will be forgotten. We are making records on the sand. The next moment a wave comes and washes them out." Some discussion then ensued as to whether it would be possible to find a jury who could agree in such a case. Messrs. Halstead, Fitter and Whelan were decidedly of the opinion that it would not, even if the jury were composed of ladies, although his Honor warmly upheld the equality of capability of the fair sex with that of his own, instancing several cases within his own knowledge. He asked Mr. Shearman what he proposed to do now in the matter of a new trial. The little lawyer answered that he did not know; he would have to consult with his associates before deciding. Toward the end of the interview Usher Murray entered and appealed to the jurors to correct the stories that had been afloat about his alleged attempts to tamper with the jury. Mr. Fitter promptly said he would vindicate him from anything of the kind.

Neither the plaintiff nor defendant was in court during the proceedings. Mr. Tilton entered just as the jurors were leaving. He had been waiting in Judge Morris' office all the morning. Mr. Beecher was at his Peekskill farm. Judge Neilson received letters yesterday from Judge Voorhis, of the Court of Appeals, and Mr. Thompson, editor of the *Albany Law Journal*, complimenting him on the admirable appropriateness of his charge. He feels very much elated at such high indorsements, but is also very much chagrined that there was not an agreement. He says, however, that had he made his charge ten times as long as he did it would not to any extent have had any effect upon the character of the disagreement.

JURY-ROOM EXPERIENCES.

NARRATIVE OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE JURORS—STATEMENTS OF MESSRS. CARPENTER, DAVIS, TAYLOR, AND OTHERS—FIFTY-TWO BALLOTS TAKEN.

To the persistent queries of the reporters the jurors at first absolutely refused to give any information, alleging that they had passed a resolution to keep their deliberations secret. A large number of the jurors, however, did not persevere for any length of time in their silence, and before an hour had elapsed nearly half of them were in a communicative mood. Juror Davis said that the final ballot stood nine for Beecher to three for Tilton. Juryman Taylor admitted that they stood nine to three; so did Juryman Fitter and Juryman Hull, the minority for Tilton, they said, consisting of Jeffrey, Davis, and Flete. Another juror stated that at one time they stood six for Beecher and six for Tilton, and later seven for Beecher and five for Tilton.

STATEMENT OF MR. HULL.

Juryman Hull furnished to a reporter last evening a complete narrative of the proceedings in the jury-room. Refreshing his memory from time to time by reference to a written memorandum he had made in the jury-room, he said, when they went out to deliberate they did nothing until after they had dined. After that they at once set about electing a foreman. There was some talk but no dispute as to who should be chosen, Mr. Thyer heading a minority in favor of holding by the established custom of nominating the first juror sworn in to that dignity. Finally, Chester Carpenter was unanimously elected foreman by a show of hands, and still later, by the same mode, Mr. Jeffrey was appointed clerk, and Messrs. Hull and Halstead, tellers. They then fell to discussing the evidence, which was a matter of considerable dispute, the jury being unable to agree in regard to the force of certain parts of it, and there being no means at hand to settle who was right or wrong. The debate was at times exceedingly lively, for though they strove to be parliamentary, they were not strictly so. The balloting commenced at 3:30 P. M. and was continued until nearly 4 o'clock on the following morning, a ballot being taken on an average once an hour till that time. The first ballot showed that the jury stood four for the plaintiff and eight for defendant. As morning broke some of the jury began to feel the want of sleep, and so several of them lay down and slept for a few hours. Their mode of deliberation was as follows: One or another would read a statement or make a speech; then there would be some debating, and then a ballot would be taken. The last ballot taken at daylight showed that the jury stood precisely as they did at first, viz., 8 to 4. The voting papers were all cast into Hull's hat and afterward counted out by the tellers. The voting varied little the first night; once or twice only it stood 9 to 3 and 7 to 5. On Friday, after eating breakfast, they went to work again, but with little difference either in result or procedure. During this day, which was an excessively warm one, an ice-cream dealer on Fulton street, Mr. Denham, sent them a present of ice-cream. During the afternoon they relaxed their efforts somewhat on account of the heat. Their main trouble at this time was with the evidence and its bearing on the issue. In order to settle some of the questions in dispute Mr. Jeffrey, the clerk, forwarded a request to the Judge to get the evidence of Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. Moulton and Beecher, but his Honor returned word that the counsel would not consent to their having it. That evening, to the agreeable surprise and comfort of the jurors, they were taken to Judge McCue's room to pass the night. After admiring their new quarters for some time they resumed their deliberations, balloting at intervals. They continued at work till nearly 3 o'clock in the morning with, as formerly, no change in the result of the vote. By that hour all of them were tired out, and they variously disposed of themselves for the night. Mr. Carpenter napped in the Judge's chair, Mr. Hull took a law-book for a pillow, Case slept on one of the tables, Halstead in the jury-box. Some continued the discussion, and Juryman Thyer, who on several occasions contributed in no small degree to their amusement, spent the night in singing and dancing. The last ballot was taken at 4 A. M., several of the jurors having to be awakened to cast their votes.

On Saturday morning, after an early breakfast, they resumed work. The discussions were lively, but the ballots showed no change. That evening they retired about 9 o'clock. Another question was put as to how they contrived to amuse themselves. "Oh," said Mr. Hull, "we told stories, sang, and I started what I called the jury game, which is similar to the English game of "Morriss." There was little variation in the programme on Saturday. They breakfasted early, discussed and balloted at as rare intervals, as on the previous day. They retired between 10 and 11 P. M. On Sunday, by general consent, all discussions and balloting were suspended. Some of their number, however, talked over the case in a private way. During the day Juror Whelan read from the Bible and the others listened. They retired about 10 P. M. On Monday morning they resumed work with discussions. A ballot or two were also taken. After dinner there was more debating and balloting, and finally they went to bed about 11 P. M. The vote varied greatly on Monday, but Mr. Hull said that the cause of its variation was due to a desire on the part of the majority to testify to their good feeling toward the minority by casting votes for the plaintiff. As the jury were still groping in the dark in regard to the evidence, they determined to make another effort to obtain it, and on Tuesday, after breakfast, a messenger was sent for the evidence, which finally reached them in the afternoon. Little was done until it arrived. For two hours the jurors devoted themselves to a study of the evidence. There was some discussion, but no more voting that day.

On Wednesday, after breakfast, the balloting was resumed, sometimes three ballots being taken in succession. The votes were always taken on the main issue. After each ballot the discussion was resumed with warmth. The points in dispute were the letters principally, and then the evidence of Beecher versus Mr. and Mrs. Moulton. The debate was kept up till about midnight. Early on Thursday the jury sent word to the Judge that they could not agree. Before they did so they took another ballot, which showed that they stood 9 to 3. The Judge informed them that he would call them into court whenever the counsel arrived. The jury subsequently came into court and were sent back.

After the Judge sent the jury back to deliberate, they simply waited in their room without discussing the matter. Mr. Hull said it was no use; they had all made up their minds, and no more could be done. At 4 o'clock they sent a communication to the Judge, stating they could not agree; but his Honor, much to their chagrin, went off and left them locked up for the night. Nearly all of them had concluded they would be discharged yesterday at 4 P. M., and it was a bitter disappointment. Mr. Hull sent a personal message complaining of the hardship of having to sleep on the bare floor, as some of their number were ill, but Judge Neilson only made answer that they could have what bedding they wished from his house. Before retiring for the night, which they did at 10 o'clock, one more vote was taken, and the result was 9 for Beecher, 3 for Tilton.

After breakfast yesterday morning the jury took the last of the fifty-two ballots which they had cast in all. The result again was 9 for the defendant, 3 for the plaintiff.

In answer to a question as to why he spoke to the Judge during Mr. Beach's summing up, Mr. Hull said: "I did it entirely on my own prompting, and Mr. Carpenter and several others afterward thanked me for what I did on that occasion."

At this moment a carriage drove up to Mr. Hull's door. Its occupants were Deacon Bigelow, Usher Murray, and Mrs. Murray, the latter a constant companion of Mrs. Beecher of late. Before the two gentlemen descended they called out "Hallo, Hull!" a salutation to which Mr. Hull responded. The gentlemen then went into the parlor, but on observing three reporters in the room, Messrs. Bigelow and Murray seemed abashed, but explained that they had come to shake an honest man by the hand. Mr. Murray then shook Hull by both hands with ardor.

STATEMENT OF FOREMAN CARPENTER.

Shortly after the jury was discharged, the foreman, Mr. Chester Carpenter, left the court-house and took a Fulton avenue car for his residence in Van Buren street. After passing down Fulton avenue a few blocks, Prof. Homer B. Sprague got in the car and took a seat beside him. In conversation with Mr. Sprague, he said that the jury had passed a resolution before leaving the jury-room by which each juror bound himself not to divulge the secrets of their deliberations. He stated, however, to Mr. Sprague that so far as he was concerned he believed that Mr. Beecher was not guilty. A TIMES reporter had an interview with Mr. Carpenter subsequently, when the following conversation occurred:

Reporter—Mr. Carpenter, I should like very much to ascertain from you any information respecting your deliberations that you may feel at liberty to communicate.

Mr. Carpenter—We pledged ourselves before leaving the jury-room to keep everything secret.

Reporter—One of the jurors has already stated that the jury stood nine to three.

Mr. Carpenter—Well, if he thought proper to violate his pledge I have nothing to say to it, but I cannot say anything as to what took place in the jury room.

Reporter—Is there nothing which you can have no scruple about communicating? Can you not tell how the ballots were taken?

Mr. Carpenter—We took the ballots regularly every hour for the first day or two. Afterward we took them every two hours, and sometimes every three hours. Meantime we were engaged in discussing the case. We kept up a discussion during the whole time, and I worked very hard to bring about an agreement; but after the first three or four days I began to lose all hope of bringing round the minority. What was the opinion outside as to the jury agreeing?

Reporter—Except among the friends of Mr. Beecher, the general opinion was that there would be a disagreement. Did you keep up the discussion on Sunday?

Mr. Carpenter—No; I was anxious that we should not do anything on Sunday, and so were several other jurors. It was therefore unanimously agreed that all business should be dropped on Sunday.

Reporter—A great many rumors were circulated as to attempts being made to communicate with the jury after they had retired. Was there any foundation for these stories?

Mr. Carpenter—None whatever. Such statements were entirely false.

Reporter—Was it your wish that the jury should pledge themselves to secrecy?

Mr. Carpenter—It was not; I did not want to be muzzled, and fought an hour against those restrictions.

Reporter—Did you hear anything about the explosion of the Loader affidavits before the jury was discharged?

Mr. Carpenter—Not a word. But I was surprised when the Judge called our attention to these affidavits when we came into Court on Thursday, and remarked, on returning to the jury room, that it was rather strange he should have laid so much stress upon a subject which had not occupied our attention at all.

Reporter—What did you think of the Judge's charge?

Mr. Carpenter—It was very impartial and was a great help to us.

Reporter—Were any of the jurors ill while you were locked up?

Mr. Carpenter—Mr. Flate, Mr. Taylor, and myself were very sick part of the time. I was ill for five days.

Reporter—Were the jury anxious to be discharged?

Mr. Carpenter—They were all very anxious to be discharged with the exception of Mr. Taylor. He was for holding out longer, and so would I have been willing to be locked up for a month were it not that I felt very ill, and did not think the jury could ever be brought to an agreement. I think it was a very honest jury, and, while I held one opinion of the case, I fully conceded the right to others to take a different view.

Reporter—Have you any objection to state your own opinion?

Mr. Carpenter—Not the slighest. I was for Mr. Beecher from the commencement, and I am so still.

STATEMENT OF MR. DAVIS.

A TIMES reporter called yesterday afternoon on Mr. William H. Davis, of No. 662 De Kalb avenue. Mr. Davis, who is a real estate owner, and in religious views an Episcopalian, is a short, well-built man with dark eyes and hair, and a frank, intelligent manner. In conversation he expresses himself in a clear, straightforward style, animated, but without prejudice. Mr. Davis, while reticent as to the standing of his companions on the jury, stated without hesitation that he had voted for Tilton from the start, not from any personal liking for the man, but because the evidence against Mr. Beecher was too overwhelming to admit of a doubt as to his guilt. As far as his personal preferences went, he was a Beecher man, and had the proof against the defendant consisted merely of Tilton's testimony and that of Joseph Richards and Kate Carey, he would have voted for Mr. Beecher's acquittal without leaving his seat. The evidence of Mr. and Mrs. Moulton, and the letters, together with Mr. Beecher's signal "breakdown" under the cross-examination, had convinced him that the story told by the prosecution was true. He had often listened with great pleasure to Mr. Beecher's preaching, and in the days previous to the trial had entertained a high respect for the life and teachings of the defendant. No one had felt more deeply than he the loss which the downfall of such a man would involve, and it was only with the utmost reluctance that he had opposed his acquittal. It was no fault of the jury that they had not reached a verdict. They had worked hard upon the case, and used every legitimate means to bring about a unanimous conclusion. The ballotings, of which there were between fifty and sixty, had varied considerably, especially during the first few days. At one time the jury were evenly divided, and at others the number of votes for Tilton was reduced to less than three. On the first day it was proposed by the jurors in the Beecher interest not to allow the production of any of the evidence in the case, not even of the notes taken by their own number. This was opposed by the jurors for the plaintiff, who thought that the evidence and the Judge's charge would materially assist them in their labors. For some time the issue was in doubt, but at length the majority consented. Throughout the entire eight days nothing of moment occurred to mar the general good feeling. At times the debate grew warm and animated, but nothing like acrimony was visible. Foreman Carpenter had acted from first to last in perfect fairness and good faith, and though firmly fixed in his opinion, showed an equal respect for the opinions of others. Toward the close, when it became plain that an agreement was impossible, the jurors relinquished their exertions to convince each other, and for the last day or two the condition of affairs remained unchanged. The jury would undoubtedly have been discharged on Thursday, had it not been for the action of Juryman Taylor in demanding further time. Mr. Davis added that, in his opinion, it was unfair to blame the jury for staying out so long. The case was one of unusual magnitude, wide-spread interest, and both himself and his colleagues thought that they should not part without exhausting every reasonable and proper means to secure a verdict.

STATEMENT OF MR. TAYLOR.

A TIMES reporter called at the residence of Mr. John F. Taylor, No. 56 Boerum street, E. D., yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of obtaining his version of the cause of the disagreement of the jury. Mr. Taylor stated that the jury stood nine to three yesterday morning, when the final ballot was taken. They had never at any time stood seven to five. Their average had been eight to four in favor of the defendant. He believed that if the jury had been kept out a while longer a verdict would have been reached. Mr. Carpenter, he said, was very anxious to leave, and several other jurors were also in apparent haste to be released from confinement. The affidavit of Loader was not known to the jury before their discharge. Counsel for plaintiff had referred to it before they went out, but no names had been mentioned. Mr. Taylor said his reasons for believing that a verdict would ultimately be reached arose from the fact that the disputed points in the testimony had not been taken up, and the bearing each juror put upon them ventilated. Mr. Davis had refused to go into any debate upon the particular meanings up to Thursday evening. Mr. Taylor said he did not believe they had exhausted all the resources at their command. The jury were all physically weak after their long confinement, as, he said, only one of their number had a mattress to sleep on, Mr. Whelan, who provided one on the first night they were locked up, and had used it ever since. The reason why they remained out so long was that they had no reliable data to go by. They were very much surprised and annoyed at the refusal of Judge Neilson, in the first instance, to send them a copy of his charge, and were much gratified at the receipt of the charge and subsequently a printed copy of the testimony. The views of counsel had been read and set aside, and the points of the charge, with comments by the Judge, formed the basis of their deliberations.

The statements of Messrs. Jeffrey, McMurn, Whelan, Case, Fitter, and Flate, do not add to the narrative above given.

PROPOSED INDICTMENT OF MR. TRACY FOR PERJURY.

A TIMES reporter ascertained last night, on the best authority, that the next movement on the part of Mr. Tilton will be to indict Gen. Tracy for perjury, upon the ground that Mr. Tilton, Mr. Moulton, and Mr. Woodruff distinctly stated to him that the charge against Mr. Beecher was adultery, while he swore on the witness-stand that it had reference to improper proposals only. Mr. Tilton has been advised to take this step by counsel who have had nothing to do with the trial, and it is believed that proceedings will be taken in the matter without delay.

MR. MOULTON'S CHALLENGE TO BEECHER.

HE RETURNS TO BROOKLYN AND DEFIES HIS OPPONENTS TO ARREST HIM—HIS CONNECTION WITH THE LOADER CASE—MR. MOULTON AND MR. JEFFREY NOT ACQUAINTED.

A reporter of THE TIMES called on Mr. Moulton last evening and learned how he came to be in town at this crisis. He had been absent for two weeks and returned to Boston from Manchester, where he learned that the Beecher party had signified or hinted that they would arrest him on the libel suit whenever he returned to Brooklyn. Feeling perfectly safe so far as that matter concerned him, he determined to afford them what seemed to be a desired opportunity, and he came back to Brooklyn and issued the following card:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The New-York *Tribune*, a paper in the interests of Henry Ward Beecher, publishes this morning the following paragraph:

"The evidence of Joseph M. Pearsall in the Loader case, reported in full elsewhere, so seriously implicates Francis D. Moulton in the manufacture of the false affidavits of Price and Loader that the counsel for Mr. Beecher have already taken steps to indict him for conspiracy as well as subornation of perjury, and will make application to go before the next Grand Jury. If Mr. Moulton should return to Brooklyn before the Grand Jury meets he will be arrested and an examination be had preliminary to the action by the Grand Jury."

A judicial examination of the origin of the Price-Loader affidavits, and of my connection with them, is exactly the thing I desire.

Accordingly I have returned to Brooklyn to meet the menace of Mr. Beecher's minions, and I hereby challenge and defy them to institute their threatened proceedings. FRANCIS D. MOULTON,

No. 124 Montague street, Brooklyn, July 2, 1875.

Speaking on this subject last night he said: "There is a libel suit pending against me on an indictment found against me last Fall, when Mr. Beecher returned from the Twin Mountain House. On this my counsel will immediately move for a trial, and I now challenge the other side to let it go on. I say they dare not. My opinion is that they will enter a *nolle pros.* rather than let that indictment come to trial."

Then referring to the Loader case and subornation of perjury, Mr. Moulton said: "When it comes to indictments for perjury or subornation of perjury, I feel assured it will happen that the first indictment will be found not to be against me."

Then Mr. Moulton referred to his connection with the Loader and Price affidavits, and spoke literally as follows:

"I never saw Loader or Price until the day the affidavits were made. On that day, at the request of Mr. Morris, one of Tilton's counsel, I went to New-York, between 11 and 12 o'clock, for Gen. Pryor, whom Judge Morris wanted for consultation. At 12:30 I returned to the office of Judge Morris with Gen. Pryor, and Judge Morris, who was in the City Court, was sent for, and came to the office soon after. I was then introduced for the first time to Mr. Loader, who went into Judge Morris' private office with Gen. Pryor, a clerk of Judge Morris, and Pearsall. I asked Gen. Pryor if there would be any impropriety in my listening to the story of Loader, and Gen. Pryor said 'No.' We went in, and Loader proceeded to give Gen. Pryor the statement contained in the affidavit published. But the clerk not having had the necessary experience, Gen. Pryor said that he himself would take the statement. I offered, as a matter of courtesy, to do the writing for him, which he permitted, Loader making the statement, Pryor simply putting it into proper form and I doing the writing. Thus it happened that I wrote a portion of the affidavit of Loader. After the writing was finished, it was read as written to Mr. Loader in presence of General Pryor, and subsequently copied by the clerk of Morris & Pearsall, and the copy was compared with the original and read to Mr. Loader. Thus it was signed and sworn to by Mr. Loader.

After Loader's affidavit had been made, Price was called, and for the first time I was introduced to him and the affidavit of Loader was read to him, and he concurred in it so far as he was concerned. Then he made his statement to Gen. Pryor, who put it into proper form while I wrote. This statement was read to Price and copied by Judge Morris' clerk, and was compared with the original, which was read to Price and then signed and sworn to by him. Gen. Pryor cautioned both Loader and Price as to the seriousness and responsibility which they assumed in making the affidavits, and of the consequences which would ensue if they were in any respect untrue, and in the full understanding of this responsibility of their oaths they swore to the truth of their statements. Gen. Pryor had never seen either of the men before."

Mr. Moulton positively asserted that there was no truth in the report that he was intimately acquainted with Juryman Jeffries, and that the latter was under pecuniary obligations to him. Said he: "I had no acquaintance with Mr. Jeffrey at all before he was accepted as a juryman. Since that time I have bowed to him, I think, twice, as I have to others of the jury when they have first bowed to me. The stories that I have walked arm-in-arm with him in the street, and that I have crossed the ferry in his company are false."

A CENTENNIAL IN CAMBRIDGE, MASS., TO-DAY.

BOSTON, July 2.—To-morrow is the one hundredth anniversary of the time when Gen. Washington, commissioned by the Colonial Congress, assumed command of the gathering army of 20,000 patriots, and began in good earnest the perilous labors which ended some eight years later in securing the independence of the thirteen colonies. The occasion of this significant event will be celebrated by the people of Cambridge with a salute, procession, dinner, oration, poem, an entertainment for the children, and a grand concert in the evening. The public and many of the private buildings will be decorated with the national colors, and in the evening the Common will be brilliantly illuminated.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

CONCORD, N. H., July 2.—The late Senatorial controversy was prominently before the Legislature to-day. In the Senate the Republican minority presented their protest against the former protest of the majority.

In the House, Mr. Hatch, of Portsmouth, on behalf of the Democratic minority in that body, presented a long protest against the action of the Republican majority in protesting against the action of the Governor and Council. Each party condemns the action of the other as subversive of constitutional rights.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 2.—Gov. Tilden has commuted the sentence of Daniel Doran, who was to be executed at Lockport, to imprisonment for life. Doran will be removed to State Prison at Auburn on Monday.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 2.—The Republican State Central Committee met here to-day. Major A. Wilson Norris, of Harrisburg, was elected Secretary, and Gen. H. H. Bingham, of Philadelphia, Treasurer. After the appointment of several permanent committees, and the selection of Harrisburg as the head-quarters of the State Central Committee, the committee adjourned. Russell Errett was chosen Chairman of the Committee on Organization.

LONG BRANCH.

GUESTS ARRIVING RAPIDLY—OPENING OF THE THROUGH RAILROAD POSTPONED A WEEK—THE RACES AT MONMOUTH PARK—ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 2.—The season has fairly opened, and the influx of visitors is increasing daily. All the trains arriving here to-day were behind time in consequence of the immense number of visitors to the Branch. Hops were given this evening at the West End, Ocean, and Metropolitan Hotels, and at the Mansion House. They were all well attended.

Hon. Zach. Chandler was a guest of President Grant to-day, and this evening took the train for New-York. The opening of the New-York and Long Branch Railroad, all rail route, was postponed this morning for one week in consequence of an accident to the hydraulic pump for raising the Raritan draw-bridge, preparatory to turning.

The annual race meeting at Monmouth Park commences to-morrow. All the events have large entries, and it is fair to anticipate capital running. There is a vast deal of speculation on the Jersey Derby Stakes, and the dash of two and a half miles for the Monmouth Cup. In the latter race Preakness, Ballankeel, Aaron Pennington, Acrobat, Wildidle, and two or three others, will probably start. The track is in excellent condition. The following prominent persons arrived to-day, and registered at the Ocean Hotel:

Ignacio Mariscal, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic; Major George K. Otis, Col. Benjamin Halliday, California; Judge John McKeon; Major Thomas Falls, Shanghai; Hon. H. L. Drake; Capt. Oscar Coles, South Carolina; Col. Charles S. Spencer; Hon. A. J. Spencer; Col. C. M. Smith, Illinois; Capt. Humphreyville, United States Army; Major W. S. Worth, United States Army; Gen. J. D. Stevenson; Gen. James Sullivan, Maryland; Hon. M. C. Galtra, Illinois; S. De Cordova; Col. James M. Bennett, Philadelphia; Hon. A. J. Rogers; Potter Palmer, Chicago; Col. B. W. Allen, Col. B. W. Blanchard, O. H. Tobey, Major George S. Leland, and Capt. J. B. Lewis.

At the West End are Gov. E. W. McCook, of Colorado; Admiral Alden; Commodore Garrison; ex-Gov. Alexander R. Shepherd, of Washington; Gen. J. H. Robinson, Jr., Kentucky; Dr. W. H. Lewis; Hon. J. Duffy, Philadelphia; Hon. Heister Clymer, Hon. R. B. Mackay, Philadelphia; ex-Sheriff William R. Leeds, Philadelphia; Hon. J. B. Chaffee; Gen. J. B. Boyd, United States Army; Commodore Rogers, United States Navy; Hon. Russell Sage, Hon. John Clayton; Gen. H. H. Bingham, ex-Gov. William H. Yale, Minnesota; Hon. Richard Schell, Judge Roosevelt, Hon. Wayne McVeagh; Bishops Corrigan, Newark; Dr. Wm. Henry Lewis; Hon. Washington Booth, Baltimore; Gov. Bowie, Maryland; Mr. Lawrence Jerome; Admiral Scott, United States Navy; Lieut. Scott, United States Army; Police Commissioner Disbecker, Judge R. S. Green, J. F. Tracy, Hon. Felix O'Rourke, Dr. A. V. Crosby, Hon. Geo. F. Peabody, and Hon. C. A. Monell.

The following are at the Howland House; Gov. S. J. Tilden, Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., Gen. Van Vleit, Hon. Thos. A. Scott, Hon. A. J. Cassatt, Mrs. Gen. Halleck; Dr. Hall, of Trenton; John Burr, Jr., and Dr. Townsend.

The Hon. Leon Abbett, of New-Jersey; Gen. E. G. Marshall, United States Army; Hon. David A. Nagle, and Dr. D. Desna are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Fully 2,000 people arrived at the Branch this evening. All the hotels have received large accessions.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

CRITICAL STATE OF AFFAIRS AT MATAMORAS.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 2.—Advices received by Lieut. Gen. Sheridan from Brownsville, Texas, this morning, indicate a critical state of affairs at Matamoras, and a conflict to-day between the citizens and Mexican soldiers as imminent. All business houses in Matamoras are closed and armed citizens are gathering, threatening to take Cortina from the soldiers, who, the Vice Consul thinks, are not strong enough to prevent the rescue.

AN ORDER TO SHOOT CORTINA IN CASE OF AN ATTEMPT TO RESCUE HIM.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 2.—A special dispatch to the Galveston *News* from Brownsville, Texas, says an order has been published that Cortina shall be shot in case an attempt is made to rescue him. Judge Costillo and wife, Cortina, and fourteen others are prisoners. A general order prohibits the assembling of groups or hostile demonstrations. All the public places are closed. Outside of Matamoras the people are reported to be arming themselves, arms having been smuggled out. It is reported that a gun-boat is coming to the mouth of the Rio Grande to carry Cortina to Vera Cruz.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 3—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest on the South and Middle Atlantic coasts, and lowest in the Lower Missouri Valley. Generally warmer, cloudy weather has prevailed from Tennessee to Ohio, the upper lakes and the North-west, with rain areas and south to east winds. Clear and decidedly warm weather in the Gulf States. Occasionally very light rain has fallen in the South Atlantic and Middle States. The Missouri River has continued slowly falling below Omaha. The Mississippi slowly rising below St. Louis.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, lower barometer, south-westerly to south-easterly winds and decidedly warm, partly cloudy weather will prevail, except cooler weather and possibly light rains in the former.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the lake region, falling barometer, southerly to easterly winds, warmer, generally cloudy weather, and rain areas.

For the Upper Mississippi and the Lower Missouri Valleys, cloudy weather and rain areas, followed by westerly winds, rising barometer, and slightly cooler clearing weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, winds shifting to easterly and southerly, cool, partly cloudy weather, and possibly light rains in the former.

The Mississippi River will continue slowly rising below St. Louis, and the Missouri slowly falling below Omaha.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Frederick Osborn, aged seventeen years, was drowned yesterday afternoon in the Hudson, near Garrison's, while bathing.

Mr. Broughton, the new manager of the Great Western Railway, has arrived at Hamilton, Ont.

Three young men in Milton County, Ga., while in a field thrashing wheat, were struck by lightning and instantly killed.

North-eastern Pennsylvania will celebrate the ninety-ninth anniversary of independence in the City of Carbondale on Monday, July 5. Hon. Schuyler Colfax will deliver the oration.

A telegram from Key West reports one death and three new cases of yellow fever there yesterday. The present atmospheric indications are unfavorable.

A meeting of the soldiers of the late war was held in Philadelphia last night to consider the question of erecting a monument in Fairmount Park in honor of the late Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher.

The revenue officers of Philadelphia have seized the tobacco and snuff warehouse of Henry Mehl & Co., and taken the proprietors into custody. The accused are charged with having removed snuff from their factory unstamped and improperly packed.

Mail advices state that the entire village of Meridian, Jefferson County, Neb., was totally destroyed by a tornado on last Saturday. Alexandria, a small town in the same county, was also badly damaged. There was no loss of life.

The steam-ship Vindicator, of the Providence Line, arrived at Philadelphia yesterday, with the first section of the Observatory to be erected on the Centennial grounds. It consists of eight sections. Others will arrive from Boston as speedily as possible. The Observatory is of galvanized boiler plate.

Mr. Longfellow's poem, to be read on the 7th inst. at Bowdoin College, will be published in the August number of *Harper's Magazine* the day after its delivery. It will occupy five pages of *Harper*. The title, "Morituri Salutamus," conveys Mr. Longfellow's recognition of the impressive circumstances which have led him to write the poem, and which will render it the most memorable literary effort of the Commencement season.

MR. BEECHER'S TALK.

A PLYMOUTH CHURCH DEMONSTRATION.

THE PREACHER SPEAKS OF THE TRIAL AS IT REGARDS THE CHURCH—ITS MEMBERS THANKED FOR THEIR PATIENCE—THEIR SYMPATHY AND CONSIDERATION WITHOUT PARALLEL—THE FUTURE ACTION OF THE CHURCH FORESHADOWED.

At 7:30 o'clock last evening Plymouth lecture-room was filled to overflowing. Solid masses of men and women filled all the open doorways, and even the lobbies, and extended out upon the sidewalk. Hundreds crowded the staircases, content to receive a word or two through the windows, and the strangers' gallery was packed. In no instance during the progress of the trial was there ever before such an immense attendance. Nobody, however, who had any connection with the scandal, outside of members of the church were present. Mrs. Beecher, Dr. Edward Beecher, and Col. Harry Beecher and his wife were the only members of the Pastor's family who were visible. The pastoral table was completely covered with small bouquets of flowers, the offerings of members. Among the rest was a large basket of roses and a small glass globe filled with flowers and live crickets, for good luck. It was covered at the top to prevent the escape of those insects who chirped merrily. Brother Shearman was in a state of extreme nervousness, and was continually shouting absurd orders. At 7:30 he called out to Deacon Howard to "Bring him in." "Who?" queried the astonished Deacon, "Mr. Beecher. Bring him in, Bring him in," impatiently repeated Brother Shearman. Deacon Howard leaned back again in his chair, muttering "What's the use when he ain't coming before 8 o'clock."

At 7:54 a ripple of applause, which soon deepened into a roar, announced Mr. Beecher's appearance. He looked in better health and spirits, if possible, than at any time during the past year. As he mounted the platform the applause again broke forth, continuing for some minutes. Mr. Beecher did not notice the demonstration, but walked quietly to his chair and began an examination of the flowers. At 7:55 he gave out the 397th hymn, commencing:

Oh, Lord! how happy should we be
If we could cast our care on Thee;
If we from self could rest,
And feel at heart that one above,
In perfect wisdom, perfect love,
Is working for the best.

After the singing Mr. Beecher asked Brother Shearman to pray. The latter complied in a long and eloquent invocation, full of thanks to God for making the brethern without fear of anything in His presence. "We know Thee," he said, "by our troubles and struggles as well as by our peace and joy; by the hours of darkness of our sins as well as by our very sins themselves. Not merely do we thank Thee that the dark hours have passed, but for the darkness. When others thought we must mourn and despair, we were happy and had joy and peace. We thank Thee for all through which Thou hast brought us. We thank Thee for our past prosperity. We thank Thee for Thy beloved servant, our Pastor, and for the confidence we have had in him. We thank Thee for the blessed privilege of suffering with him. When he was belied we also were belied. When others would have trampled upon him we also were trampled upon. We thank Thee that Thou hast permitted us to help him drink his cup. We know it has been good for him. Oh! Lord help us to be worthy of these privileges. Make us worthy of him. May we love him more than ever before. In what has been revealed in him how much has been revealed to us of Thee. Fit us for the work that still lies before us. May we never lack courage nor zeal; nor at the same time, patience and forbearance. Vindicate those who yet remain under a cloud." The 381st hymn was then sung, beginning:

"Love, Love, on earth appears;
The wretched throng his way."

Dr. White then, at the request of Mr. Beecher, offered a prayer, thanking God for having spared the Pastor. The 898th hymn was then sung, commencing:

"Nearer, my God, to Thee."

After settling himself in his chair and pondering a moment, Mr. Beecher said: I do not propose to say anything to-night on the great subject that fills all our hearts, in so far as it relates to myself, but it is borne on me to say something as regards the church; and I would not feel as though I had discharged my duty or shown a proper regard for love and justice if I did not, before leaving for the Summer, speak some words I have in my heart to say, and all the more because this beloved church has been so little understood and so rashly spoken of by those who, though profoundly ignorant, have been extremely voluble. I don't blame those whose professional business it is to make out the best case of special pleading they can; nor such as have represented this church with eloquent ignorance. Nor do I wish to blame those either who know what church life is, though the representations begotten of such knowledge should have sympathized with their better feelings of church life. My own judgment, unwarped by passion or passionate admiration, the fruit of long years of acquaintance, is that by the blessing of God there has been brought together in a spirit of unity, a spirit of co-operation of labor, a body of men and women such as has been rarely paralelled. Not deficient in intellect, not deficient in worldly wisdom, not deficient in executive force, not deficient in personality; on the other hand remarkable rather for distinct individuality and solitary power of will, I believe that this church cohered and dwelt in unity, such as has seldom been experienced in the world. And though we have that as a result of your common affection for your Pastor, this is by no means the entire or even the only moving cause.

UNION OF THE CONGREGATION.

I believe there is as much humility, as much consecration to the Lord Jesus Christ, as great a desire to live holily as there ever was in so large a number, and that your unity has been consentaneous of this religious feeling. Nay, so far from there being any clanship, any unreasoning enthusiasm around your chief, there has been a tendency the other way—a tendency not always wisely developed, but honestly begotten. There has been a fear of man-worship, of a giving up of one's thoughts to the keeping of a single man, that has held many aloof who would otherwise have joined you. But in spite of all such feelings, there has been—and quite independent of any personality of your Pastor—begotten by the Holy Ghost a deep and increasing religious life, and that has been the secret power of this church. That is how for two years, after long and great prosperity, when there were a great many reasons why there was danger to your pride and vanity of a spiritual sort, when God put you into the furnace and tied you, you came out refined as gold—tried not by afflictions simply, of the household, or by the ordinary infirmities of life, but, in your own selves, in your self life—each one by the strongest feelings of generosity and Christ nature of sympathy for others. And my earnest desire, my one thought, has been that the church should come out victorious, not by the consent of spectators, not in the sight of men, who must necessarily look upon us with superficial eyes, but by God; and it seems to me that this must make the church so much the more precious to Him whose name it bears, Jesus Christ. Through this trouble which you have had you must work out Christ's likeness in you. If, by the indwelling of God you would become rich, you must make prominent the spirit of peace and gentleness.

I don't propose—I never have, I never shall—and I do not proclaim any charity that is inconsistent with truth, or the steps that may be necessary for the vindication of truth; but nothing sours so quickly as the milk of truth—nothing turns bitter so soon as the honey of justice. And what is required by justice, and all other works behind which men intrench their passions? While I would not fritter away the distinction between right and wrong, and would keep sharp those rules by which conduct must needs be regulated; on the other hand, we must minister in the spirit of the inspired Apostle, "Speaking the truth in love." No man can be just toward a delinquent who hates him; no man, even in coldness, can judge correctly any human being. To all who have wronged you

you must carry a feeling that shall be better than theirs. If you have been tried to any purpose, it must appear in the manly judgment of one whose mainspring is Divine kindness. If our Model, right in the midst of His crucifixion, without waiting for penitence or confession or prayers, prayed, "Father, forgive them; they know not what they do," how much more ought you to be able to speak from the fullness of your hearts and say, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." Some may have been blinded by zeal, or may have acted from wounded pride, or selfish sympathy. Admit that they have been wicked, or only wickedly weak! No matter what their reason may have been, your duty, first of all, is to say of those who have injured you, "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do." If you cherish anger and unforgiveness; if your hand longs to hold the rod; if you desire to speak in bitterness, that is not the right spirit. You have not been tried enough. As long as the flax is stiff it is not ready to be woven. Nor until all the wood is out of it can it be made into cloth. So again, without taking from truth its rights, I repeat that your discrimination ought to be operated in a larger spirit of Christian charity. In the first place, use your tongues wisely and gently—and often there is no severity like gentleness. You will probably never again have such an opportunity of preaching the Gospel as long as you live. The Israelites crossed the Red Sea but once. We have got through and are safe on the other side, while Pharaoh's chariot wheels are still tugging in the mud. [Laughter.]

Nothing is so acceptable to Christ as the sense of Christ in you. Make your feeling that of Christ in you toward all those that have wronged you. He left you the command to bless those that hate you and to pray for those that spitefully use you that you may be children of the Father. He pours down His blessings on the just and unjust alike. If you want to be like God you must do so too. You must have charitable judgment and feelings toward those who hurt you. I know how many of you will argue about this, and I shall not follow you. You know that I don't agree with you, and there would be no use in my arguing with you, if your minds are set; but there would be no spectacle on earth so powerful for good as a church like this, so beat upon as this has been, and yet blossoming out into Christian charity as the result. [Applause.]

THE CHURCH THANKED FOR THEIR PATIENCE.

I want to say something more. I want to tell you how thankful I am at your great patience and consideration for me. Nobody will ever know how thankful I am but God and I. He knows it very well. I have been strongest at home, and nowhere in the world have I met as much personal affection as in the church in which I have lived and from those with whom I have lived longest. It is human nature for everyone to think he has a right to express the sweep and swing of his feelings, and I bear you witness that I have been spared this burden which I could not have borne. If every one had talked for the purpose of easing his feelings, it might have eased each one of you, but I don't know what would have become of me. [Laughter.] It was done, too, without any concert. I don't believe I ever said a word to you on the subject. This church has stood a couple of years and with an intense sympathy for its Pastor and a delicate appreciation for his feelings that has no parallel. It may not be necessary to say it to you, but it is right for your sakes that it should be said in regard to this church movement, that this grand standing has been without concerted arrangement; that I have never communed with the officers of the church on the subject, nor they with me. Neither has there been any clique or committee arrangements. You were never put up to it in any way. That which appeared has been spontaneous. It has in no way been drilled into you, or provided for. If you have stood faithful to your love for me it has been because God has breathed into your hearts. Men who never see anything done but through a caucus—it is not strange that such should give a false description of the interior of this church; but it is fair to the interests of all churches of earth, it is right that brethren everywhere should know that your proof has not come from human argument, but from the indwelling of the Spirit of God in you. [Applause.] One thing more. While I feel that we are to be prepared for what we shall certainly have to encounter, when the day of trial comes we shall stand on the principles of church liberty without turning from it in the slightest degree, and we shall spread ourselves on the broad field to sow or reap, as the case may be. Yet I desire very much that you should feel, as I do, that the cause of Christ among men is of a thousand times more import than the particular faith of myself or of this church. The illustration of a great truth is a benefaction to centuries, while man comes and goes. The spread of the Gospel is of far more importance than that I should be vindicated or that this church should have a longer lease of life. Your faithfulness, not to me, but to Christ; your knowledge how to bear the burdens of those who have sinned against you; the example of the whole great banded Church giving this example to the world—that is of more importance than any verdict, or any plea, or any advantage which this church might gain. For you, in view of your past prosperity, in view of your standing in this community, you have a common duty to perform. There has gone out in the community a spirit of alienation. Let no word of yours increase it. Let your words rather be such as will heal up the gaping wound. Above all utter no single word that may break up churches. Don't believe that all men are bad because you have seen some of their weaknesses, or even their sins. Of all the saints I know, stone-throwing saints are the most unworthy. [Laughter.] Shimei followed David when he was going to the wars, and cursed him up and down. He had a natural sense of justice. [Laughter.] And he enforced his sense of justice by throwing stones. [Laughter.] Yet when David returned he was the first to sneak back and curry his favor. Don't you be Shimeis. There is enough of stone-throwing in the editorial chair and in the pulpit. Your little hands were never made for any such work. [Great laughter.] If they give you a stone return them bread; if they offer you thistles return them fruit and an egg—and let it be a good one. [Renewed laughter.] You are not acting for Plymouth Church, nor for me, nor for Brooklyn alone, but for Christ's blood, and I adjure you by that blood, by Christ's sufferings, and by your hopes of meeting Him in heaven, to show to men about you their fruits in you, and the only vindication this church can receive at the hands of men lies in the holiness of those who belong to it. Be of good cheer. God has not baptized me with suffering for nothing. There is a work, I know not what, to which He has consecrated me. Nor have you been in concord and sympathy with me for nothing. There is a future for you. The first fruits of it you have had, inasmuch as during the past two years you have been in a continuous spirit of revival, and there has been a great ingathering into Plymouth fold. We have indeed been comforted by the way, but the promised land is beyond. If the Summer heat delays the realization of God's work, yet I feel that it is before us, and that God is to employ you to lift up the standard of piety and make holiness a reality. Rejoice then when men speak evil of you. Be of good cheer; God is with you and with me. Go with no drooping, downcast features. Look up. He will bring you into Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon your heads.

MR. SHEARMAN'S POLICY OF SILENCE.

As Mr. Beecher sat down, Mr. Shearman arose and asked leave to say a few words. Turning to the congregation he said: For twelve months I have been a victim of the policy of silence. Since that memorable evening, the 25th of June, when two men—one of them a good man, but one the noblest one, the most loyal, as far above those who have attacked him in public as the heavens are above the earth, Benjamin F. Tracy [applause;] when they called at my house and we laid out the plan which we have pursued to victory—for we have gained a victory. [Applause.] Here Mr. Shearman apologized for having caused these demonstrations, saying that he did not forget that he was in a house of prayer. He continued: We are going on until that victory is acknowledged by all the world, if I grow gray in the effort. [Applause.] I cannot now be charged with attempting to prejudice the jury. I have that that I feel must say. Our Pastor has used a text, "Bless men who speak evil of you." I think that you do not see how applicable that is to our case. It is a totally false idea that some men have that the early martyrs were made so because they were better than other men. Mr. Shearman went on to argue that licentiousness had always been the favorite charge brought against good men by the wicked. Nor, said he, has the time passed when the Scribes of the press and the Pharisees of the pulpit enter into leagues to speak evil of good men. There is nothing strange that this should be so, and there has never been but one result when the good men have stood their ground. We have the record of our good man. Let the outside world say what it will. I look upon those letters of his as the proudest testimoney to his honor that his life will ever show. [Applause.] I should consider him a cur and a hound if he had not professed the penitence he did for the wrong he supposed he had committed. I honor him just for those things for which men despise him. God grant that he will always go through the world with the same sensitive honor. I think we are on the right road if we can walk in the spirit of love and gentleness, but I confess I find it hard to do so. I am a sinner in that respect. [Applause and laughter.] I am sorry if I have spoken evil of any one, but I could not help it. This has been a case in which the spear of Ithuriel has touched men and turned them into toads, and nobody can look upon a toad without saying it is a toad. [Laughter.] Now, that my friend is going to leave us, I ask you to pledge him not merely your love, for that he has, but your undying fidelity. (Turning to Mr. Beecher.) We will never leave you. No outside clamor of pulpit or press will shake our confidence in you. No jury, no 10,000 juries could ever convince us against your unsupported word. We have known you twenty-five years and have never known you to lie. Your enemy in his own testimony did not accuse you in a single instance of falsehood except that you protested your innocence. I will go with you to the very end, no matter what it may be, and as for the rest I know I express their sentiments in repeating that most beautiful of all expressions of affection: "Whither thou goest I will go; where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest I will die, and there I will be buried." [Applause.]

Mr. Beecher arose to his feet and read aloud the 791st hymn, beginning:

"Christ leads me through no darker rooms
Than He went through before;
He that into God's kingdom comes,
Must enter through this door."

After the singing Mr. Beecher pronounced an unusually fervid benediction, and the members of the church gathered in the church proper for the usual monthly meeting. The rest of the congregation dispersed to their several homes.

THE TURF.

OPENING OF THE SEASON AT MONMOUTH PARK—PROGRAMME OF THE RACES—BETTING AT THE POOL-ROOMS.

To-day the annual races will be begun at Long Branch. The initial event of the day will be the Trial Purse of $300 for all ages, dash of one mile, which has the large number of thirteen entries, and all of them are known to possess great speed. The entries are Jack Tweed, Verdigris, Harry Felter, Mary Lang, Wizard, Minnie Mac, Searcher, Leader, Countess, Inspiration, Ida Wells, Vandalite, and Dublin. With such a lot, this should prove a close contest from start to finish. The second race is a purse of $500 for all ages, mile heats, which has five entries in Picolo, Grinstead, D'Artagnan, B. F. Carver, and Spindrift. The third race is the Jersey Derby Stakes, for three-year-olds, $50 each, play or pay, and $1,500 added, one mile and a half. There are fifty-three nominations, and nine stables will send representatives to the post. These are announced as follows: Pierre Lorillard, who has four nominations, but his probable starters will be Sangara, imported, by Beadsman, out of imported Girasol, by Asteroid, and James A., by imported Leamington, out of Maiden, by Lexington. R. W. Cameron will be represented by Bayminster, by imported Warminster, out of imported Stolen Kisses. H. P. McGrath has Chesapeake, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, by imported Chesterfield; Calvin, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler, by imported Albion, and Aristides, by imported Leamington, out of Sorong, by Lexington. It was not known which of the three would be sent to the post, but it was whispered last night that Chesapeake would represent the stable. John F. Chamberlin has Lord Zetland, by Lexington, out of Liz Mardis, by imported Glencoe, and Tom Ochiltree, by Lexington, out of Katona, by Voucher. He will probably send both of them to the post. E. A. Clabaugh, of Maryland, has two engaged, the chestnut colt Viator, by Vauxhall, out of Heatherbell, who ran second to Tom Ochiltree in the Preakness Stake at Baltimore, and a chestnut filly by Vauxhall, out of Mandina. Thomas Puryear has four engaged; Leader by imported Leamington, out of Jessie Dixon; The Weasel, by Narragansett, dam by Censor; Miko, by Narragansett, out of Julietta, and bay colt by imported Leamington, out of Minnie Minor. J. M. Harney has three engaged: Ozark, by Pat Malloy, out of imported Sunny South; Gasconade, by Plantaganet, out of Kate Leonard by Epsilon, and Gen. Harney, by Pat Malloy, out of Yellow Bird, by imported Yorkshire. Robinson & Morgan have Bob Woolley, by imported Leamington, out of Item by Lexington; brown filly, by imported Australian, out of Mazurka by Lexington. James A. Grinstead has two, but his colors will be borne by St. Martin, by imported Phaeton, out of Nelly Gray, by Lexington. The concluding race of the day will be the Long Branch Grand National Steeplechase for all ages, about three miles, over a fair hunting course, welter weights. The entries are Trouble, 151 pounds; Bullet, 151 pounds; Vesuvius, 151 pounds, and Stanford, 154 pounds. There were large crowds present at the Turf Exchange and Johnson's last night, and the betting on the several events was very lively at the rates quoted below:

MILE DASH.

	Turf Exchange.		Johnson's.	
Vandalite	$80	$100	$100	$150
Dublin	80	85	45	55
Countess	70	80	50	70
Searcher	50	70	50	70
Verdigris	40	60	50	65
Inspiration	25	35		
Minnie Mac	20	25		
Jack Tweed, Harry Felter, Mary Lang, Wizard, Leader, Ida Wells	50	65	65	75
Total	$415	$520	$360	$485

MILE HEATS.

	Turf Exchange.		Johnson's.	
Spindrift	$50	$60	$125	$150
Grinstead	38	40	65	95
Picolo	..	..	35	45
D'Artagnan	..	..	..	..
B. F. Carver	..	..	..	..
Field	26	26	25	35
Total	$114	$126	$250	$325

JERSEY DERBY.

Stables.	Johnson's.		Turf Exchange.	
McGrath	$175	$200	$80	$50
Lorillard	40	55		
Cameron, Chamberlin, Clabaugh, Puryear, Harney, Robinson & Morgan, Grinstead	50	65	34	20
Total	$265	$320	$114	$70

STEEPLECHASE.

	Johnson's.		Turf Exchange.	
Trouble	$100	$100	$50	$80
Bullet	80	85	40	70
Stanford	30	30	10	20
Vesuvius	30	30	10	15
Total	$240	$245	$110	$185

Ample preparations have been made by the New Jersey Southern Railroad to convey the public to the track. In addition to the regular boats leaving Pier No. 8 North River, at 7 and 9:45 A. M., the Plymouth Rock will make a special trip, leaving the wharf at the foot of Murray street at 10 o'clock, Twenty-third street at 10:30, and Pier No. 8 at 11 o'clock, connecting with a special train at Sandy Hook, which will arrive at the track in ample time for the races.

THE PROBABLE STARTERS.

Long Branch, July 2.—The following are the probable starters in to-morrow's races:

First Race.—Mile dash—Countess, Dublin, Searcher, Minnie Mac, Inspiration, Harry Felter, Ida Wells, Jacob Tweed, Mary Lang, Leader, Wizard, Verdigris, and Vandalite.

Second Race.—Mile heats—Grinstead, Piccolo, Spindrift, D'Artagnan, and B. F. Carver.

Third Race.—Jersey Derby—one and one-half miles—McGrath's Calvin, Chesapeake, and Aristides; Lorillard's Sangara, and James A.; Cameron's Bayminster; Clabaugh's Viator and Elizabeth; Chamberlin's Tom Ochiltree and Lord Zetland; Puryear & Co.'s Warwick, Meco, The Weasel, and Leader; Grinstead's D'Artagnan and Phaeton, Nellie Gray colt; Harney's Ozark, Gasconade, and General Harney; Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s Bob Woolley and Australian, Mazurka filly.

Fourth Race.—Steeplechase—Trouble, Bullet, Vesuvius, and Stanford.

THE POOLS AT THE BRANCH.

Long Branch, July 2.—Mr. John Welsh, of Lexington, Ky., sold pools on to-morrow's races as follows:

First Race.—One mile dash: Countess, $35, $40, and $50; Verdigris, $25, $30, and $35; Vanderbilt, $25, $25, and $22.

Second Race.—Mile heats: Spindrift, $175, $210, $350; Grinstead, $150, $180, $200; Piccolo, $50, $45, $90.

Third Race.—Jersey Derby, one and a half miles: McGrath, $120, $175, $200; Chamberlin, $15, $16, $25; Clabaugh, $13, $16, $16.

Fourth Race.—Steeple-chase: Bullet, $110, $55, $50; Trouble, $75, $50, $40; Stamford, $20, $24, $12.

LARGE FIRE ON THE WEST SIDE.

DESTRUCTION OF A LARGE LUMBER-YARD—LOSS $125,000

The lumber-yard and premises of the Lee Box and Lumber Company, in West Twenty-first street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, were wholly destroyed by fire early this morning. The company has a capital of $300,000, Mr. Theodore Van Alstyne being President, and Mr. Abraham Wakeman and other prominent citizens holding shares in the concern. The lumber-yard of the company runs back from the corner of Eleventh avenue, half way to Twenty-second street, and has a frontage on Twenty-first street of 120 feet. A three-story brick building owned by the company and used as a planing and molding mill; a stable and a tool and rough work shed were erected among the lumber piles. The fire broke out at 10 minutes to 12 o'clock in the tool-shed and spread with great rapidity to the planing-mill and stable. Philip Bohn, the watchman, who lived over the stable, barely succeeded in saving the lives of his wife and three children, who were asleep when the fire was discovered. Six horses were burned to death in the stables, and several trucks and wagons were destroyed. The mill building was completely gutted, and a quantity of valuable machinery was utterly ruined. The piles of lumber stocked in the yard and in Twenty-first street caught fire, and the heat became so intense that a second alarm was sent out. The fire spread to the rear of J. H. Bassell's lumber-yard in Twenty-second street, and damaged it $5,000. The loss of the Lee Box and Lumber Company, on stock, machinery, and buildings, is estimated at $120,000, on which there is an insurance of $75,000. The Police of the Sixteenth Precinct preserved admirable order at the fire.

OTHER FIRES.

The barns and stables of the East Genesee Street Railway Company, in Auburn, N. Y., were burned by an incendiary at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Eighteen horses perished in the flames, and a large quantity of grain and hay and two street cars were also destroyed. Loss, $8,500; insured for $4,300. It is thought the same incendiary fired another barn a few hours afterward, which was destroyed, causing a loss of $150. A disreputable character has been arrested on suspicion.

The fires which have raged for several weeks with great fury in the woods north and west of Alpena, Mich., have been extinguished by the heavy rains of last week. The loss of pine timber in Alpena County is estimated at over 100,000,000 feet.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH IN NEW-YORK.

MEETING OF THE VETERANS OF 1812—PROGRAMME OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE DAY—MUSIC ON THE CHURCH BELLS AND IN THE PARKS—POLICE REGULATIONS—FIRE-WORKS IN THE PARKS AND SQUARES—EXCURSIONS BY LAND AND WATER—RACING AT MONMOUTH AND DEERFOOT PARKS.

As the Fourth of July falls on Sunday this year the public celebration of the great national holiday will be held on the 5th inst. Elaborate preparations have been made for the observance of the day, the annual recurrence of which seems never to dim the patriotism nor lessen the zeal of its numerous celebrants. From this evening until Tuesday morning the Produce, Gold, and Stock Exchanges, and Custom-house, the Federal and State Courts, and various Government buildings will remain closed, enabling their members and employes to take a brief vacation and give them an opportunity to enjoy the pure air and beautiful scenery of the country. In other respects the Metropolis will be given up to public celebrations and a universal juvenile carnival of confusion and promiscuous explosions. The ships in the harbor will be appropriately decorated, and the national banner will be displayed from the tops of the various public and many private buildings. The usual parade of the National Guard will take place on Monday morning at 8 o'clock, but the particulars of the line of march have not yet been decided upon. On Monday there will also be a meeting of the veterans of the war of 1812, at Military Hall, No. 163 Bowery, at 12 M., to take some measures relative to the proper observance of the day. During the past years it has been the custom of the Sixth Regiment to entertain the veterans, but this year, as on last, they have received no invitation to accept the hospitalities of their former hosts. At sunrise a salute will be fired at the Battery, and the various posts of the United States troops will reply simultaneously. On the flag-staff of the old block fort at Central Park the national colors will be displayed as usual. The chimes of Trinity, Grace, and the prominent up-town churches, will ring out appropriate music in honor of the day. The following programme will be rung at Trinity Church, at 7:30 A. M. and 12 noon, by James E. Ayliffe:

Ringing the changes on eight bells.
"Washington's Grand March."
"Red, White, and Blue."
"Sultan's Polka."
"Am I not Fondly Thine Own."
"My Fatherland."
"My Best Friend."
"Hail Columbia."
"Oh! Would I Were a Bird."
"Viva L'America."
Airs from "Child of the Regiment."
Scotch melodies from "Guy Mannering."
"Centennial Hymn."
"Columbia the Gem of the Ocean."
"My Lodging is on the Cold Ground."
"Blue Bells of Scotland."
Spanish melodies.
"Yankee Doodle."

At Central Park, a promenade concert will be given at 4 o'clock P. M., together with a special performance of a cornet band on the large lake. At Prospect Park, Brooklyn, the anniversary will be observed by an unusually elaborate and interesting musical programme, interpreted by the Twenty-third Regiment brass band, under the leadership of L. Conterno. The full programme, which is in two parts comprising six selections each, is as follows:

PART I.

Grand March, "Fest" .... Rietzel
Ballad, "Dreaming of Thee" .... J. R. Thomas
Overture, "Il Barbiere di Seviglia" .... Rossini
Waltz, "Les Gardes de la Reine" .... Godfrey
Solo for Cornet, "The Globe Polka" .... Godfrey
(Mr. William Griffin.)
Fantasie, "Railroad" .... G. Conterno

The latter being a musical allegory composed of nineteen numbers, illustrated by choice melodies by modern composers. No. 1 representing the reunion of a party of composers and musical professors, who, after a deliberation, decide to enjoy a pleasure trip to the country. No. 2 to No. 17 represents the members humming melodies from the operas of Rossini, Donizetti, Verdi, Meyerbeer, and others, preference being given to those of Verdi. No. 18 represents the party as having been overtaken by a thunder-storm, the variations of the latter being illustrated by the clarionet, bassoons, French horns, trumpets, trombones, tubas, bass drums and cymbals; and the last, No. 19, illustrates the return of the party by rail, the noise of the cars being represented by the various pieces.

PART II.

Overture—"Festival," .... Weber
(Introducing "My Country 'tis of Thee.")
Prayer—"Sweet Spirit Hear My Prayer," .... Wallace
Solo for Xylophon .... Former
(Herr William Former.)
March—"Irish Melodies," .... Arranged by L. Conterno
Song—"Annie Laurie."
Galop—"Sleigh Ride," .... Folke
National Airs.

At the various charitable institutions the occasion will be observed with appropriate exercises.

The Tammany Society will celebrate the day by special ceremonies and speech-making, the arrangements being under the direction of Grand Sachem Augustus Schell, Sachem William H. Wickham, and a numerous Committee of General Management.

The usual orders of the Chief of the Fire Department, regulating the disposition of the members of the department, have been forwarded to the heads of the various forces. Superintendent Walling yesterday issued the following general order to the various Captains of Police in this City:

"Upon Monday, the 5th inst., you will order on duty the whole of your command, except that portion of it which may be otherwise specially detailed, not excusing any member on that day except for sickness. The mode in which nearly our whole population join in celebrating the Fourth of July peculiarly exposes buildings to danger from fire, or citizens to danger by accidental personal injuries, and horses to fright. The number of accidents that usually occur on or about the Fourth of July, from the use of firearms, makes it necessary to vigorously enforce the ordinance prohibiting the discharging of firearms of any description in the City of New-York. The sale or use of dangerous fire-works, such as 'snakes,' 'chasers,' 'double-headers,' 'Union, or Young America torpedoes,' being also prohibited by ordinance, must be prevented; you will therefore enforce these ordinances so as to protect life and limb by the prompt arrest of every offender. You will also direct the members of your command to arrest any person who maliciously throws torpedoes or ignites Chinese crackers toward pedestrians or horses, or who in any wise uses torpedoes or fire-crackers against the immediate remonstrances of householders, or who injuriously uses fire-works in the evening. You will be careful to regulate your command so as to keep in the station-house a sufficient reserve of men to meet any sudden emergency that may occur, either within or without your precinct, and this reserve must be kept constantly ready. It is important that your telegraph instrument should be in proper working order and properly attended to by the Sergeant in command."

Orders were also issued for the detailment of a large force of Police to line the streets through which the military column will move on Monday morning, and to preserve order at the reviewing stand on the "plaza" in Union square during the passage of the Militia. A detail of Police will also be sent to all the exhibitions of fire-works in case of an emergency demanding their action. The force has further been instructed to be especially prompt in giving the necessary alarm to the Fire Department on the discovery of fires.

The public display of fire-works will be exceptionally elaborate and beautiful, especially at the City Hall and Mount Morris Parks, the programme of the exhibition at the former being as follows:

1. Salute of shells and rockets.
2. Bombette fountain. (new.)
3. Illuminated tree of American freedom, commencing with a variegated hexagon wheel of double golden fires, surmounted by a tree of fixed national colors and projecting silvery leaves.
4. Sun of Japanese glory, beginning with a large colored centre and changing to a sun of sprays of liquid fire, surmounted with jets of colored stars and silver showers.
5. Fire-fly quadrille—a combination of changeable colored saxonette, changing into variegated fantastic revolving gyration of jessamine and colored fires.
6. Flight of extra large colored bombs.
7. Marooned Egyptian pyramids of variegated colors and stars, with a revolving spiral, terminating with heavy reports.
8. Brilliant green illumination.
9. Emblem of liberty—displaying the American shield in colored lances, draped with the national colors on either side and surmounted by jets of trailed stars.
10. Masked battery, (new.)
11. Gypsy's frolic—a revolving wheel of variegated colored centre, surrounded by gyrating saxons and colored intricate circles.
12. Variegated battery display of stars and colored meteor—a continuous stream 100 feet high.
13. Cupid's fountain, commencing with a hexagon wheel, decorated with ruby and green and surrounded with jets of Grecian fire, with reports.
14. Flight of four-pound parachute rockets.
15. Foral vase, opening with a rosette of various colors, mutating to a beautiful vase, and terminating with jets of silver marooned fires.
16. Bombette fountain, (new.)
17. Illuminated cross of the Legion of Honor, commencing with an illumination in green and changing to a fiery cross of honor, garnished with stars and colored rosettes, and embellished with jets of brilliant fire.
18. The national colors, red, white, and blue, and two national fountains.
19. Double revolving Yankee Doodle—a series of variegated colored angles of lance-work diverging in revolving contra motions of comical appearance.
20. Tree of glory with salutes—a variegated ring of double fires, surmounted by a tree of fixed colors, projecting into silvery leaves, and terminating with a salute.
21. Bouquet of rockets.
22. Saxon polka quadrille—three sets of constantly changing and gyrating figures of various colors revolving in harmonious action.
23. Meteoric shells.
24. Emblem of July the Fourth, an emblematic piece display of a shield of the Union, draped with the national colors, and surmounted with the date of the nation's birth, terminating with a shower of colored meteors.
25. Battery bouquets.
26. Silver spray fountain, representing a fountain in full action, of a series of fire-sprays, illuminated by brilliant revolving centres.
27. Star of America, beginning with a hexagon wheel of brilliant rays, decorated with a rosette of red, white, and blue, and changing to a star of great splendor.
28. Crimson illumination.
29. Masked battery, (new.)
30. Double revolving globes, beginning with a horizontal wheel of golden fire, followed by a revolving globe of brilliant and colored lance-work.
31. Parachute rockets and meteors.
32. Illuminated cascade—a beautiful combination of pyrotechnic movements, changing from an illuminated wheel to a cascade of liquid fire.
33. Magic wheel within a disc of scintillating rays displaying a series of eccentric wheels.
34. Three flights of ascension wheels.
35. Bouquet of pearl rockets.
36. Palmetto tree, of jessamine jets, embellished with colored saxonettes.
37. Hornet's nest, (never before exhibited,) consisting of a floral bouquet, opening with an illuminated vertical, changing to a floral bouquet of national colors, with pyramids of trailing stars.
38. Galopade of serpents; a circle of golden rays, introducing rotating serpentine figures of colored lance-work and jessamine jets.
39. Brilliant emerald jewel, with a central decoration of Chinese and colored fires and an emerald saxonette.
40. Illuminated Bombshell.
41. Revolving and cannonading battery; commencing at the base with a projection of radiant fire, mutating to battery of colored jets.
42. Potpourri of four eccentric figures of changeable form and colors, revolving in their orbits.
43. Excelsior fire telegraph, (never before exhibited,) consisting of fiery messengers rushing to and fro over a space of sixty feet, leaving trails of scintillations, and ending with salutes, making a brilliant display.
44. Brilliant variegated illumination.
45. Grand finale; a novel and original combination of chromatic shower fountains and marooned battery jets, over 150 feet in length, producing a superb effect, in color and magnitude, and terminating with a magnificent boquet of a simultaneous discharge of 300 detonating rockets and meteors.

At Mt. Morris square the display will be equally elaborate and brilliant, and will consist of forty-two different pieces.

At Tompkins Square, the display will include twenty-one large exhibition pieces, concluding with a finishing piece representing a figure of Washington, with Liberty and Justice on either side, the whole ending with a mosaic battery display.

The display at the Union Square Muster Ground will consist of nineteen exhibition pieces, concluding with the "Temple of Independence," composed of three arches, within which there will be represented respectively the figures of Washington, Liberty, and Justice, the whole terminating with a simultaneous flight of 500 rockets.

At Fleetwood Park the display will comprise thirteen exhibition pieces, concluding with a handsome finale of the American Coat of Arms.

The intervals of waiting between the firing of the pieces at the above exhibitions will be relieved by the discharge of numerous colored bombs, rockets, batteries, parachute illuminations, and ascension wheels.

In addition to the above-mentioned elaborate displays, there will be minor exhibitions of colored rockets, bombs parachutes, and aerial fire-works at each of the following places: The Battery, Grand street at the junction of East Broadway, Canal Street Park, foot of Canal street, North River, Jackson square, Washington square, Broadway, at the junction of Seventh avenue and Forty-sixth street, at the block-house, at the north end of Morningside Park, Fort Washington, and at the block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth streets. Shortly before 8 o'clock P. M. there will be music at the City Hall Park, Tompkins square, Union square, Mt. Morris square, Broadway at Forty-sixth street, Pelham avenue opposite St. John's College in the Twenty-fourth Ward, and at Fleetwood Park, furnished by Mr. Harvey Dodworth. At the north end of Morningside Park music will also be furnished, under the direction of Prof. Johnson, by the Union Home Cornet Band, composed of youths of that institution, all of whom are orphans of soldiers and sailors who died in the late war.

The numerous excursions, social re-unions, and picnics already organized, and which will afford an interesting and enjoyable diversion for the day, should not be overlooked. These excursions are this year very numerous, the following being some of the most prominent:

To-morrow, and on Monday, Jarrett & Palmer's beautiful steamer Plymouth Rock will make a grand gala trip to New-Haven, upon which occasion the music will be furnished by Gilmore's band, the Madrigal boys, the Mozart Glee Club, and the chimes of eight bells.

On the 4th and 5th inst., the steamer Long Branch, Capt. Lynch, accompanied by a brass band, will leave Twenty-third street, North River, at 9 A. M., making an excursion trip to Newburg, and landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall.

The steamer Bristol, of the Fall River Line, will leave Pier No. 28, North River, at 9:30 A. M., and make an excursion trip up the Hudson on Monday, accompanied by Hall's brass and string band.

On Monday the steamer General Sedgwick will leave Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8:30 A. M., making an excursion to Glen Cove, Sea Cliff, and Glenwood, landing at College Point and Whitestone.

The steamer Thomas P. Way, will leave Barclay street, North River, Monday, at 8 A. M., for Sea Cliff.

The new steamer City of Elms will leave Peck slip at 8 A. M., to-morrow, for New-Haven Bay.

The steamer Chrystenah will make a trip around Staten Island, starting from Twenty fourth street, North River, on Monday at 10:30 A. M.

On Monday the Sunny Side, of the Albany and Troy Line, will make a grand excursion trip up the Hudson to Newburg, stopping at Iona Island, West Point, and Cornwall. The vessel will leave Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy street, at 9 A. M., and during the trip a band will furnish music for dancing.

The second day's races of the season of 1875, at Monmouth Park, will come off on Monday, on which occasion the racing will commence with a half-mile dash, for two-year-olds, for the Hopeful Stakes, followed by a two-mile heat, concluding with two-mile-and-a-half dash for the Monmouth Cup. At Deerfoot Park there will be a series of trotting-matches for horses which have never beaten 3:30 and 2:38.

COMMENCEMENT AT MANHATTAN COLLEGE.

The annual Commencement and graduation exercises of Manhattan College took place yesterday at the college, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and the Boulevard. The Commencement exercises of this institution being invariably attended by an audience so great as to render accommodation within the college buildings impossible, a large tent was erected on the lawn in front of the terrace, beneath which at least 2,000 ladies and gentlemen must have been congregated. The scene during the progress of the exercises, conducted in the open air, on the banks of the Hudson, on a beautiful Summer afternoon, was one of unusual attraction. The central door opening on the terrace was handsomely draped with the American and Papal flags, surmounted by the Cardinal's coat of arms and an outspread eagle. Beneath the coat of arms was suspended a shield, composed of choice flowers, with a white centre, bearing, in purple buds, the inscription, "Welcome to our Cardinal." At the window to the right, immediately opposite the Cardinal's seat, was placed a capital full-length likeness of that dignitary, surmounted by cherubs bestowing the Cardinal's hat, and at either side figures of Washington and the Goodess of Liberty. The picture bore the inscription "Welcome" and the monogram of the Cardinal, and was draped with the American and Papal flags. On the terrace, which was carpeted and draped throughout and decorated with hanging baskets of flowers, the pupils of the college were seated, the graduating class being distinguished by white neck-ties and button-hole bouquets. Excellent music was discoursed by a band composed of pupils under the direction of Prof. Carroll. At the right of the lawn a platform had been erected, in the centre of which was seated Cardinal McCloskey, attired in the scarlet robes and beretta of the cardinalate. To his left were Judge John R. Brady, Hon. Charles O'Conor, and Rev. Brother Paulian, President; to the right, Vicar General Quinn, Prof. Mulrenan, Professor of Classics and English Literature; Judge Quinn; Dr. O'Leary, Professor of Classics and Mental Philosophy; Prof. Roussel, of Drawing and Sculpture, and Brother Anthony, Professor of Literature and Composition. The platform was occupied by a large number of citizens and clergymen, among the latter being Rev. Father Farrell, of St. Peter's Church; Rev. Father Farley, Secretary to the Cardinal; Rev. Dr. Brann, of Fort Washington; Rev. Father Kearney, of St. Patrick's; Rev. Father Baxter, of St. Mary's; Rev. Father McEvoy, of Tremont, and about ninety others of the Archdiocese of New-York and Diocese of Brooklyn. The platform was decorated with choice floral emblems. The exercises were begun with an address of welcome to the Cardinal, delivered by John J. O'Rourke. Next followed addresses and essays by Richard Condon, Francis J. O'Neil, William A. Deering, John N. Smith, and Michael F. Devlin.

Cardinal McCloskey then conferred the degree of A. B. on the following graduates: Thomas F. Byrnes, William A. Deering, Richard L. Condon, Felix T. Murphy, John J. O'Rourke, Hugh McLaughlin, John B. Creeden, James M. Byrnes, John N. Smith, Michael E. Devlin, George A. Bergen, Patrick F. Carr, Francis J. O'Neill, Patrick H. McCabe, Joseph P. Brennan, O. A. Hopkins, A. M. Leon, John Brennan, Michael J. Walsh, and Francis Sheridan. Commercial diplomas were awarded to Bernard A. Kiloran, J. J. Lynch, T. F. Boylan, Bernard A. Johnson, John Shankey, J. F. Flynn, Phillip V. Divers, and William R. Larkin. The Alumni medal for philosophy was awarded to Michael E. Devlin; the elocution medal, presented by Rev. Father Clowrey, to George A. Bergen, and the medal for drawing to Joseph M. Ferrer. The valedictory address, which elicited unbounded applause, was delivered by George A. Bergen, and addresses to the graduates were delivered by Judge Brady and Cardinal McCloskey.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Chicago, Ill., July 2.—Private advices from the Black Hills expedition received this morning show that investigations are proving the country to be richer in gold than has heretofore been supposed. The earth down to the bed rock in every direction is filled with particles, and the quartz shows rich veins. These advices are from responsible official sources.

WASHINGTON.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY FISHER AND THE SUGG FORT FRAUD.

A CURIOUS CIVIL RIGHTS CASE—SUIT BY A WHITE MAN FOR EXCLUSION FROM A COLORED LODGING-HOUSE ON ACCOUNT OF COLOR—BREAKING UP THE OLD IRON-CLADS AT THE NAVY-YARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, July 1.—District Attorney Fisher makes a statement concerning the prosecution of Sugg Fort, R. R. Butler, and others connected with the Sugg Fort fraud, which relieves him of any imputation of a design to hinder or delay the trials. The statement that he had been peremptorily ordered to proceed with the prosecution is untrue. The case was called to his attention last December, and an injunction for vigor in the proceedings was given. He was furnished with a printed pamphlet containing the evidence taken in the investigation by special agents. This could not be used before the Grand Jury. A list of the proper witnesses to be summoned was only a short time since furnished Judge Fisher, at his request, and he immediately took steps to secure the indictments. Meanwhile the civil case has been tried at Nashville and a judgment given for the Government. The prestige of that action will be serviceable here. If the delay since December is now followed by vigorous prosecution, all charges or imputations against Judge Fisher depending upon this case must be withdrawn.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CIVIL RIGHTS—SUIT BY A WHITE MAN AGAINST A COLORED LODGING-HOUSE KEEPER.

A suit was entered yesterday against one Henry Smith, who keeps a lodging-house, by a white man for ejecting him from his house on account of his color, contrary to the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. The facts in the case are these: A room had been rented to the white gentleman in the absence of the landlord by his mother, and upon his return he closed the doors upon the white man with the frank avowal that he would accommodate no white person. Justice Sampson issued a warrant for the arrest of the landlord. A great deal of interest is manifested by the colored men in this city, as a majority of the barber-shops in the city invariably refuse to shave colored men, and this, it is hoped by them, may serve as a precedent in succeeding suits.

WORK AT THE NAVY-YARD.

Workmen at the Washington Navy-yard are engaged in demolishing the iron-clads Hero and Piscataqua. The iron will be sold at auction. The Nipsic, screw, is also being broken up. The building of the new sloop-of-war Nipsic is progressing slowly. This vessel is put down on the Navy register as "repairing," but there is nothing from the keel up that is not entirely new. There are at present only 127 men employed in the Construction Department, a large reduction having been made in this as well as in the other forces of the yard.

DUTIES ON INDIAN PELTRIES AND FURS.

The Collector of Customs at Helena, Montana Territory, in response to inquiries on the subject, has been instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury that under section 2,515, Revised Statutes, originally section 105 of the act of March 2, 1799, (which allows, with certain limitations, peltries, and other proper goods and effects of Indians passing and repassing the boundary lines to be brought in by them free of duty,) it is held by the department that as to peltries, furs, &c., the privilege extends only to Indians who actually took or manufactured the same, and that when purchased or procured by them from other parties, only such quantity as may reasonably be deemed personal effects in actual use, will be entitled as such to free entry, any excess thereof being dutiable; that this limitation being liable to evasion, the Collector, in the exercise of a sound discretion, must determine from the circumstances of each case, whether the quantity is excessive, or whether such peltries, furs, &c., are dutiable under the ruling referred to, and if satisfied that they are to detain the same for proper entry and payment of duties.

REFUSAL OF A RAILROAD TO CARRY THE MAILS.

The Post Office Department was advised to-day that the Marietta, Pittsburg and Cleveland Railroad Company had refused to carry the mails over its line between Marietta and Canal Dover, Ohio, because the Postmaster General would not increase its pay for the service beyond what the law allows. The compensation was recently adjusted on this road by the weight of the mails and car-space used precisely as the law allows, and no more can be lawfully paid. Information to this effect was conveyed to the railroad officials. By this act of the company a populous country, over 100 miles in extent, will be almost deprived of mails, and yet it is stated at and believed by the Post Office Department that the company was paid more for one-third of a car occupied with the mails than was realized from the other two-thirds.

YELLOW FEVER AND THE MAILS AT KEY WEST.

The Post Office Department has been notified by the contractor for carrying the mails between Key West and Cedar Keys, Fla., that the local authorities forbid the landing of the United States mail at those points, on account of yellow fever. The contractor telegraphs that the Collector of the port is the instigator of the order. As soon as this intelligence was received at the department, the Postmaster General communicated the fact to the Secretary of the Treasury, who at once directed the Collector to allow the mails to be landed.

NAVY ORDERS.

Commander Silas Casey, Jr., is ordered to command the Portsmouth, at the Mare Island Navy-yard, California, in place of Commander J. S. Skerrett, detached from the command of that vessel and ordered to return home and await orders. Passed Assistant Surgeon J. W. Ross is detached from the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Franklin, European Station. Lieuts. W. H. Brownson and H. B. Mansfield are ordered to take charge of a draft of men from the Mare Island Navy yard for the Asiatic Station, and on arrival at Yokohama, Japan, to report for duty on that station. Chief Engineer Thomas Williamson is detached from the Lancaster, on her arrival at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the Brooklyn as Fleet Engineer on the South Atlantic Station. Chief Engineer W. G. Buehler is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to return home and report his arrival.

ARMY ORDER.

By direction of the President, First Lieut. Eli L. Huggins, Second Artillery, has been relieved from duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Minnesota State University, St. Anthony's Falls, Minn., and ordered to join his proper station.

THE SARANAC CREW.

Capt. W. W. Queen, of the wrecked steamer Saranac, telegraphs to the Navy Department, under date of Victoria, June 28, that the officers and crew of the vessel were to leave on that day for San Francisco on the steamer Pacific.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has signed the commissions of the following Postmasters: Mrs. Ernestine Steine at Jefferson, Texas; Eli P. Royce at Escanaba, Mich.; Peter G. Clarke at Eufaula, Ala., and Miss E. S. A. Meriman at Onarga, Ill. The following appointments of Internal Revenue Gangers for the Fifth District of Kentucky have been made: George Lontsey, Alfred Bickers, Richard V. Goodloe, and Edward Beck.

CONTRACT AWARDED FOR REGISTERED PACKAGE ENVELOPES.

The Postmaster General to-day awarded the contract for furnishing registered package envelopes to the department for the present year to the firm of George F. Nesbitt & Co., of New-York.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $538,863, and the Customs receipts $474,960.

FUNERAL OF COL. STOCKING.

The funeral of Col. Wilbur F. Stocking, whose death was announced yesterday, will take place at the residence of Judge S. F. Miller, No. 1,415 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, at 5:30 P. M. Saturday.

CHARLIE ROSS—REPORTED CONFESSION OF WESTERVELT.

Philadelphia, July 2.—An evening paper reports that John Westervelt, the brother-in-law of one of the abductors of Charles Brewster Ross, has made an important confession as to the abduction of the boy, which promises well for his recovery, though it furnishes no information as to his present whereabouts. It will be remembered that Westervelt was arrested some time ago for alleged conspiracy in the abduction of Charlie Ross, and consigned to the County Prison, where he has been confined ever since. It is stated that the confession is denied the press for private and prudential reasons, and at the request of the authorities and others directly interested in the finding of the boy.

VETOES BY THE GOVERNOR.

THE NEW-YORK POLICE JUSTICES BILL DISAPPROVED—THE GOVERNOR'S OBJECTIONS—OTHER BILLS VETOED.

The Governor has disapproved of the following bill:

Senate Bill No. 331.—Entitled "An act in relation to Police Justices in the City of New-York." Not approved.

Among the acts concerning the administration of justice in the City of New-York that have come before me are three. The first provided for the election of an additional criminal Judge, with powers similar to those of the City Judge, and the appointment of an additional assistant to the District Attorney. It was urged as necessary by the Recorder, City Judge, District Attorney, and others. It was finally assented to, on condition of a retrenchment in the salaries of the existing and other officers, which defrayed the expense of the new officers, and made, in addition thereto, a net saving of $20,500 to the City.

The second was Assembly bill No. 149, in relation to courts of records, giving the Sheriff the service of process issued out of courts of record, and was understood to operate on cases arising in the Marine Court of the City of New-York.

The jurisdiction of the Marine Court, except as to marine causes, and its procedure, were originally similar to those of courts of Justices of the Peace. The Marshal was the Constable who served processes in the petty cases arising in that tribunal.

A series of acts have revolutionized the position of the Marine Court. Its jurisdiction was early extended from $50 to $250. In 1872 it was enlarged to $1,000, and by an act of the present session it was further enlarged to $2,000. It has become a great tribunal, possessing the external characteristics of the Supreme Court, with six Judges, a clerk, deputy clerk, twelve assistants, four stenographers, an interpreter, and twelve attendants; and holding general terms, special terms, trial terms, in parts and chambers. It has absorbed a large share of collection cases, and, with the recent enlargement of its jurisdiction to $2,000, will become the great "Common Pleas" of the people.

This court has outgrown the constable. The execution of its process occupies a domain which, in all the other counties of the State, is assigned to the Sheriff, and was assigned to him here until his functions were superseded by the change of a Justice's court into a great common pleas.

In the controversy which this question produced were, on the one side, the Marshals, many of the attorneys practicing in this court, and others whom their influence could affect; on the other, were the Sheriff, most of the Judges, many of the lawyers practicing in the higher courts, and the Bar Association. Among numerous papers submitted was a copy of a resolution adopted by that body at their March meeting, as follows:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this association all process of attachment and replevin, orders of arrest, and writs of execution issuing out of courts of record of this State or City, and to be executed within the City of New-York, except when the Sheriff is a party, should be executed by the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

On principle, there would seem to be no reason for creating or maintaining an anomaly in the system already existing throughout the State. If there are abuses in the Sheriff's office they should be corrected. If the system is wrong it should be changed. But there is no reason why a homogeneous system should not be maintained. If the Sheriff's office is stripped of its usual functions the cost of its support will be thrown upon the county. The recent bill enlarging the jurisdiction of the Marine Court is the consummation of a series of progressive changes which have revolutionized the character and position of that court, and by a logical necessity draws after it an application of the general rule as to its processes.

The present bill adds two new public Justices to the eleven now existing. The necessity, on public ground, for the measure is the subject of some difference of opinion, but it cannot be said to have been established. Eight of the ten Justices—one being vacant—have made a communication to me, in which they state that the business for the six months ending April 30, 1875, was nearly fourteen per cent. less than last year; that the Court of Special Sessions can, with the present number of Justices, be held daily, if expedient; and that "any increase in the number of Police Justices is quite unnecessary, and would serve to create additional expense to be borne by the City without any corresponding benefit." This communication is accompanied by a statement of the Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions as to the amount and condition of the business of that court, which seems to confirm the views of the Justices.

Nor is the bill commended as forming part of a system, the general operation of which would improve the methods and lessen the excessive expenses of the administration of justice in the City of New-York.

The Governor has also disapproved of the following bills:

Assembly Bill No. 417.—Entitled "An act to regulate the use of the dock or pier at the foot of Jersey street, in the village of New-Brighton, in Richmond County."

Assembly Bill No. 373.—Entitled "An act to amend chapter 219 of the laws of 1871, entitled 'An act to provide redress for words imputing unchastity to females.'"

TROTTING.

CONCLUSION OF THE CONTEST AT MYSTIC PARK YESTERDAY.

Boston, Mass., July 2.—The races at Mystic Park were concluded to-day. The weather was fine and the attendance good. The unfinished 2:24 race of yesterday, in which Comee, John H., and Tom Keeler had each won two heats, was decided to-day, Comee winning the seventh heat and the race in 2:26, John H. second, and Tom Keeler third.

The first race to-day was for the 2:34 class. Purse, $1,500; $900 to first, $450 to second, $150 to third. Thirteen entries, six starters.

SUMMARY.

M. Carroll's br. m. Amy	1	1	1
J. J. Bowen's r. g. Honest Harry	2	2	2
B. S. Wright's blk. g. Ned Forrest	6	3	3
M. Roden's ch. g. Dan Bryant	5	5	4
James Carpenter's b. m. Bessie	4	6	5
J. Russel's br. m. Jean Ingelow	3	4dis.	

Time—2:27¾, 2:26½, 2:26½.

The second race to-day was for the 2:29 class; Purse, $1,500; $900 to first horse, $450 to second, and $150 to third; mile heats, best three in five; in harness:

SUMMARY.

J. A. Batchelder's blk. g. Frank J	1	2	3	1	1
A. W. Worcester's w. g. Billy Platter	2	1	4	4	2
J. H. Phillips' b. m. Ella Madden	4	4	1	3	3
J. A. Dustin's br. g. Frank Palmer	3	3	2	2	4
Pike & Bowen's br. g. Young Rattler	dist.				

Time—2:25, 2:26, 2:27¾, 2:26¾, 2:26¾.

At the conclusion of the third heat the judges suspecting that the driver of Frank J. was endeavoring to sell the race removed him, and put in a new driver. The horse then won the next two heats easily, much to the chagrin of the sports who offered the new driver $1,000 to let any other horse win. The driver refused to be bribed, however. When the races were finished the judges fined the first driver $100.

TROTTING AT KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Detroit, Mich., July 2.—This was the third day of the Kalamazoo races. The track was very heavy. The first was a 2:50 race, with seven starters, and was won by Mazomanie in three straight heats, Transfer second. Time—2:31½, 2:29, and 2:32¾.

The second race was for 2:27 horses. There were seven starters, and the race was closely contested by Clementine, Mosely, General Grant, and Mollie Morris. Mosely took the third, fourth, and fifth heats and first money, Clementine taking the first two heats and second money. Time—2:26¼, 2:23, 2:25½, 2:26½, and 2:26.

Pickpockets plied their vocation to a considerable extent on the race-course. One man, name unknown, was robbed of $1,600, and another of $250.

To-morrow, Judge Fullerton and American Girl will compete in the races.

TROTTING AT DEERFOOT PARK.

The June meeting at Deerfoot Park closed yesterday with two races, which were closely contested.

SUMMARY.

Deerfoot Park, Long Island, Friday, July 2.—Purse $200; for horses that had never beaten 2:50, mile heats, best three in five in harness; $115 to first horse, $65 to second, and $20 to third.

G. B. Goff's blk. m. Fanny G	1	1	2	1
A. C. Whitson's br. g. Jim	3	4	1	3
J. Somerindyke's ch. m. Melissa	2	2	3	2
H. W. Ham's s. m. Carrie Winfield	4	3	4	4
S. Helling's br. g. Mack	5	5	5 dr.	
M. Jackson's s. m. Dolly	dis.			
D. Dwyer's w. g. Whitestone	dis.			

Time—2:45, 2:46, 2:45½, 2:44.

Same Day.—Purse $300 for horses that had never beaten 2:32:

A. H. Snyder's s. s. Andrew	3	1	1	1
D. B. Goff's br. m. Lady Woods	1	2	5	3
W. S. Thomas' r. g. Fred Tyler	2	3	2	2
P. Collins' b. s. Fourth of July	4	4	4	4
William Conners' b. m. Edith	5	5	3	5
H. W. Howe's br. g. Prince	6	6 dr.		
J. H. Phillips' b. g. Jericho	dr.			

Time—2:40¼, 2:39, 2:39, 2:41½.

TROTTING AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 2.—The July races opened to-day with a 2:50 class race; purse $200; $120 to first horse, $60 to second, and $20 to third. The race was won by Mambrio Nell, Lizzie B. taking the first heat, Bay Jimmy third. Time—2:41½, 2:37½, 2:39, and 2:42. The result was a surprise to the sporting men, Bay Jimmy selling in the pools twenty to ten up to the third heat. The 2:30 race failed to fill.

DEATH OF A TROTTING HORSE.

Hamilton, Ontario, July 2.—The celebrated trotter Kitty Wells died this morning of congestion of the lungs, the result of injudicious running on the driving park here yesterday. She made her début on the Utica track with a record of 2:32. The owner valued her at $20,000.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE CENTENNIAL IN EUROPE.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SWITZERLAND VOTES MONEY FOR REPRESENTATION AT PHILADELPHIA.

Berne, July 2.—The National Council has voted an appropriation of 25,000 francs to defray the expenses of a proper representation of Swiss products and industry at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition. Of the larger European States, Russia is the only one which up to the present time has declined to encourage participation in the Exhibition.

THE FLOODS IN EUROPE.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY IN FRANCE EQUAL TO 300,000,000 FRANCS—3,000 LIVES LOST.

Paris, July 2.—It is estimated that the destruction of property by the inundations in the south-western portion of this country will amount to 300,000,000 francs. The number of persons who perished is estimated at 3,000.

President MacMahon continues his tour through the inundated district.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE FRENCH SUFFERERS.

Paris, July 2.—The subscription list opened by President MacMahon for the relief of the sufferers in the Valley of the Garonne now foots up $150,000. The Duke D'Aumale has subscribed $5,000, and Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador, contributes $200.

THE IRISH AND AMERICAN TEAMS.

THE OFFICIAL SCORE OF THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH—THE ABERCORN CUP WON BY JOHNSON, OF THE IRISH TEAM.

Dublin, July 2.—The official score of the international rifle match at Dollymount on Tuesday, which is published to-day, gives Dakin 52 instead of 51 at the 1,000-yard range, and makes the number of points by which the American beat the Irish team 39 instead of 38.

The contest for the Abercorn Cup ended to-day. Mr. Edmond Johnson, of the Irish team, won by a total score of 383. Messrs. Rigby and Pollock made higher scores, but as they had been winners before the cup was awarded to Johnson. Of the Americans the best scores were as follows: Fulton, 371; Gildersleeve, 369; Bodine, 364; Coleman, 360. The Americans won several all-comers' prizes to-day.

The weather was bad for the riflemen. Rain fell during the day, and there was a high wind.

The Dublin journals, referring to Major Leech's retirement from the Captaincy of the Irish team, concur in saying that Ireland is indebted to Major Leech for long-range shooting, which he established in the face of great difficulties.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LADY FRANKLIN REPORTED TO BE IMPROVING.

London, July 2.—Lady Franklin is still alive and is reported to be slowly improving.

THE CANADIAN COPYRIGHT BILL—MENNONITES FOR CANADA.

London, July 3—5 A. M.—The House of Lords last night passed the Canada Copyright bill.

The steamer Peruvian, for Quebec, takes out 560 Mennonite emigrants.

SPAIN.

SUCCESSES OF JOVELLAR AGAINST THE CARLISTS—A VICTORY OVER THE CARLISTS CLAIMED BY GEN. LOMA.

London, July 3—5:30 A. M.—The *Times* special dispatch from Madrid says:

"Gen. Jovellar reports the defeat of the united bands of Dorregarry, Cucala, and Villalain between Vistavelle and Villa Franca. The Carlists suffered heavy losses, and fled in disorder toward Yglesuela. The chief, Villalain, was killed.

Gen. Campos reports a success in Catalonia. Gen. Loma has defeated the Carlists who attacked Gacadelio and Barberana.

The Madrid Government is showing great rigor toward Carlist sympathizers, several of whom have been banished."

A VICTORY CLAIMED BY THE CARLISTS OVER GEN. LOMA.

London, July 2.—Carlist despatches from Spain say that in an engagement on June 21 the Alfonsist Gen. Loma was worsted, with a loss of 1,200, and retreated to Orduna.

EVACUATION OF VALENCIA BY CARLISTS.

Madrid, July 2.—The Carlists are bombarding Hernani. They have evacuated the Province of Valencia, and concentrated in Castellon and Teruel.

BURMAH.

THE BRITISH-INDIAN AUTHORITIES ON THE RECENT DECISION OF BURMAH.

London, July 2.—The Indian Government is now in communication with the India Office here relative to the action necessary to be taken in regard to Burmah. Sir Douglas Forsyth has left for Simla.

SOUTH AFRICA.

ANNEXATION OF INDEPENDENT TERRITORIES SOUTH OF NATAL TO CAPE COLONY.

London, July 2.—The mail steamer from Cape Town brings news that the Assembly of Cape Colony has unanimously adopted resolutions in favor of the annexation of various independent territories south of Natal inhabited by 150,000 Caffres.

THE POTATO BUG IN CONNECTICUT.

Hartford, July 2.—The farmer's worst enemy—the potato bug or Colorado beetle—has at last reached Connecticut, having first showed itself to the general public to-day in Wethersfield, South Wethersfield, Rocky Hill, and East and West Hartford. The full-grown beetle has not been formed as yet, but the larvæ, two or three days old, have appeared, and, wherever found, in large numbers. They are wonderfully successful in destroying the potato vines and occasioning a general consternation among the farmers. The larvæ which have appeared are of an orange-red color, with a black head, and a black stripe on the first segment of the body, and a number of black spots running down on either side from the head to the abdomen. As the early potatoes are fully three-quarters grown, the bugs cannot damage them, but fears are entertained that the late crops will be entirely destroyed by these pests.

A NEW-YORK BURGLAR IN ROCHESTER.

Rochester, N. Y., July 2.—On Tuesday last the residence of H. A. Cole, grocer, of this city, was entered and his store keys taken, and his store opened and robbed. A boy found a sachel this forenoon hid in a lumber yard. The Police took possession of it. While replacing it to-night a man came upon them, and, on attempting to arrest him, the stranger shot Policeman Kavanagh and fled. John Trevor, a watchman, stopped the fugitive who turned upon him and probably fatally wounded him. Trevor, however, held on to the fellow until assistance came, and he was secured. The name of the captured man is John Clarke, a noted New-York gambler and burglar. He had a full set of burglar's tools with him. In May, 1864, this same Clarke shot a private watchman here, and fled to New-York, where he was arrested, but afterwards released. Kavanaugh will recover, but Trevor will probably die.

BANK SUSPENSION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston, S. C., July 2.—The suspension of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company of Columbia is announced to-night. Mr. Hardy Solomon, the President, attributes the suspension to a heavy run by depositors, together with the impossibility of collecting loans due the bank. The State deposits in the suspended bank amount to about $200,000.

STEAMER ARRIVAL.

The steam-ship Neckar, Meyer, master, from Bremen June 19, via Southampton 22d, with merchandise and 441 passengers, arrived here last night.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK FOR SUMMER.

THE LARGE GAME AND NATURAL HISTORY OF SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST AFRICA. From the journals of Hon. W. H. DRUMMOND. Edinburgh: EDMONSTON & DOUGLAS. New-York: BRENTANO, No. 39 Union Square. 1875.

The reputation which Africa has enjoyed in every period of history as the home of vast numbers of large animals of various kinds, is fully sustained by modern experience. Without doubt it is "the finest game country in the world." Hardly excepting the narratives of adventure which the tiger and the elephant have supplied in India, the most exciting records of sport have come from the pens of hunters on the African Continent. Such accounts are numerous, but unfortunately many of them have been written with such an apparent air of exaggeration as to throw some doubt upon the strict veracity of their authors. We do not say that this kind of reflection is always just. When the richness of the African fauna is remembered, as well as the character of many of the animals which are peculiar to it, thrilling scenes in the hunting fields there are to be expected. The dangers of the hunter are many and great, fully equal to the magnitude and nobleness of his game. If, therefore, he write a true history of all he sees and does, the book can scarcely fail to produce some degree of surprise among readers who have had no practical knowledge of such things themselves. The fault, to which any discredit that attaches to it rightly belongs, is generally due less, as we believe, to the matter of the narrative than to the assumptions and manner of the narrator.

The feature that is at first most apparent in the book now under notice is a total absence of this defect. Mr. Drummond devoted about five years altogether to sport in South Africa. He made notes as he went along of all incidents and observations of any importance, and it is from these notes that the work has been arranged. But the author asserts his claims to public consideration with the utmost modesty. He does not put forward great literary pretensions; he does not declare himself to be a great authority in natural history; nor does he even set himself up as a very excellent rifle shot. He expressly disclaims everything of the kind. Recognizing, what is certainly true, that the books hitherto published on African sport were to a great extent mere illustrated game books, telling the quantity and quality of the game killed, but not giving such particulars as would enable the untraveled reader to bring occurrences vividly before his mental vision, he has given the results of his own observation at various portions of his career in the field. His qualifications in the first instance were simply great powers of endurance and a thorough knowledge of the language of the native tribes. Beyond this he attributes his ultimate success to experience and to the lessons he derived from the people with whom he came in contact. His book, however, is not limited to a single journey only. It rather is made up of selections from the accumulated experiences of several. It is not, therefore, a continuous story, but a series of chapters, each devoted to the sport afforded by one animal.

Thus the first section is devoted to the buffalo—and here a word of explanation is necessary. The true buffalo is only found in Africa and India. The animal, therefore, of which Mr. Drummond speaks must not be confounded with the "buffalo" of our Western prairies, which is, in fact, a bison, and not a buffalo at all. The distinguishing characteristic of the bison is the hump on the back, a feature which is totally wanting in the buffalo. The habits of the bison being sufficiently well known to many who will probably read this notice, Mr. Drummond's account of those of the African buffalo may have special interest. He says:

"Their habits are much the same as those of other large game. They graze, lie down, and go to water at regular intervals during the twenty-four hours. About sunrise they drink a sufficient quantity to last during the long hot day, and then they make their way to wherever they have determined to sleep. This in Summer is generally on the highest and most breezy spot to be found, under the shelter of two or three trees; in Winter in the thick jungle. They do not lie further from water than possible, as the moment the sun gets down, often before, they go straight to refresh themselves with a bath and drink before feeding, which they continue to do till soon after midnight, making the most horrible maze of tract imaginable. They then rest and chew the cud for some time getting up and continuing grazing until it is time to revisit the river or waterhole, and so on to their lair. * * * In the hot weather their morning journey is usually a long one. It is not easy for them to find a sheltered yet cool place, and even when one does come upon them lying in the shade it is a difficult task to drive them into thick cover. An almost impossible one with a small troop of ten or twenty head. The great herds take it very coolly, often allowing a hunter, especially a European, to walk within 150 yards of them standing in a mass with lowered heads, evidently not quite sure whether they need take the trouble to run: but they soon tire when once started and take for shelter. They stand in the same way when they see a lion, but it is curious that as far as men are concerned there is really no danger of a charge. As a rule, without exception, I believe, unless after nightfall, a buffalo will never attempt to advance upon anyone out of a herd in the open. Even when wounded, it is a sign that they are altogether done up if they separate from the rest when there is no cause, and the real character of the animal does not show itself until after much hard and very hot work you have forced it to take to its stronghold, the thorn thickets or the reeds."

This description ascribes to the buffalo a much greater degree of mildness than the animal always exhibits to the hunter. If it is only under certain circumstances that their temper is aroused so that they they become dangerous, those are precisely the circumstances which the hunter's occupation brings about. Mr. Drummond's narrative contains ample testimony to this, and to the dangers which give interest and excitement to the pursuit. He tells us, however, that it would be incorrect to describe this animal as the most dangerous of all African game, as some authors have insisted. More lives are lost annually through it than in any other kind of hunting, but, then, for one man who goes after elephants, rhinoceroses, lions, or other game, there are ten who make buffaloes their sole object. "Generally speaking," he adds, "they do not charge until after they have been wounded, though the contrary is occasionally the case, and I have personally known one instance of it."

The other chapters in this book are devoted to antelopes, leopards, birds, hunting with dogs, lions, eland, elephants, and rhinoceroses. Of these Mr. Drummond ranks the upetyane, *rhinoceros bicornis*, as the most dangerous. The lion he places next, then the buffalo, on account of the sudden and vicious nature of its charge, which being difficult to evade, often has serious results; and lastly, the elephant, for although a rogue elephant is more to be dreaded than a solitary buffalo bull, though they are not so dangerous in Africa as in India, it is, generally speaking, far easier to escape a common specimen of the former than of the latter. "An elephant will abandon pursuit even when it can see you, which an enraged buffalo would never do; and while nothing can be more common than to be chased in the open by them, it is exceedingly rare for any one to be caught." Most of the casualties that take place in elephant-hunting are caused, in Mr. Drummond's opinion, by tuskless cows.

In one place he offers a well-timed protest against the indiscriminate slaughter of the elephant "merely for the purpose of supplying the world with ivory ornaments and billiard balls." Slowly but surely the elephant is being exterminated, although they are the only animals which are capable of becoming a beast of burden through the infected districts of the African continent, and the only ones upon which the traveler can place reliance as enabling him to dispense with a troublesome and costly retinue of natives, and which, from the ease and comfort it would afford in traveling, would enable him, whether in the interests of commerce or science, to pass with comparative immunity through the fever region. The Portuguese settlements present a difficulty to any suppression of the slaughter, but it is thought that some means might be devised by the British Government whereby the trade in ivory would cease to be profitable, and thus the preservation of a very valuable animal be made secure. It may be remarked that since Mr. Drummond's book was written measures have been taken in Ceylon to stop the destruction of elephants, and the authorities at the Cape are now said to be contemplating a similar policy. Horses suffer from the "tsetse" fly, and also from the effects of the malaria, both of which are fatal to them. It is, therefore, of much importance that the services of the elephant should not be lost.

Throughout his work Mr. Drummond intersperses much practical information for the use of those who, following his example, would go to Africa to shoot game. In the chapter on rhinoceros hunting, which, by the way, will be found to contain the account of many exciting experiences, fully justifying the assertion respecting the dangers of this pursuit, there are some useful hints on the subject of hardening bullets, and of the different effects of hard and soft bullets upon the object struck. The exact degree of hardness should be such that the ball on striking a bone should flatten sufficiently to smash the obstacle, while at the same time it must retain enough of the round form to penetrate further through the bone. When the ball is insufficiently hardened the force is expended on the first opposition it encounters. If that chance to be sufficient to resist the shock, the bullet flattens itself out as it would against an iron target though the stunning effects of such a ball is greater than that of a hardened ball. When the resistance is less and the bone gives way, the smash that takes place is said to be something wonderful. The flattened ball breaks up into innumerable fragments, which adhere to the bone along which they run, rending and splitting it so that the ultimate effect is little different from that produced by the bursting of a shell. But there is no penetration, and the animal is not mortally wounded. "Firing unhardened bullets at rhinoceroses, hippopotami, and elephants is mere trifling, and even with buffalo it may cause you to lose three-fourths of all you wound; though, on the other hand, it is decidedly to be preferred for lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, and such like animals, on account of the stunning and disabling nature of the blow on such comparatively small bones." In practice Mr. Drummond strongly favors the use of rifles of large bore.

The method of arrangement of the matter in this volume enables the reader very easily to compare the relative pleasures and risks which accompany the pursuit of the different varieties of large game, but it is difficult to determine which chapter offers the most points of interest. We need only say that the entire book will be found everywhere to present capital reading, so full is it of attractive incidents and practical observations, put before us in a genial, unpretending style. As we have said Mr. Drummond ranks the two-horned rhinoceros as the most dangerous game, but where exercise is needed we should say that the eland and the elephant presented superior advantages. The buffalo gives room for plenty of hard work, but, says Mr. Drummond, "it cannot in that respect compare with elephant shooting." This is caused by the immense distance the latter will travel when once disturbed, thirty or forty miles on a stretch being nothing uncommon. Eland hunting affords splendid exercise from the possibility of running it down on foot. It is not uncommon for the natives to do this. Mr. Drummond had frequently heard of it, and tells us that it is a common expression with the natives, when speaking of a remarkably good runner, to say that he could run an eland down. On one occasion a native came into camp with the tail of an eland, which he declared he had taken in that way. In hunting buffalo Mr. Drummond had had frequent opportunities of testing the speed of this man, and he had always distanced him, but "he was one of those wiry, tall, thin-armed, and thin-legged men, with no body to carry worth speaking of, who could run for an indefinite period, and would be as fresh at the end of ten miles as at the beginning." The incident, however, induced Mr. Drummond himself to try the experiment of coursing the eland, and he tells us, in a graphically-written narrative, the particulars of his first and successful race with one of those most majestic and most beautiful of antelopes. On another occasion he ran one down on horseback, when he estimated that from start to finish the animal had covered not less than fifteen miles of ground. It is evident, therefore, that the eland can furnish excellent sport to hunters who excel in pedestrian exercises, and there is the better inducement also to work on foot, in that larger bags are generally to be made in that way on any single day, than on horseback, because too much haste in dealing with a herd is apt to scatter them, whereas, the foot-hunter going to them more deliberately, is enabled to fire repeated shots at a herd before it breaks up. This, however, holds good only for any single day, the number of elands destroyed from horseback being much larger, taking the year through, than of those killed by foot-hunters. But this animal also is being fast exterminated. The elephant and buffalo are, to a large extent, drifting further from the settled districts, and thus they may yet be preserved for some time, even if no measures are taken to protect them; but the eland, in common with the rhinoceros, is disappearing in a manner which will soon make it extinct if some means are not taken to perpetuate it. The beauty and peaceful character of the eland, as well as its usefulness, should bring about some interference in its behalf, since, in addition to being a slow breeder, Mr. Drummond says that the hunters and natives are killing them recklessly in such numbers that the skins perish for lack of the means to transport them.

In connection with what we have noticed of the possibility of running down this antelope on foot, we may direct attention to a very interesting chapter on hunting with dogs, wherein are described the characteristics of the native dogs and their method of hunting, which much resembles the tactics of a brace of grayhounds after a hare, or of the Australian hounds, a dog not unlike the Cape grayhound, after a kangaroo. Mr. Drummond gives the following description of a fine specimen of the Amaponda grayhound, or pure native African dog, which he had in his possession:

"He was a fine-looking animal, approaching a staghound in height, but longer and more powerful, both in the chest and hind quarters, though in other points resembling a grayhound, all except his long ears which, standing erect like those of the wild dog, (*canis pictus seu venaticus*,) gave him a most curious and wild beast appearance.

They differ, he goes on to say, in color—black, tawny, and white being the most common, and the last being the most prized by the Kaffirs—and they differ in some having more of a deerhound and others more of a grayhound form; but all are distinguished by the same erect ears and smooth, short coat, as well as by possessing great speed and but little power of scent. The best dog for antelopes that I ever owned was the second cross of one of these with an English foxhound. It was undistinguishable from the Amaponda breed in form and speed, and gained from its other ancestor an undeniable nose and great pluck."

In the opening part of his chapter on lion hunting Mr. Drummond gives a picturesque account of the scene in camp preparatory to an excursion in quest of lions. It is worthy of note that in all expeditions of importance the natives go through the preliminary of invoking the aid of the spirits, and every victory over a large animal is celebrated by a hunting song. While the camp was being made in preparation for an assault upon the lions, and while the men were pulling in large logs which had been too much for the strength of the boys, the hunters began to arrive.

"The first half dozen came in quietly enough, put their guns down, and took off the belt which supported their bandolier and powder-horn without saying a word, except to ask for water. No one questioned them, for it was evident by their silence that they had been unsuccessful. Next a solitary voice was heard chanting a hunting song, which, as soon as its owner was near enough for the camp boys to distinguish which division of it he was a member of, was joined in by all those who belonged to the same until he had got fairly inside and had detached the two buffalo tails that announced what kind of game it was, the death of which he was thus celebrating.

This singing of the hunting song—'ukuhuba,' as it is called—is a native custom almost invariably followed when the hunter has killed any large game; and the chant, though somewhat monotonous, is pleasant, and to those accustomed to it very inspiring. It is often sung when a body of hunters are starting together in the morning, and I have seen lame or otherwise disabled men almost crying at not being able to go out when they heard it. It bears a strong resemblance to the war song, which, when sung by a large body of men, so excites their wild natures that it is unsafe for a stranger or European to go near them for a time."

Notwithstanding all that is said of the rhinocerous, elephant, and other large animals, there is a grandeur in lion hunting which seems to distinguish it from all other sport. Mr. Drummond devotes some sixty and more pages to notes from his experiences, which represent it as certainly a most exhilarating amusement. The natives appear also to regard the lion as the most noble of their game, and a victory over one is always made the occasion of much tumultuous rejoicing. After narrating an exciting battle with one large beast which had already distinguished himself by carrying off several natives, and which fell at last, but not till pierced with numberless bullets and assagais, our author describes the scene of return to camp:

"The noise the men made in going home was deafening. They never ceased singing the hunting song at the top of their voices the whole of the six or seven miles we had to go; while man after man, amid the shouts and acclamations of the others, sprang out of the ranks and performed the bravery dance. Old Tekwane, whose stinginess to his own people, whatever it might be to Europeans, was a proverb, forgot himself in slaughtering two oxen, and a good deal more than half the night was spent between feasting, singing, and repeated bravery dances."

Many instances are given showing the courage, pluck, coolness in danger, and reliability of the native hunters. Some of the anecdotes are remarkable in this respect, and would reflect no small amount of credit upon the European hunter, if he were the subject of them. In common with most sportsmen who confine themselves to the pursuit of large game, they are stanch believers in luck. So is Mr. Drummond himself. He says, too, that it comes most irregularly. Sometimes for weeks "you can kill nothing. You wound game almost daily, planting your balls exactly where you intended, but the animal always succeeds in making its escape. At last luck changes, and for an equal period your most hurried shot inflicts a mortal wound."

The native hunters think they have a remedy for these changes of fortune. They ascribe them to the anger of the inhabitants of the spirit world, and they usually sacrifice a sheep or a goat and anoint their weapons with its blood. This produces the expected effect often enough to confirm their faith, as their shooting having become demoralized by an idea that they cannot kill anything, the mere fact of their being reassured frequently brings about the desired results. The general impression conveyed to the mind of the reader with regard to the native character is one extremely favorable. The people are not only bold, faithful, and trustworthy, with very few exceptions, but they are ingenious, ready in device to meet any emergency, skillful with the rifle at well as the assegais, and capable of much higher aims than are usually attributable to them. But we cannot indicate particularly the evidences of this, which, indeed, are scattered throughout the book. The limits we had intended are already exceeded. We have purposely avoided quoting any of the thrilling stories of adventure, of danger, and oftentimes of death with which the volume is filled, partly on account of their length and partly because we would not do an injustice to the author. To be appreciated the book must be read. It is one of the best accounts of African hunting that we have met with. In every page it bears the impress of candor and truthfulness, while from the first to the last it is full of interest and useful practical information. It would not be easy to name a book which at this season will better meet the requirements of the general reader, or one of which the perusal is better calculated to place reader and author on the best of terms. We believe it is Mr. Drummond's first literary effort, but it certainly induces the hope that it may not be the last, for rarely among books of sport do we notice so many good qualities.

TROW'S LEGAL DIRECTORY AND LAWYER'S RECORD OF THE UNITED STATES: Containing a convenient and comprehensive digest of the laws of the several States, touching subjects of commercial law, laws relating to estates of decedents and descent of property, and the insolvent laws of the several States; blank legal forms and instructions for taking depositions; together with the rules of the Supreme Court of the United States, judiciary jurisdiction and terms of the United States courts, with counties composing United States districts; and a complete directory of all practicing lawyers throughout the United States. By H. CHARLES ULMAN, Counselor at Law, President of the United States Law Association. New-York: JOHN F. TROW and BAKER, VOORHIS & Co. 1875.

The above title, quoted at length, conveys very concisely an idea of the comprehensive nature of the task which Mr. Ulman had before him when he undertook the preparation of a book which is only very partially described by the word directory. Every lawyer will recognize at once the importance and value of a work of the kind, which is needed for almost constant reference. But it commends itself to a far wider circle than the legal profession. Merchants and business men in every part of the country will find it extremely useful, often supplying them with information that cannot be obtained elsewhere without the expenditure of money, or labor and time.

In expressing this opinion we are not forgetful of the fact that while the plan laid down may be unexceptionable, the ultimate merits of such books must depend absolutely upon the manner in which it is carried out. In fact, books of reference are generally either extremely useful or worse than worthless, according to the care with which they are prepared. In the present, however, there is evidence of the utmost attention having been paid by the editor to secure accuracy. A vast amount of labor must have been necessary to gather together the mass of details which he has accumulated. The liability to error is at the same time extremely great; but although the number of critics which such a book must have is limited only by the entire professon whose names are published and whose interests are primarily concerned, we believe we may say that no mistakes have been detected. Higher praise than this is cannot be awarded. Few books of this kind can pass through such an ordeal with as little immunity, and we may justly congratulate Mr. Ulman on the completion of his labors in a manner which is highly creditable to his industry and experience, and at the same time supplies a valuable addition to our libraries of reference. His position as President of the Law Association, which has ramifications in every State in the Union as well as in Canada, gives him special advantages for the acquirement of information, and it cannot be denied that he has used them in the interests of the commercial public and the profession in compiling the book before us.

THE WHEELER EXPEDITION.

THE SURVEY OF NEW-MEXICO.

FIRST DAYS OF THE MARCH—OPPRESSIVE SCARCITY OF WATER—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COUNTRY—VARIED SCENERY—A SEVERE GALE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES—THE HUERFANO PEAK—INCIDENTS OF THE JOURNEY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT GARLAND, SOUTHERN COLORADO, Saturday, June 19, 1875.

Five days ago Lieut. C. C. Morrison's division of the Wheeler expedition left the organizing camp at Pueblo and went toward New-Mexico, in the survey of which Territory the season will be occupied. The outfit consists of nine men and twenty-two mules—the men including Mr. Frederick A. Clark, the topographer, a meteorologist, and THE TIMES correspondent. The work of packing the mules has been so often described that I need say little about it. The animals are blindfolded, held tightly by the halter, and then loaded with between two and three hundred pounds of freight. Struggle as they will, they cannot overcome the strength of a trained packer. They may "buck" and plunge and drag, as they invariably do, but every parcel intended for them is firmly bound to the saddles, and when they are released they move about with a faint impression that they have tremendous swellings on their backs. For a few miles they show a disposition to lie down and roll in the dust, but after the first day's march they quietly follow the lead of that godsend of surveyors, the bell-mare. Possibly you do not know what a bell-mare is. I will tell you. It is a white horse, wearing a jingling bell, led by the negro cook. However intractable a mule is, however timid or wild, it will closely follow this creature, crying disconsolately when she is not near, and refusing the guidance of other beast or man. A pack-mule's only consolation seems to be in rubbing noses with the bell-mare, which receives all advances with an ill-humored snort and a contemptuous shake of the head. But what are a man's first impressions when he is mounted, has traveled twenty miles on mule-back, made his bed on rocks, and entertained myriads of grasshoppers and crawling things in his blankets? He immediately decides that on his return to New-York he will purchase the softest chair that can be bought; that a city life, with all its faults, is a merry one, and that whoever extols the delights of camping out in Colorado should be mercilessly sentenced to the same sort of thing until the end of his natural days.

Our first march was from Pueblo to Muddy Creek, a distance of nineteen miles, through a rolling prairie country, with the mountains in the western background. Far behind us and before us were desolate reaches of land, with a dusty road winding through them like the sinuous trail of a steamer's smoke at sea. The scarcity of water was exceedingly oppressive. Not a pool or a ditch was to be seen, while the dry alkali dust rose in clouds, parching the lips and filling the nostrils. The only signs of verdure were in the bunches of sparse grass, set about six inches apart, and the hoary cactus, with its pretty yellow flowers. The traveler longs for a bit of close, short, luxuriant turf—the glimpse of a fresh, velvety lawn. And very little animal life is to be seen, except the insects and an occasianal moccasin snake. All things seem to wilt in the dry air. We did not see a tree in ten miles, nor other shrub than the scrubby little sage bushes, which are abundant enough. If you ask the driver of an emigrant wagon or pack train whither he is bound, he will tell you that he is seeking water. So, a narrow, muddy, shallow brooklet is magnified in importance to a great water-course, and what in the East would be considered a hedge-ditch is dignified with the name of a river.

At intervals we came upon a herd of cattle or sheep grazing on the yellowish grass, which, however deficient to the eye, is said to be richly nutritious. But an impartial observer of the condition of the soil in Colorado cannot fail to be impressed with a belief that a brilliant future for the State must depend on the development of its mineral rather than its agricultural resources. The wondrous mountains culminate here; here they reach the greatest altitude and magnificence. Nature has been lavish, but not too lavish of her gifts, and while she has bestowed an untold wealth of valuable ores on Colorado, she has withheld the beauties of the surface that make the barrenest of our Eastern States appear gardens in comparison.

Our first camp, as I have intimated, was at Muddy Creek, near the Muddy Creek House, a solitary ranch used as a station by the stage-coach between Pueblo and Trinidad. It is nineteen miles from the former town, and is the second stream we met in all that distance. The first is the St. Charles, a lively little brook with a pebbly bottom. But, small as these streams are, how grateful they seem to the famished wayfarer! About them are gathered the only mosses and shrubs and the few settlements to be seen, and they alone preserve the land from utter waste and desolation. Yet where so great a drought is now are the clear evidences of former lakes and rivers which flooded the larger part of the Western territory. The tiny rivulets that remain meander in wide and deep hollows through which awful torrents once poured, and we need not dig very far below the surface to discover the teeth or bones of whales, sharks, and other aquatic animals of gigantic size.

Leaving camp at Muddy Creek, our path lay along excellent natural roads, free from dust, over some foot-hills to an elevated plateau, nearly 6,000 feet above the level, from which the Greenhorn Mountains rise uninterruptedly. This range extends about thirty miles from the north to the south, and ends in a graceful curve. The loftiest peak is 12,000 feet high, and the smaller elevations vary from 8,000 to 11,000 feet. These mountains are among the most picturesque of the whole chain. They are broken into domes, pyramids, minarets, and ridges of various forms. The clouds drift among them and mingle with the snow that remains on the pinacles even in the hottest days of June. But it is impossible to obtain a fair idea of the enormous altitudes of the Rocky Mountains from them. The heights given are from the sea level, while the Sierras rise from plains which themselves measure 7,000 or 8,000 feet, thus reducing the apparent altitudes by nearly two-thirds. I am inclined to think that the traveler is disappointed in the beginning, but he is not long in finding compensation in the glorious and ever-changing effects of cloud, mist, and sunshine which prevail.

Passing down the Greenhorn Valley we came to Greenhorn Creek, an oasis in a desert, where the water is clear and sparkling, and where, for the first time, we saw a bit of cultivated land. The freshly-turned earth, the voices of the birds in the thicket, and the scent of the wild rose, came upon us with a delightful sense of refreshment. Here a silvery little stream bubbles over a rocky bed, covered by a vista of sweet-smelling shrubs. The surrounding houses are neat in appearance, and the soil yields an abundant harvest. But not many miles from Greenhorn we again entered a sandy, scrubby, arid country, with the rugged forms of the mountains looming before us.

At the end of the second day's march we encamped upon Apache Creek, near two deserted ranches, from which the occupants had evidently flown in sheer despair. When we arrived, the evening was calm, cloudless, and without any indications of a storm; but in less than ten minutes the mountains were enshrouded in a gray vapor, which betokened rain. While the packers were covering the boxes, the wind swept down upon us with the impetuosity and force of a cyclone, increasing in violence every moment until our tents were all upset. This was not the worst, however. The gale carried dense clouds of dust with it, dust that filled every nook and corner, not only the ears, mouth, and eyes, but also our dressing-cases, mess-chests, clothes-bags, and bedding. It would be difficult for the imagination to realize a more complete annoyance. And let me say at this point that the wind blows a gale at least three days out of seven in Colorado, and that it invariably carries great quantities of dust with it. The lips parch and blister, and the skin becomes incrusted with the abominable alkali. While the gale was most furious Lieut. Morrison and Mr. Clark occupied one of the deserted ranches in vain endeavors to fill a barometer tube with mercury. They worked patiently until after midnight, and then after all their painstaking, a sudden gust of wind cracked and broke the slender glass again. From Apache we went to the small settlement of Badito. The route lay through a dry country near the base of the Greenhorn range, and we passed only one ranch in a distance of fifteen miles. Southward were the Spanish Peaks, two majestic elevations apparently detached from the main range, but connected by a low ridge; and in the middle of a prairie stood a lonely peak called the Huerfano, or Orphan. This is one of the most curious formations in the West. It is about 300 feet high, evidently of volcanic origin, and composed of similar rock to that of the Palisades—a sort of silver-grey in color. The other mountains are miles away, and the Huerfano keeps solitary watch in the green sea of the prairie.

At Badito we obtained our first glimpse of New-Mexican character in the swarthy, black-eyed, light-hearted inhabitants of that place, and thence we made our way over the Sangre del Cristo Pass to Fort Garland. For nearly sixteen hours we traversed some of the most wonderful scenery of the continent—cañons, chasms, valleys, and mountain summits, in endless variety of form and magnificence. Leaving Badito we climbed some hills clothed with sombre pines and brighter cotton-wood, until the Wet Mountains came into view, reaching from north to south in a graceful line. The verdure here is more plentiful and more attractive in shades than elsewhere. The valleys are buried in the dense growths of a shrub as leafy and lustrous as the arbor vitæ. Tall pines cast their long shadows on the slopes, and moan sadly as the wind stirs among their straight and dusky branches. Some gay little Alpine blue-bells nod at the grasses, and a wild rose peeps out of a thicket. The Sangre del Cristo Mountain lies ahead of us, with an approach over innumerable foot-hills, each loftier than Mount Washington. Far away are the snowy spires and domes of the Sierra Blanco, and the pyramid of old Baldy, with its smooth, precipitous, gray walls. The picture expands as we ascend, and we no sooner attain the crest of one hill than another still higher appears before us. We follow the path through a deep grove, and through a clearing in the pines, glance down on ninety miles of country, in which the distant mountains look as islands in a wide ocean. The life limits are not far above, and the wind roars with the sound of falling water. Whole forests of trees lie prone on the slopes, torn from their beds by the Winter's tempests. At last it seems that we have reached the sky itself, and are inclosed in a belt of azure. The road is narrow, steep, and rocky, cut through the side of the mountain. We climb over fallen logs and bowlders, and, after a six hours' march, stand on the glorious summit of the Sangre del Cristo.

That night our tents were pitched in a cañon to the south-west of the mountain, and a dark, blustering night it was. Gloomy forests of pine locked us in, and rugged masses of cloud drifted overhead. The cold was intense, although the day had been very hot, and the flapping of our tents reminded us of a stormy night at sea.

On the next day we continued through the cañon into a forlorn valley, with a loose gritty soil, and no other vegetation than the sage bushes. If you have not seen it, you cannot realize how dreary and desolate much of the scenery of Colorado is. The dull-looking foliage, the sand deserts, and the weird forms into which some of the rocks have worn, produce an effect of exceeding depression on the mind that the exhilarating mountain air does not always cure. Fort Garland, where we have been encamped for two days, is so isolated that we pity the two companies of cavalry stationed there; but with its kindly officers, its children, and its band, it affords us a welcome relaxation from the tedious monotony of our marches.

CONVICTION OF "SPIRIT PHOTOGRAPHERS" IN PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes on June 18: "A strange trial has taken place before the Correctional Tribunal of Paris, and it has resulted in the conviction of certain "Spirit Photographers" for swindling. Buguet, a photographer, of No. 5 Boulevard Montmartre, allied himself with M. Leymarie, the editor of the *Revue Spirite*, who wrote about him and published fac-similes of his portraits, and with an American named Firman, from whom he learned the art of persuading people that he could, if they only willed strong enough, conjure up and photograph a likeness of any deceased relation or friend. For a long time the firm did a large business. Twenty francs was the ordinary fee, but many wealthy people voluntarily paid 2,000, 3,000, and even 4,000 francs. Never was fraud more clearly proved. The operator's spirit box was produced in court; it contained hundreds of portraits of men, women, boys, and girls of all ages. When customers came desiring spirit portraits, a young lady, who acted as cashier, adroitly engaged them in conversation in the waiting room, and generally contrived to find some indications of the physiognomy of the person whom it was desired to evoke. Then one of the numerous heads was selected, stuck upon a doll dressed up in muslin, and a hazy portrait of a spirit was produced from it. Buguet guarded himself by saying he could never guarantee a likeness, because much depended on the strength of faith of the applicant, and, moreover, spirits were very capricious, and sometimes when you called for one another would come; but in very many instances the force of imagination was so strong that his dupes believed they saw the portraits of their relations. They burst into tears, fell upon their knees, kissed the photographs, and were profuse in expressions of gratitude to the professor as well as lavish of gifts to him.

Notwithstanding the palpable exposure of the imposture in open court, a host of respectable witnesses, including a Russian Marquis, the Comte de Bullet, Mr. Sullivan, formerly United States Minister at Madrid, two French colonels, and several ladies appeared for the prisoners, and, undismayed by the sarcasms of the presiding Judge, protested that they really had seen unmistakable portraits of deceased relatives. The eminent counsel for the defense, M. Lachaud, spoke for two hours, and alluded to Moses, Isaiah, Tertullian, and other authorities on spirits. The court, however, thought the charge fully proved, and sentenced Buguet and Leymarie to one year's imprisonment, and Firman to six months'. It is curious that the prosecution was not instituted on the complaint of any customer, but spontaneously by the Police for reasons not explained.

SPEECH FOR THE DUMB.

The London *Times* of June 19 says: "The public examination of the children in the school of the Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, at No. 12 Fitzroy square, was held on Thursday, at Seymour Hall, in Lower Seymour street, Dr. G. W. Dasent in the chair. Lord Granville was prevented from presiding by domestic affliction. Amman, a Swiss physician, first systematized lip-reading, and instruction is widely given in this way on the Continent to the deaf and dumb. In England the ordinary mode of communication between deaf mutes and those who converse with them is by gestures and signs, some of which are alphabetical. It is only those who have mixed much with the deaf and dumb who know how to communicate with them in this manner. The advantage of lip-reading is that it enables the mutes to understand the words of people who have no special familiarity with their ways, provided always that the speakers have not too bushy beards and mustaches. In the hopeful cases dumbness is a result of deafness, and when once the attention is trained to observe the play of the facial muscles, these movements of the face can be imitated. By imitating the actions they see in speaking persons, the dumb are actually made capable of speech themselves so as to be audible and intelligible to ordinary people. The children examined on Thursday had not attained perfection in this branch, for the school has only been open three years, and the course takes eight. Their voices wandered sometimes into strange and mournful cadences; their 'r's' were usually whole syllables; but at least two pupils made every word they said clearly and distinctly understood. The establishment of the institution is due to conferences held in 1871 at the house of Baroness Mayer de Rotschild, who had already founded the Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home on the same system, and under the same management. There are now fifty children on the books, who all pay some amount for their education. Subscriptions are asked for in order to extend the school, make it permanent, and send out teachers. After a few words from Mr. Van Praagh, the Director of the school, the children came forward in four groups. First, those who had been from a fortnight to six months in the school, very little girls and boys, wrote letters on the black-board and repeated them after their teacher. The next class has been a year in the school, and they wrote such words as 'moon' and 'thumb,' and read off little sentences with an eagerness to show their acquirements and a pleasure of countenance and gesture which contrasted strangely with their halting utterance. The next group had been two and a half years in the school. They could say 'copy-book' very distinctly, and on being examined knew that it was made of paper, and that it cost fourpence. They worked easy sums, enumerated the games they had played—cricket and football—and the flowers they knew. They wrote down from Mr. Van Praagh's dictation sentences which he formed by his lips without saying a word. The fourth group, of children who had been three and a half years in school, were asked more difficult questions. One had been to Paris, and liked it very much. They talked French in Paris, she said, and so one of the boys was asked what language was spoken in Melbourne. He made an intelligent and amusing mistake in replying, 'Australian,' and when he was asked to what country Iceland belonged began guessing 'England,' 'Ireland,' as other quick boys do. But one of the girls knew that Iceland belonged to Denmark, and that from Denmark came the Princess Alexandra. They knew who fought the Battle of Waterloo, and that Bonaparte was dead a 'long time ago.' They knew that Sir John Franklin went toward the north pole, where he found ice and snow. 'He is dead,' said one of the boys slowly and solemnly. Mr. Van Praagh invited visitors to come to the school any day at 3; and Dr. Dasent, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Van Praagh and the assistant teachers, said that since most of us take eight or nine years to learn Latin and Greek, it was not wonderful that deaf and dumb children should take some years to learn their first language. The prizes were then presented. The children came as their names were called, shook hands with the Chairman, and thanked him audibly for the books he placed in their hands."

MR. CHARLES READE ON DOGS' HOMES.

Mr. Reade writes as follows to the editor of the London *Daily Telegraph*:

SIR: Home was always a mellow Saxon word; but it rings sweeter than ever nowadays, thanks to an immortal song, which has long outlived the opera it popularized for a time. When we are told that charitable men have erected an orphans' home, an outcasts' home, or a sailors' home, all this wins the English ear and warms the English heart. Some time ago "a dogs' home" was announced. The lost and strayed friends of man were no longer to be starved with cold and hunger in the streets, but taken, like human beings, to a home and cared for; thence, in due course, they were to be drafted to permanent abodes, as customers offered. The scheme was benevolent and gratified public feeling, for Englishmen are fond of dogs; and the trait is laudable. People did not look very closely into the matter at the time, and I know little how it worked at first; but I have lately paid two visits to a dogs' home, and shall say what I saw and heard. The home contains open yards—in which are very few dogs—and also two rows of very large cages with a corridor between them. In each cage were from twenty to thirty dogs—some standing, some lying on the bare floor, and some on scanty straw. The cages are not washed out so often as they ought to be, and the smell is rank and unwholesome. At sight of a visitor some of the poor creatures howled, some fawned at the bars, and some stood apart with wistful, piteous eyes, that seemed to say, "Oh, good stranger, do pray buy me and take me out of this cold prison." This, however sad, is inevitable, and the establishment is not in the least to blame for it. The visitor fights against the saddening influence of so much eloquent misery, believing that it is only for a time.

At my second visit I happened to be left by myself, and I opened a wrong door. There I saw such a pile of murdered dogs as made me sick and faint, though not weak of nerve nor inexperienced in tragical sights. I inquired their crime, and found it was this—they had failed to sell. The "sweet home" had not given them much of a chance to sell, neither; they had only been captured a few days. Turner's and Linnell's landscapes hung on hand for ten years. Nothing sells all in a moment but a hot roll. Yet here were the poor carcasses of the innocent piled from the floor to the ceiling, because, when alive, they could not sell like bread, in an out-of-the-way suburban shop, with no shop-front or display of the article to attract customers. So swift to shed blood was "home, sweet home."

Poor hapless victims of shallow sentimentality and profound cruelty! Why, if for one day only they had been exposed in any open market and labeled "Morituri," many an honest fellow would have found out that he had room in his house for a cheap dog, and in his heart for cheap pity; and so these innocent lives would have been spared, and no harm done to man nor beast.

Further inquiry has enabled me to trace the half-bred dog—often a handsomer animal, and generally a more intelligent one than the thoroughbred—from the streets to the sentimental shambles. The Police are now ordered to capture every dog that has lost his way—or looks to their sapient eye as if he had—and take him to a home. For this the policeman gets, as we understand, a small reward. So of course he captures, with impartial halter, dogs that have lost their way, dogs that have not, but are cruising, and dogs that have missed their way and are finding it again, if the minister of the law would mind his business and let them attend to theirs. Well, the policeman seizes his unprotected dog, and with the scent of silver in his nose and Offenbach's march in his ear, runs him in—to a prison, "the door of which opens on the scaffold." There, if the captive is a Dandie Dinmont, or that hideous little beast a Skye terrier, with hair all over his eyes, or if he is that four-footed noodle an Italian greyhound—in short, if he is a fashionable dog, he is either reclaimed or kept for a month or two till sold at a remunerative price; meantime he costs little, being fed on biscuit made of bad flour with a spice of sawdust, that only a starved dog will eat. But, if the dog so captured is a retriever, a hound, or even a plain Pomeranian, his chances of living a week are small, and, if he is half as great a mongrel as the Anglo-Saxon race, he is pretty sure to be murdered in a week, that "home sweet home" may save his biscuit and sell his skin.

But do not let me blacken poor human nature neither, since it is bad enough without. This cruel system was never planned in cold blood. It is the old story: Humanity started a dogs' home; trade has grafted the shop and the shambles. Humanity found London more vast and dogs more numerous than it could have believed. Then humanity got dismayed at the mountain of dogs, and retreated. Trade saw its chance and shot into the vacant place. The accumulation of dogs, which staggered humanity, did not embarrass trade for a single moment. Trade, with its cold, keen eye, saw at a glance that the fashionable dog could be sold alive, and the unfashionable could be sold dead. As for me, I cannot part trade and cruelty—they have been too long together; but we can resist delusive terms, and call things by their right names. If an establishment has become a dog shop, with a dog shambles attached, let it cease to call itself a dogs' home. The iron egotists, who rob a poor creature of its life to sell its skin, shall not pass for soft sentimentalists while I can wag a pen. The human wolf, the human fox, the human weasel, all these are established traders, and nobody can move them; but the crying hyena is a new trader, and I resist him in the name of dog and man.

Nevertheless, let us offer terms. Let the phrase "dogs' home" stand on these conditions—it must be careful not to desecrate our language; there must be no more secret executions of low-bred dogs at the discretion of low-bred men—the more offensive animal of the two. Every unclaimed dog, before he is poisoned, should be offered for sale alive in an open market for the mere value of his skin; his price and the hour he is to die, if not bought, should be ticketed; and the "Morituri te salutant" should be turned into plain English and written large over the pen. No policeman should receive more than a shilling for running a dog in. Complaints have already reached my ears that the force are capturing, or, in plain terms, stealing dogs for the home within a few yards from their own doors.

The outline of legislation suggested above would not only restrain the slaughter of innocents within reasonable limits, but it would remove that special temptation which doth most easily beset every wholesale slayer of animals. The age we live in is a remarkably potting age, and an epoch of multifarious sausages. It is also an era of geographical labels: there be linguists in this city, who, by some subtle power of modern scholarship, coupled with varieties of paper and type, enable the ingenious dealer to import British produce from Holland, Strasbourg, Switzerland, Italy, France, Portugal, Mexico, Peru, and Pekin itself. Your wholesale killer cannot be a very scrupulous trader; it is to be feared that a habitual slaughter of healthy dogs may sooner or later lead, by the gentle gradations of trade, to an influx of retriever sausage from Hanover, potted poodle from Sydney, preserved pointer from Valparaiso, &c., with sonorous titles and convincing labels. This is one more reason why home, sweet home, should be compelled to sell the unclaimed dog in public, not for his trade sale price in tins hermetically sealed and kosmographically labeled, but for the bare value of his British hide. Under the above safeguards, a dog's home would merit support, and even public subscriptions; and I trust this last suggestion will remove any idea that my remarks on the present system, however severe, are founded on personal caprice or unreasonable hostility.

I am, Sir, yours, &c., CHARLES READE.

JUNE 15.

NEWSPAPER REPORTING IN FRANCE.

Newspaper reporting, says the London *Times*, is really attaining wonderful proportions in France. It may seem incredible, but it is yet a fact, that the London correspondents of Parisian journals may be found at about 6 o'clock every evening outside one of the cafés which line the Boulevard des Italiens. Those are their London head-quarters. They are to be easily recognized, the ink and paper which stand before them on the little white table, in close juxtaposition with a glass of *vermout*, the pen which they are nervously using as a tooth-brush, and their thoughtful moods distinguish them from the crowd. The following words, "Moody and Sanky," stand out in bold relief at the top of the sheet of paper they are blackening, and their familiar quotation, "Time is Money," may be detected at the bottom. Strange to say, one of the Paris papers has sent a real, genuine, live correspondent to Rouen, where he is to report the festival in connection with Boieldieu's Centennial. This able journalist, whose experience has won him a reputation, has favored the world with his first letter from Rouen. It is concluded as follows: "The distribution of prizes took place at 4:30 to-day. It has just terminated, and I am too hungry to write you the result. You will wait until to-morrow." (*sic.*)

EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE OF A CHILD.

The Liverpool *Post*, of June 18, says "an extraordinary marriage has been celebrated in the Church of St. Woollos, Newport, between a girl named Elizabeth Jones, of the tender age of thirteen years, and a young man of twenty-three years of age. The husband is supposed to be a street preacher from Britonferry, and the child wife is the daughter of Mr. Evan Jones, a storekeeper at the Vernon Tin Works. On Sunday night last the two met at the Neath Station, and proceeded to Newport, where they were joined by a sister of the young man. The latter had not before disclosed the purpose which he had in view to his relative, and when she heard of it she uttered an indignant remonstrance, refused to attend the church, and returned to her home. On proceeding to the church the following morning the bride-groom explained the absence of attendants by informing the clergyman that his sister had been suddenly taken unwell. The service was then accomplished and a little girl thirteen years of age married by a priest of the Church of England. The child-wife afterward returned to her parents, who were much distressed at her absence, and informed them what had happened."

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

LIVELY LEGISLATORS—RECENT FESTAS.

PARLIAMENT IN AN UPROAR—THE SICILIAN QUESTION—CHARGES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT—TRADITIONS OF THE CHURCH—THE CONDITION OF THE METROPOLIS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, June 14, 1875.

I closed my last letter at the moment that the debate in Parliament had reached a pitch where the voices of the Deputies had risen to a screaming tone and passions were at a white heat. The Minister of Public Works, Signor Spaventa, while Deputy Laporta was speaking, called him a fool, *(voi siete uno sciocco,)* which was followed by such a hubbub in the Chamber that for a time it was impossible to listen or speak, and the presiding officer made effort in vain to preserve order. Many members of the Left rose in their places, pounding their rage upon the benches, with clenched fists menaced the Minister, with cries to take back the offensive expression or leave the house. Sufficient quiet was obtained to go on with the session and end it without a general row. The next day there was returning good sense, and the Minister made an apology to the house for his improper language, which was accepted, and good feeling was once more restored.

THE SICILIAN QUESTION.

More than forty motions, or *ordini del giorno*, as the Italian phrase is, have been introduced by the different parties in the house upon this Sicilian question. The Minister has given notice that the Government will accept none of them upon which to make an issue to put to the test the confidence of the Chamber in the conduct of the Cabinet. After a day of tolerable quiet, caused by the oil of conciliation thrown upon the troubled waters by the Minister Spaventa, the winds were raised again by Deputy Taiani, formerly connected with the civil administration in Sicily, under the Lanza Ministry. This speaker made the accusation that the authority to promote its purposes had been in league with some of the *malandrini* at Palermo, and used them as its agents. So serious a charge aroused the ex-Minister Lanza, and called out from him the declaration that if proof could be found for such an allegation, both himself and the one who had been his subordinate were proper subjects to be called to answer to a criminal charge before one of the tribunals of the country. This new cause of excitement produced new cries and howls and general confusion, carried to such a point that the presiding officer, Signor Biancheri, was obliged to put on his hat—the usual sign that his authority is not respected—and closed the session.

CHARGES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

A demand has been formally made by Signor Lanza and other influential members of the Chamber, that a commission be appointed to investigate the truth of the charges made by Signor Taiani, of collusion of the governing power with the *maffia* at Palermo. The motion is supported by the party of the Left, and the revelations promised, when they come to the light of publicity, will show what degree of purity has characterized the action of the Government in some of its proceedings in the past few years in that part of the country. The muddle in the Chamber thickens, and the situation every day becomes more inexplicable, and no one can answer for the life of the Ministry. It is reported that in case the bill of exceptional provisions for the Island of Sicily is voted, some of the leaders of the Opposition from the Neapolitan provinces will resign their places. It is stated, also, that Signor Depretis, the leader of the party, a man of exemplary dignity and moderation, will join with the others in this course. The King has been notified by the head of the Cabinet that a crisis may succeed, and that a demand may be made for the selection of new counsilors. The party of the *Sinistra*, containing, undoubtedly, many excellent elements, with talents for administration, has hardly yet given proof of possessing a degree of moderation and self-mastery to win general confidence, or entitle it to be intrusted with the direction of affairs.

FOREIGN PRECEDENTS FOR PARLIAMENTARY DISORDER.

The conduct of the Deputies the past week has grieved and mortified many who wish to have the Italian Chamber present a model of parliamentary propriety. But these more scrupulous patriots may take courage, for scenes as bad or worse have been witnessed some time in the history of the French Assembly, the English House of Commons, the American Congress, and the Parliament of the Pope, held years ago in the Vatican. Defects and weaknesses, which have exposed it to criticism, this legislative body has shown, but both within and outside of Parliament the general sentiment is sound, and will correct in time existing evils.

THE FESTA OF SAINT ANTONIO.

Yesterday was the festa of Saint Antonio—not the Saint Antonio who is the protector of animals, but the other of Padua, who preached to the fishes—and day after to-morrow is to be devoted to the Beata Maria Alacoque, and the "Sacred Heart." The Pope has authorized special ceremonies and indulgences in connection with the observance of this festival, which the French are, perhaps, inclined to make more account of than the Italians, as the pretended miracle is that wrought on French account. True it is that the newspapers here speak with none too much respect of this devout occasion, which leads some to believe that a part of the faithful reject the French female mystic's claims. But I am assured, by Vatican authority, that no good Catholic will for a moment set aside what has been established as a part of the faith. Indeed, on the 16th, the second centenary of the Divine visitation to Maria Alacoque, and the anniversary of the election of Pius IX., the Pope will hold a Chapel in the Vatican, to signalize the fact that after the present the whole Catholic world will be put under the protection of the "Sacred Heart of Jesus." The church to be built at Paris will be the most conspicuous visible symbol of the new worship. The Holy Roman Catholic Church, which claims that it never changes, is always transforming itself by the addition of new exterior rites.

THE ETERNAL CITY.

Rome is now drained dry of all foreign visitors, and American or other families temporarily resident here, have left for the Baths of Lucca and other retreats in the North; or, if obliged to linger a few weeks longer, are hiding themselves from the eye of the general public, so as not to lose caste with the *quid nuncs*, who watch every movement of fashionable life, and put a black mark against all who stay over time. I have some friends who come to me regularly at the end of April, and warn me to pack trunks and be off, "as it is absolutely fatal to remain in Rome after the 1st of May." But as I have breathed this air—fresh and foul—at all seasons for more than twenty years, and follow the slow-coach rule, no fret and stew succeeds about the time for setting off. Breezes come sweeping across the Campagna from the Mediterranean, which is visible from my tower, and the air of the night is as cool as it is at this season ten degrees further north, and existence is as tolerable as it is to all except those rovers of the world who give no peace to their souls—nor to their soles—until they end this mortal quest.

A PARIS MILITARY REVIEW.

TROOPS OF THE PARIS AND VERSAILLES GARRISONS.

THE FORCES COMPARED WITH THOSE ENGAGED IN PROMINENT BATTLES OF THE REBELLION—MARSHAL MACMAHON'S ARRIVAL AND APPEARANCE—COMPOSITION OF THE SEVERAL LINES—HOW THEY LOOKED TO A STRANGER—THE PERSONNEL OF THE FRENCH SOLDIER.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PARIS, France, Monday, June 14, 1875.

Yesterday there was a review of all the troops comprising the garrisons of Paris and Versailles, including the adjoining forts and villages. It was in many respects a memorable event, being the grandest review held since the election of Marshal MacMahon to the Presidency. Besides, it was the sixty-eighth birthday of the Marshal-President. As a matter of course the display took place at Longchamps, adjacent to the Bois de Boulogne, and it is safe to say it was witnessed by 100,000 spectators. I am quite certain there were not so many present, exclusive of the boys in uniform, as were in attendance the Sunday previous, when the Grand Prize of Paris was run for by French and English thoroughbreds. The grand stands, or tribunes, were occupied with those who had been fortunate enough to receive tickets from the War Department, while those who had not the necessary pasteboards were fain to content themselves with positions on the lawn and hill-sides. Owing to the nature of the "long field," it was no difficult matter for one to see some part of the moving mass of men, and I dare say most of the spectators were entirely satisfied with the review. It was a lovely day until after the review was concluded; a great bank of clouds obscured the sun's rays, while a gentle breeze cooled the atmosphere. But when the soldiers had passed in review and were on their way to Paris, and when the civilians had just started in the same direction, the rain came down in torrents, and many magnificent toilets were irrevocably ruined; and yet everybody seemed in a great good humor, and though the water was wetting us through and through we laughed, and shouted, and cheered the soldiers as we passed them, for all the world as if we were very happy.

The political movements of Europe, and the unusual attention directed toward the French Republic nowadays, makes her standing Army a subject of comment among all foreign powers. She has ever been a nation of soldiers, and as it was known that since the evacuation of 1871 she has been "in time of peace preparing for war," much anxiety was manifested in this review. Consequently the foreign powers were represented on the staff of Marshal MacMahon in unusual numbers. He had been pleased to invite all the military attachés, as well as the Ambassadors and Secretaries of Legation, to accompany him to Longchamps, and for the most part the legations were well represented. I failed, however, to recognize upon his staff any officer, or ex-officer, or representative of the United States Government. This absence of representation was particularly noticeable among Americans, as there are to-day an unusual number of ex-officers in Paris. Perhaps they were minus their uniforms, or, worse still, lacking in horsemanship, and dared not accept the kind invitation I have already mentioned. My long service in the late rebellion, and my natural love for the service of arms, prompted me to go out to Longchamps at an earlier hour than did most of the spectators, and as I was accompanied by an ex-Captain in the French Army, I was in a much better position to see and to learn than I expected to be. However, before commenting upon the display from a military standpoint, it is perhaps necessary to mention the number of troops, and the way in which the review was brought to a successful termination.

THE LINES PASSING IN REVIEW.

There were on parade 105 battalions of infantry, 55 squadrons of cavalry, and 20 batteries of artillery. This was a pretty good-sized army—much larger, in fact, than Gen. Rosecranz had at Murfreesboro when he defeated Gen. Bragg, and won such a victory as enabled the Northern forces to ever afterward point with pride to the words "Stone River" inscribed in letters of gold upon the regimental colors. And it was a larger force than was engaged at Pittsburg Landing, or at Chickamauga, when "Old Pap" Thomas stemmed the tide fast ebbing toward defeat, and with his famous Fourteenth Corps held the victorious Confederates in check until those forts and rifle-pits at Chattanooga could be erected. Indeed, it was a much larger army than any of those we had engaged either in the East or Western departments in the earlier history of our unhappy war. The time announced for MacMahon's arrival was 3 o'clock, and promptly on the hour the booming cannon announced the arrival of himself and suite upon the course. There was considerable cheering as the Marshal galloped swiftly along the several lines, not by the troops, but by the many thousands of spectators. Stern had been the orders issued to rank and file not to follow so unsoldierly a fashion, and the rule was observed with disciplinary precision. But if the soldiers could not huzza they could present arms and sabres, and the bugles could sound and the drums beat, and the colors could be dipped and the horses prance, and every one's heart could throb and his blood warm just the same as though there were no discipline. After the President had galloped over the field, passing first the artillery, then the cavalry, and then the infantry, he drew up in front of the tribune, doubtless to the great joy of the inexperienced ones who were close to the heels of his chestnut charger. Then a handsome aid galloped down the course toward the head of the column of the infantry division, and presently the troops were passing in review before the President of France. It was a grand picture to look upon. Marshal MacMahon sat astride his horse a living hero. In his brilliant uniform, with his sparkling eyes, his ruddy cheeks and gray mustache and imperial, he looked every inch a soldier. Back of him were mounted men, Generals, diplomats, foreign officers, members of the French Assembly, and a few orderlies. In front of him an open space, along which the troops were to pass, and further on the tribunes. Here were collected a vast array of loveliness and bravery. The Duchess Magenta, wife of the Marshal-President, was conspicuously prominent, as was M. Thiers, ex-President of the Republic. Minister Washburne, Secretary of Legation Hitt, the Duchess Decazes, and Marshal Canrobert were also pointed out or noticed by your correspondent. To the right of the President the woods of Boulogne, with the wind-mills and the handsome houses, while away beyond the river stood Mount Valarien, with its massive fort looking grimly down through its many port-holes upon the scene. To the left the moving men of war, with nodding plumes, waving flags, glittering bayonets, bright, clean uniforms, soul-stirring music, and steady onward tramp. First came the Commander in Chief of the army about Paris, Gen. l'Admirault, with the crimson sash of a Marshal of France about his body. He had a numerous retinue of officers and escort, as did all the other Generals. Preceding him marched the band of the Garde Republicaine, the same which visited the United States in 1872. After him came a battalion of the Cadets of St. Cyr, the West Point of the nation. Though young in years they marched like veterans, and by their military bearing drew forth the admiration of all present. Following the cadets came the legion of the Guard of the Republic, heroes, every one of them, each individual soldier, whether in front or rear rank, wearing one or more decorations stamping him as such. They were great, strong, hearty men were the members of the Guards, and it is no wonder they are proud to be members of the Legion. They were followed by the sapeurs-pompiers, or firemen of Paris, each with a glittering helmet on his head and a hatchet on his back. The firemen marched with commendable precision, and were well aligned when they passed us in columns of company front. These were succeeded by the Thirtieth Battalion of Chasseurs on foot, the Legion of Gendarmerie Mobile, and the First Regiment of Engineers—and these comprised the first line.

The second line of the review was composed of the Third Division of Infantry, comprising the Eighty-seventh, Fifty-first, and Seventy-second Regiments of the line; the Fifth Division of Infantry, comprising the Thirty-ninth, Seventy-fourth, Thirty-sixth, and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiments of the line; the Seventh Division of Infantry, comprising the One Hundred and First, One Hundred and Second, One Hundred and Third, and One Hundred and Fourth Regiments of the line; the Eighth Division of Infantry, comprising the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Thirtieth, One Hundred and Fifteenth, and One Hundred and Seventeenth Battalions of the marines; the Ninth Division of Infantry, comprising the Eighty-second, Eighty-fifth, One Hundred and Thirteenth, and One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiments of the line; and the Tenth Division of Infantry, comprising the Forty-sixth, Eighty-ninth, and Seventy-sixth Regiments of the line. The third line was composed of the Seventeenth Division of Infantry, comprising the Sixty-eighth, Ninetieth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiments of the line; the Thirty-sixth Brigade of Infantry, comprising the Seventy-seventh and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiments of the line; the Nineteenth Division of Infantry, comprising the Forty-eighth, Seventy-first, Forty-first, and Seventieth Regiments of the line; the Fortieth Brigade of Infantry, comprising the Second and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiments of the line; the Twenty-fourth Division, comprising the Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiments of the line; and the Forty-sixth Brigade of Infantry, comprising the Seventy-eighth and Eightieth Regiments of the line. These composed the infantry forces. In each regiment there were two and in some cases three battalions; in each battalion there were four companies. The troops marched in columns of company front, guide right, the average being about forty-eight files. Each division was commanded by a General, who was accompanied by a staff and escort, moderate in numbers. The red-trousered soldiers—"doughboys," as we used to call them in the Army, "pioupions," as they are called here—with their white gaiters worn over black boots, and the great sea of bayonets which shone and shook over their heads, presented a really beautiful sight. There was no confusion whatever, and only at rare intervals could we hear a command given. Away down the line we could see the sea of bayonets bobbing up and down in irregular cadence, and we surmised that they were indulging in a sort of "route step;" but as they neared the reviewing officer there was noticeable a change of gait, and then, as the drums rolled, and the colors dipped, and the soldiers came to a carry arms, and the officers saluted, there was seemingly but one man marching, so uniform was their step. Having passed the Marshal-President, the arms were brought to a left shoulder, (left shoulder shift we used to call it,) and then making a right wheel up at the end of the field near by the wind-will, the regiments were on their way back to barracks.

Then came the artillery under command of Gen. Lafaille, two regiments from the Third Brigade, and two from the Forty-ninth Brigade of Artillery. The infantry had been permitted to get out of the way, and the artillery passed in review on the trot. There were in all twenty batteries. The guns are of various kinds and sizes. There were Parrot guns, 10-pounders, mitrailleuses, and some of a late invention. The guns were invariably drawn by six dark-colored horses, and the caissons by as many white ones. The contrast was very marked, and particularly pleasing to the eye. Besides, the system has its advantages, which will at once commend themselves to a soldier. The artillery horses were for the most part in excellent condition, and were strong, active animals. The gun-carriages, as well as the caissons, are built of the strongest material, iron being predominant in the composition of the running gear. I noticed particularly that the gunners and caisson attendants each carried a breech-loading rifle swung across his back. There were two batteries of flying or light artillery. In these the gunners and ammunition-servers did not ride on the boxes, but were mounted *à la* cavalry. The usual extra lot of animals brought up the rear of each battery.

Then came the cavalry, commanded by Gen. the Viscount de Bonnemains. First a squadron of mounted cadets from St. Cyr, next a squadron of mounted gendarmerie, and then the mounted men of the Guard Republic. Following these in quick succession came the Twelfth Hussars, the Seventeenth Chasseurs, the Ninth and Thirteenth Chasseurs, the Fifty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Dragoons, the Seventh and Eighteenth Dragoons, and finally the Fourth and Ninth Cuirassiers. The precision and general *ensemble* of the cavalry were especially cheered by the vast crowd. Like the artillery, they too trotted past the Marshal, and, while the alignment was far from being as accurate as that of the infantry, this is not to be wondered at. Some of the horses were quite unruly, and more than one man was thrown from his saddle. I was particularly pleased with the chasseurs, or light horse troops. They were dressed in sky-blue jackets, red trousers, with top boots and shakos, and appeared to me to be more like mounted riflemen than anything else. Their horses were smaller and of quicker movements than those bestrided by the dragoons or the cuirassiers. I was told by my friend, the ex-Captain, that the chasseurs always ride a species of mustang, and I have no doubt such is the case. But the honors of the day were for the cuirassiers, more especially the Fourth Regiment. This was the veritable regiment which made the famous charge at Reichshoffen, and these were the heroes who dashed so grandly upon the enemy at Gravelotte. As they galloped by, with faces bronzed and sabres held aloft, the cry of "*Vivent les Cuirassiers*" rent the air, and swelling louder and louder was soon heard from all parts of the field. Each horseman wore a cuirass of shining metal like unto silver, a helmet of like material, with a horse's tail pendent, red trousers, and high-top boots. They were great, strong, tall fellows, they rode powerful horses, and as they cantered over the turf the very earth trembled. There was a sort of hallelujah to the sound of the bugles and the brass horns when the mounted musicians of the cuirassers wheeled to the right and then faced about just before they reached MacMahon. For there was in the air they played a stirring story of war, of devotion, of glory, and of bloody battle-fields. The bugles rang out their brazen huzzas, the Duke of Magenta, he who now so kindly rules these peculiar people, lifted his gold-laced hat and bowed his acknowledgments, officers and men, comrades all, with decorations in the way of medals and decorations in the way of everlasting scars, saluted their chief as they galloped past, the great crowd cheered, then the President turned away, and the review was a thing of the past.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE FRENCH SOLDIERS.

I must confess I like the French soldiers. While in England I had a rare opportunity of witnessing at Aldershott the manners of some crack British troops. They cannot compare in soldierly bearing, or in that light, easy gait so characteristic of fighting soldiers, with the French troops. I speak particularly of the infantry. An American of our party who had witnessed a review of Prussian troops at Berlin was quite sure they were superior to the French soldiers, but when I questioned him as to particulars he could give none, whereupon I felt warranted in doubting his statement. The troops here are being drilled constantly. Day after day, in the forenoon and in the afternoon, the recruits and the older troops as well are receiving instructions. Almost everywhere one can see them drilling in squads, platoons, companies, battalions. I have frequently attended these drills and studied closely the men in the ranks. The anxiety of the raw recruit to pick up the rudimentary lessons, the pleasure the veteran of several months takes in trying to perfect his bearing, his step, his manual, are particularly noticeable. But I have thought that for the most part the actives are too young in years. They are in this respect like unto the English troops. There are too many beardless boys of from eighteen to twenty years of age seen in the ranks. Doubtless the reserves of the French Army, the great mass of citizens who are trained to service, contain material much older in years, but the majority of the actives have not yet gained the strength of manhood; nor will they until their time of service is ended. Perhaps the poor pay of the private soldier has much to do with this state of affairs. The regular pay of a French private amounts to fifty-three centimes per day, of which forty-five centimes are retained by the Government for the food and clothing of the soldier. It will thus be seen that the pocket money of each atom of the army amounts to eight centimes, or nearly two cents a day. Most men can earn more than that, and it is only the boys, who are attracted by the showy uniform, who enlist. Perhaps, however, these dashing, gay-hearted youngsters will not fail France when the time for them to strike for her sweet sake has arrived. There is one thing which seems to encourage every soldier of France, and that is the system adopted in the reorganization of the army. Under the new plan the maximum of each company is fixed as high as 250 men. In each battalion there is to be not less than three companies, and in each regiment of the line not less than three battalions. This is including the reserves. Without them the maximum is no more than 100 men. The result is, under this arrangement, the reserves, when assigned to active duty, are placed in a regiment which has already achieved a reputation. The new recruit is, so far as glory and greatness of regiment are concerned, on a par with the veteran of many years. The recruit can boast of his regiment, which already bears the name of a battle upon its colors. He wishes to win the service stripe, or a medal for his breast, and he dare not be a coward among so many braves. Here every officer and soldier of the active army is on duty at all times. He cannot leave his barracks without his side-arms. Everywhere you will see soldiers with swords and sabres at their sides. Everywhere there are sentries on guard, with fixed ammunition in their cartridge-boxes. One constantly witnesses salutations between the commissioned officer and the private. When they meet, the soldier simply touches the visor of his cap or helmet, the officer invariably removes his hat or cap. It is the only deference paid by rank to file, and it is a custom which will commend itself to every thoughtful person. For, after all, what could we do without the private soldiers? This system of decorating a soldier, be he private or officer, is also commendable. Thus a soldier knows that if he does anything especially praiseworthy he will be rewarded. Perhaps it will be only a bit of ribbon with a small silver medal attached to it; but that decoration is to him more valuable than much money. He pins it upon his breast, and all who look upon him are made acquainted with the fact that he is a hero. Even the priestly fathers who serve the troops as regimental chaplains, are proud of these decorations. One venerable father, who has served equally well his country and his God, marched at the head of the column of the Thirty-ninth, beside the ranking surgeon. He had upon his breast no less than seven medals, and one of these was the Cross of the Legion of Honor. He would almost give up his hopes of heaven rather than part with them, and, what is more, all the Papal instructions of Rome could not tempt him to be an Orleanist, or anything but a Bonapartist.

I was near forgetting to mention the arrival of the troops at Longchamps. A review day is not always as pleasant as this one was for an army. On past occasions many a poor soldier has had to perform a long and tedious march, with heavy knapsack and gun, from barrack to field, only when he reached the open and unshaded Longchamps to fall insensible upon the beaten turf. Last year's review witnessed the sudden death by *coup d'soleil* of numerous soldiers, and so it was that this year Marshal MacMahon decreed that the troops should leave their barracks at 4 o'clock in the morning, so as to escape the excessive heat of a Summer's day. But yesterday the gray-tinted clouds chased each other across the sky, the weather was genial and pleasant, and no accident occurred to mar the occasion. Seemingly from every part of Paris the soldiers marched toward Longchamps. Cavalry, artillery, infantry came trooping in and took up their respective positions. They were permitted to break ranks and renew their strength with a supplementary meal of cold beef, goats' milk cheese, bread, and some red wine. Besides this they were the recipients from the Government of a half day's pay in addition to their usual wages. They were not slow to spend this princely sum of nearly one cent each individual. The civilians crowded into the field from the surrounding hills, from the avenues of the Bois de Boulogne, from the heights of St. Cloud, from Suresnes, from Mount Valerien, from every quarter in and around the capital of France. There is nothing for which a Frenchman is so noted as for his curiosity. There is nothing which attracts a Parisian's eye more forcibly than do the scarlet pantaloons of the infantry, the blue jackets of the chasseurs, or the glittering helmets of the dragoons or cuirassiers. Very soon 100,000 persons were gazing with delight upon the mighty army of 40,000 men. Very soon many thousands of people were looking with delight at those bronze things called mitrailleuses, intended, as has been said, for "destroying life by lightning speed." There were some of us who noticed that the cadets of St. Cyr were armed with a newly invented metallic cartridge gun, which is soon to be distributed to the entire army.

Some of the incidents of the day were very amusing. Several of the regiments of infantry were accompanied by pet dogs. One canine was particularly pleased to be constantly seizing upon the tail of the horse which the Lieutenant Colonel rode. When the horse felt the incumbrance, he would rear and prance, and it was with difficulty the epauletted individual could retain his seat in the saddle. An aide was galloping swiftly over the field, when his horse stumbled and fell. The officer was pitched out of his saddle, and it was feared he was seriously injured. But he soon picked himself up, brushed his clothes, and beckoning to his horse, which instantly returned to his side, he was soon in the saddle again, and galloping over the field amid the shouts of thousands. There was one member of the French Legislature who persisted in occupying a position on foot some distance to the left of Marshal MacMahon. He held in his hand an umbrella, which he occasionally waved over his head. I tried to find out the name of this eccentric civilian, but without success.

THE KEELY MOTOR.

FEATS OF WHICH IT IS CAPABLE.

STATEMENT OF ONE OF THE HOLDERS OF THE SECRET OF ITS POWER—AN EXPECTED REVOLUTION IN THE MECHANICAL WORLD—A SUBSTITUTE FOR GUNPOWDER—EXPLOSIONS RENDERED COMPARATIVELY HARMLESS—THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED—EXPERIMENTS OF A SKEPTIC—MR. KEELY'S CLAIMS—THE INVENTION TO BE PERFECTED BEFORE IT IS PATENTED—THE SECRET TO BE THEN GIVEN TO THE WORLD—THE MEN WHO KNOW THE SECRET.

Further particulars in relation to the Keely motor, which was the subject of an interesting letter in THE TIMES a few weeks ago, and which has been referred to by most of the leading newspapers of the country, have been given to a reporter of THE TIMES by Mr. Sergeant, of the firm of Sergeant & Cuttingworth, of this City. According to the statements of this gentleman, the newly-discovered power is inevitably destined to revolutionize the entire mechanical world and render possible, and even easy, feats which seem now beyond the power of the most perfect machinery in the world. Guns are to be fired by the same power that drives the ship that carries them; explosions are to be rendered comparatively harmless; engines of 5 000-horse power are to be constructed so as to occupy no more space than an ordinary steam-engine, and all the marvels which are accomplished by steam are to be performed with infinitely greater ease by the cold vapor evolved from air and water. The wildest dreams of the Arabian story-teller seem commonplace when compared with the marvels that are promised in this newly-discovered force of nature, if the statements of a well-known business man of good standing, and of high repute as a scientific inventor, are to receive the credence that would be given to them on any other subject. All the difficulties naturally to be expected in learning the use of so tremendous an agency have been encountered in the experiments that have been made with this. New tools have been made with which the parts of a new engine are being fashioned for the use of the motive power. Metal has been made especially for its construction. A new scientific vocabulary has been fashioned to express the operations hitherto unknown in mechanics, and perfect success has attended the experiments made thus far.

Mr. Sergeant says: "One year ago to-day I began an investigation into the powers and properties of what is termed the Keely motor. I was at first an utter skeptic, knowing that the things which were claimed for it were utterly opposed to all my scientific teachings, and that, according to all that was known on such subjects, the claims of Mr. Keely were arrantly absurd. But I had some curiosity on the subject, and, being applied to by a number of persons, some of whom were pecuniarily interested in the discovery, and all of whom desired a careful investigation to be made, I concluded to go to Philadelphia and examine it as an expert. They offered to pay my expenses while I did this, but I preferred to pay them myself, and did so. Mr. Keely claimed that he was able by the utilization of a power coming from the consumption of air and water, to produce a pressure of thousands of pounds to the square inch, and do it immediately, almost instantaneously. I was incredulous, and the surroundings made me still more so. I said to Mr. Keely that in the introduction of all the great inventions or discoveries of which I had ever heard, the discoverer had had great trouble to persuade people to listen to him, and greater yet to persuade any one to invest money in the novelty. But here this was reversed. People were investing money in something of which they knew nothing except what he chose to say about it. That of itself looked suspicious to me, and the extravagant stories which he told convinced me of the fallacy of believing him. He was very jealous of his secret. He would not for a long time admit me to see what he was doing that I might investigate the matter. It was only after a strong pressure had been brought to bear on him that he consented to do as much as let me see him work, and when this was at length accomplished by the intervention of his friends who were interested in the invention, he had in the room a man named Beckel, who has worked for him for a number of years, who would be able to testify if need be that on such a day he (Keely) had exhibited his invention to me. And so great was his anxiety to keep the secret that the very stockholders were kept out of the room while we were together, and their counsel coming to the closed doors knocked, and was answered by Mr. Keely, who would not admit him.

I said to him that if he would, in the way he described, show me, not a pressure of thousands of pounds, but of a hundred pounds to the square inch, produced immediately, I would believe that he had a new invention. He showed me at once a pressure of a thousand pounds. I was confounded. I dared not believe him, even although I had told him that I would. I thought he must have some kind of seidlitz powder concealed somewhere, or some gun-cotton, or nitro-glycerine, or some other powerful explosive. I examined closely, expecting to find some little pea somewhere that would explain the wonder to me. I found none, and yet I was not convinced, even by seeing. The thing was too wonderful for me. But I continued my investigations until I found no room for any further doubt. I did more. After being with Mr. Keely for a long enough time to solve all my doubts, I went away and consulted with others. I went especially to one man whose name would be instantly recognized, if I should tell it, as that of a scientist known all over the country. He was a skeptic, as I had been. I told him what I had seen. He heard me through, and told me I must be deceived; that Mr. Keely was using some chemical of which he kept me in ignorance. He thought at first from my descriptions that it was carboline, or a vapor from it, and, at my request, he produced a jet of that vapor. I allowed the jet to play upon my hand and found that it was so cold as to produce a stinging sensation. I said, 'This is not Keely's vapor. That is pleasant to the touch. I smelled of the carboline vapor and it was utterly unlike Keely's, for the carboline had a scent about it which Keely's had not, although the Professor said the carboline could be produced with scarcely a trace of the scent. But I have swallowed all I could get of Keely's vapor, and I find it is pleasant. You can live on it. I asked the Professor if the carboline vapor was capable of condensation by simple expansion. He said no, and I knew it was not Keely's, for that is condensed by simple expansion. It turns back to water, and that water I can drink. After each conversation with the Professor, in which he would tell me that I was deceived in this thing or that, I would go back to Mr. Keely and watch and study his operations until I knew I was not deceived. At length he allowed me to work his machinery myself, and I found I could do as he did; and the machinery for producing this vapor is so simple that a child eight years old could work it. Deception was impossible under such circumstances.

Some of the articles that have appeared in relation to the Keely motor being based, as all these articles have been, on the reports and statements of those who know nothing about the matter, have contained the most absurd statements. It has been asserted that we do not know the difference between pressure and power; that we claim to have a perpetual motion machine; that we pretend to be able to make something out of nothing, and many similar things are put forth by persons who ought to know better than to assert such things in relation to the men who are connected with the Keely motor. The assertion that I do not know the difference between pressure and power is sufficiently answered by the reputation of the firm of which I am a member. It is not likely that we could have obtained that reputation if we were so ignorant of the very principles involved in the work we do. A perpetual motion machine is one that makes its own power. One that does not make its own power cannot be a perpetual motion machine. Now, Keely pretends to do no such thing as that. On the contrary, Mr. Keely's claim is entirely different. He claims to produce from the consumption of air and water a cold vapor capable of condensation by simple expansion, and which contains power enough to produce a pressure of 20,000 or 30,000 pounds to the square inch. It is admitted that no cold vapor capable of condensation by simple expansion can be produced by chemicals, but I know that by Keely's method it can be produced, for I have produced it, and condensed it in just that way, and have drank the water produced by the condensation. The Professor to whom I have alluded, when I told him that I had drank the water so produced said, 'Oh, you are deceived.' He thought that Keely had substituted the water which I had drank in a surreptitious manner. I went back to Keely and tried it again to be sure that I had not been deceived in that manner, and I convinced myself that I had not. As to the idea that Keely claims to produce something from nothing it is absurd, for that is just what he does not claim to do. He claims to have discovered one of the laws of nature by which this vapor can be produced.

When I talk to the scientists about a pressure of 10,000 pounds to the square inch they are incredulous, but I have seen it at 16,500, and I have weighed it, so that I know there is no mistake. We are now having a gauge made by which we can weigh it up to 50,000 pounds. One of the difficulties in our way has been that we have not yet handled the thing at the great pressures at which it can be used. It takes time to make all the experiments needed, and, although we are pursuing them as rapidly as possible, we cannot do everthing in a day. We have used it up to 16,500 pounds pressure, and are going on as fast as we can. There is one hindrance. We do not know what we can cover with our letters patent. We cannot, of course, cover a natural law by a patent, and what we can cover we must describe so fully that any person expert in such matters can do the same thing from our description in order that he may know when and how he infringes on our patents. This we have not yet been able to do, because we have not yet used it at the heavy pressures at which it can be used. We know that it will produce 250 times the pressure that steam will, and in order to control this agency we must have engines of Austrian gun-metal. The engine we use is a regular yacht engine, with a pair of 3 by 3 cylinders, and capable of working under a pressure of from 500 to 1,500 pounds to the inch on the piston, but the engine we are constructing will be capable of working under the tremendous pressure which we shall produce.

It has been asked how we will harness such tremendous power. We will do it with gun-metal, and in such a way that it will be safe. In making guns such exactness is possible that they are able to tell how many times the gun can be fired before it will burst, and the bursting comes, not from the force of the explosion itself, but from the unequal strain produced by the burning of powder. This element of destruction we do not have to contend with, because our pressure is even, and with machinery made on scientific principles there will be no danger or possibility of explosion. But even if there should be an explosion, which could only come from some defect in construction, there would be no danger excepting from some flying piece which might do damage, of course. In an explosion of a steam boiler the destruction is caused by the sudden and marvelous increase of pressure which occurs at the moment of explosion. This is not understood scientifically, but the fact remains that when a boiler explodes under a pressure of say thirty or forty pounds, at the instant of explosion there will be a pressure of 10,000 pounds on the sudden liberation of the steam, and it is this which causes the damage which results. Now, with the Keely motor it is entirely different. Supposing there should be, from some defect in the machinery, an explosion, and the motor should be suddenly liberated. By its expansion it would be condensed to water, and no damage would be done.

The Keely motor not only will do the work of steam, but is applicable to all purposes for which gunpowder is used, and is far superior to gunpowder or any other explosive known. We have a rifle from which we have fired hundreds of bullets with it, and these experiments have demonstrated its superiority to gunpowder. It is well understood that the force of the gases generated by the explosion of powder lessens as the ball travels on its way through the barrel, and that if the barrel were long enough, a partial vacuum would be formed behind the ball. The study of the subject has led to the experiment of exploding three or four cartridges in succession behind the ball as it travels through the barrel. By this means a tremendous impetus can be given to the ball, as has been repeatedly demonstrated by experiment. But the pressure of the Keely motor is continued up to the time the ball leaves the muzzle of the gun, when of course by further expansion the motor is condensed to water.

One of the remarkable things about the Keely motor is that it cannot be transmitted at a lower pressure than 1,000 pounds. It can be used, of course, at a lower pressure after it is put in action. It can be regulated like steam, but its transmission at less than 1,000 pounds pressure causes its condensation. It is like steam in this respect, only, of course, the pressure at which it can be transmitted is much higher than that of steam. This disposes at once of the absurd allegation that it does some certain things at a low pressure, but that it is doubtful whether it will work at high pressure. The time will certainly come when our gun-boats will be worked by the same power which will fire their guns.

After this power had been discovered by Mr. Keely a copartnership was first formed and he continued his experiments. Afterward a joint stock company was organized through the instrumentality of Mr. Charles B. Collier, who is now one of the four men who knew what the motor is. The four are Mr. Keely, his workman, Beckel; Mr. Collier, and myself. After this stock company was organized it was resolved to offer a limited amount of the stock for sale. The amount was fixed at $50,000 worth, and I offered to take it all myself. This was, however, objected to, as there were other parties who wanted to buy stock, and it was thought not best for one person to have more than a limited amount. Another company has been organized in New-England, which has purchased the privilege to buy the patent for the six New-England States. They have paid the first installment of the purchase money for the privilege, which is $50,000, and they have two other payments to make of the same amount. When these are paid, they will have the right to buy the assignment of the patent for those six States, paying for it one-half of their capital stock. The buyers of stock in these companies are influenced solely by their confidence in the men who know what the motor is. They have no knowledge of it themselves, although private exhibitions of it have been given under great pressure from the stockholders, who demanded to be shown what the thing was. An engine was shown, working by the new power, but it was impossible for any one who saw it to understand the motor. There is no necessity for telling the public about it, because we have plenty of money to follow it up ourselves, and ask none from the public, and our great anxiety is to keep the secret until we shall have perfected our system of working the power so as to be able to take out letters patent that will protect us.

It has been said that Mr. Keely has received large sums of money, and has been raised from poverty to comparative affluence by those who expect to benefit by his invention. The facts are that he receives $200 a month for his personal expenses, and his machinist's bills are paid. This money is advanced to him, and if he receives other money it must be from a sale of his interest, and I don't think he would sell a dollar's worth of that as a matter of principle, for if he were to dispose of his interest it would be demoralizing in its effect on his associates. He works on his invention so constantly that I have repeatedly taken him away from it, and taken him out driving, fearing that his constant application would be injurious. It is of course uncertain how soon his labors will be completed, but it is probable that before long the patents will be taken out, and the whole thing given to the world. Until that time, of course, we can say no more than has been said. The stockholders are impatient, and, not being men of science, are unable to see why we cannot patent what we have, and then patent the improvements that we are able to make. I have had considerable experience in such matters, and have taken out so many patents that I have learned that it is best to perfect an invention before patenting it."

"BASKET BURIAL."

The London *Daily News* of June 18 has the following: Although for the time being cremation has ceased to engage the attention of English people, the terrible case made out by the cremationists against the existing mode of sepulture has induced Mr. Seymour Haden to suggest a remedy which, without shocking the nerves of the oversensitive, should remove from the modern system of interment its most objectionable features. It is needless in this place to recapitulate the arguments with which Mr. Seymour Haden has supported what he considers rather a return to early custom than a modern innovation. Scientifically and eloquently he has propounded the doctrine that the resolution of human clay into its elementary substances is an operation which is most quickly, and, therefore, best performed when the dead are allowed to come into immediate contact with that great disinfectant—mother earth. Wooden coffins postpone this contact for a long period, and when piled in vaults or catacombs arrest the working of natural laws for an indefinite period. Mr. Seymour Haden has, therefore, proposed that wooden coffins be abolished, and that human remains covered by perishable materials shall be at once subjected to the disinfecting and assimilating action of mother earth. To effect a reform of this kind it is, above all things, necessary to accustom the public mind to the proposed innovation, and to this end the Duke of Sutherland opened the gardens of Stafford House yesterday afternoon to afford the public a view of the wicker coffins, rather suggested as a step in the right direction than deliberately proposed, as the best possible perishable coffins. Soon after 4 o'clock the stately garden terrace was occupied by a crowd of visitors, impelled thither either by fashion, scientific ardor, or simple curiosity. In busy converse with the Duke of Sutherland was Mr. Seymour Haden himself, frequently called upon to expound the merits of his system to groups of ladies. The cases themselves, retaining for some inexplicable reason the ominous outline of the traditional coffin, were simple enough in construction, the objects aimed at being obviously sufficient strength to keep together until laid in the earth, and such openness of structure as should retard as little as possible the contact of mother earth with the last wanderer laid in her bosom. Lined with turf, these wicker caskets looked pretty enough. A more complicated species of basket requires rather longer description. A moment's thought will reveal that the simple basket of very open wicker-work would hardly suffice for the removal to their last earthly home of those who had perished from contagious disease. To meet this difficulty considerable ingenuity has been exhibited. Within a very large long basket of closer mesh than that just described is inclosed a smaller basket with double top and bottom. The space between the two baskets—an uniform three inches—is to be filled in with charcoal, broken into pieces about the size of ordinary blasting powder—forming, in fact, a disinfecting wall through which no contagious fumes could penetrate without losing by the way their noxious power. In a case of this kind contagion is stultified, the charcoal constituting an efficient barrier between the living and the dead. Not one, but many specimens of osier basket coffins were exhibited; and it may be remarked "in this connection," that the old English word "cofyn" was by no means indissolubly connected with burials. A "cofyn" signified simply a coffer or covering for something, examples of which are found in the *Forme of Cury* and other ancient cookery books, wherein the cook is commanded to make a "cofyne" of pastry to inclose his meat or fruit withal. From 4 o'clock until 6 the crowd on the terrace of Stafford House was constantly recruited by fresh arrivals of members of the learned professions and of the great world. Not the least curious of the visitors were the children, who looked with a wistful eye on three tiny baskets—one of which was decorated with black and gold—arranged opposite to the breakfast-room, in which hangs a masterpiece of Sir Thomas Lawrence.

A QUEER FAMILY MUDDLE.

HOW A YOUNG MAN IN FOND DU LAC FORGED HIS FATHER'S NAME TO OBLIGE HIS MOTHER.

A special telegram from Fond du Lac, Wis., to the Chicago *Tribune*, tells, under date of June 25, the following queer story of forgery: "On the 13th of June, 1874, a gentleman from Waupun was introduced to Col. C. K. Pier as Mr. Corrigan, who desired to borrow $500 for a year. As security he would give a first mortgage on his farm near Waupun village, worth from $6,000 to $8,000. Next day Corrigan brought in an abstract, which was perfect, showing the title to be in Anthony Corrigan. He remained in town more or less for some time, engaged in the fruit-tree business. A few months after making the loan mentioned, he applied for another loan, this time for $600 for sixty days. The abstract was brought down, and the money passed over. When due he paid it. When the first mortgage became due, the 16th of this month, Corrigan asked the Colonel that he be given until the 21st, as his money had not come. The favor was granted. When the 21st came Col. Pier was not a little surprised to learn that the man who had borrowed the money was not Anthony Corrigan at all; that his name was Thomas S. Corrigan, and he was at that moment under arrest at Waupun, charged with forgery. After learning this Col. Pier was not slow in getting a Sheriff on the young man's track. Sheriff Klotz went to Waupun, secured the forger, and returned on the 6 o'clock train the same evening. With the officer and prisoner came old Mr. Corrigan and a daughter. As a matter of course the father and sister were in great distress when they reached here and found out the true state of things. They were willing to go to almost any extent if by their efforts they could bring about a reform in Tom. This was not the first time he had been in trouble. The young man who had almost broken the heart of his mother, who had brought sorrow to his aged father, and filled the eyes of his noble sister with tears, seemed repentant; confessed that he had done wrong, and promised never to transgress again. The young man was given one more chance to redeem himself, the father ratifying and confirming the use of his name, and executing a mortgage bearing the same date as the forged one, and for the same amount. The young man admits that the parties from whom he got the money were wronged, and says that every dollar was to be paid by the party for whom he got it. He claims that for a long time his mother had wanted to send money to Ireland to bring some friends to America; that she failed to get it from his father, so she got the deed from the trunk and told Tom, who seems to be 'mother's boy,' to borrow the money and mortgage the farm, and when their relatives came they would pay it back, the mortgage would be taken up, and the old gentleman would know nothing about it. He says he got $1,100 in currency, bought a gold draft at Milwaukee, and sent it to Ireland, as his mother wished, and the relatives came on, and are at his father's house at this time. He says he has been arrested before because parties holding his father's note would suddenly learn that his father could not write. Thomas thinks that if he had wanted to play rascal he could have made a bigger haul than $1,100, for Anthony Corrigan is good for $20,000, and that he would not have remained here, liable at any day to arrest for a State Prison offense. Thomas says he himself is worth $8,000, and now proposes to paddle his own canoe, right here in Fond du Lac County."

FRENCH AND GERMAN EDUCATION.

In an interesting article in the *Journal des Débats*, M. Leroy-Beaulieu cites from the French Budget and the *Deutscher Universitäts Kalender* some interesting statistics which throw a flood of light on the causes of the backwardness of the higher education in France. The State maintains altogether 44 faculties and 3 superior schools of pharmacy, a total of 47 institutions scattered all over France. Of the faculties there are 15 literary, 15 scientific, 11 legal, and 3 medical. The total appropriations granted to the 47 institutions amount to £203,975, which would give an average of about £4,340 to each. But the receipts of the colleges amount to £174,038; consequently the State grants do not exceed £29,877. Since the average income of each institution is no more than £4,340, it will readily be believed that, in the words of M. Leroy-Beaulieu, all is mean in their organization—the number of chairs, the salaries of the professors, and the instruments of labor. The Faculté des Sciences de Paris numbers only nineteen professors, and the Faculté des Lettres only twelve, a total of thirty-one; whereas the faculty of philosophy in Berlin, which corresponds to the two French institutions, has as many as eighty-eight, very nearly three times the French allowance. In France, again, the professor delivers generally only one course of lectures, at the rate of about three a week, while the German professor delivers several. The two faculties of Paris just mentioned afford the public in the aggregate sixty-nine lectures a week; the Berlin faculty 539, or nearly eight times more. The Faculty of Law of Douai has but seven chairs, the Faculties of Science of Caen and Grenoble but three each, and that of Clermont but four. Compare with these the pretty German universities of Rostock and Greifswald. The Faculty of Philosophy in the former has seventeen and in the latter eighteen chairs. But it is not alone that the Professors are few in the French colleges, and that they lecture seldom; a worse fault is that they are examiners and inspectors rather than professors. "They have quantities of translations for essays to correct, innumerable files of unlettered, uninstructed candidates to question; and it is now desired to make of them itinerant examiners, wasting their time on the highways or in taverns for the purpose of inspecting the communal colleges." The difference between the salaries paid in the two countries is not less striking than in the other particulars to which we have been directing attention. From the budget of 1875 it appears that in France professors of law receive salaries varying from a minimum of £120 per annum in some of the provincial institutions to a maximum of £300 in Paris; the medical professors in Paris receive only £280, and the preamble to the budget recites it is wished to increase this salary by £20 per annum, but that the project is postponed until the budget can better afford any mutations of the burdens upon it. The professors of literature and science in some provincial towns receive no more than £160 a year. Germany, as we all know, is a much poorer country than France; the cost of living is there less, and the style expected to be kept up by a gentleman more modest. Yet M. Leroy-Beaulieu states that several professors there receive from £1,000 to £1,200 a year, and some even more still. The University of Gottingen offers £900 per annum to a competent professor. M. Leroy-Beaulieu proceeds to show how much wider is the range of studies in the German universities than in the French colleges; and he then points out that in Germany arrangements are made enabling the students to serve as volunteers in regiments stationed in the university town; so that they can perform their military service without interrupting their studies even for a day, whereas in France the students are taken away altogether from every intellectual occupation for an entire year. Lastly, he mentions that, deducting fencing-masters and dancing-masters, the total number of professors in the twenty-three universities of Germany, the four of Switzerland, the four of German Austria, and the Russo-German university of Dorpat amounts to 2,451, and the students to 29,112.

THE VALUE OF A HAIR.

The London *Echo*, of June 19, prints the following: We have it to-day upon the authority of a medical journal that there are "from 160,000 to 200,000 hairs in a lady's head," and upon other, if not higher authority, we know that "beauty leads us by a single hair." What, then, in this eminently commercial and money-making age is the obvious conclusion? Is is not evident that every one should consider what is the worth of a single hair "upon a lady's head," what is the worth of it when removed from a lady's head, and what fortune may she, under penalty of baldness, be supposed to carry? And we are not without data, for the same journal tells us that Mme. Nilsson lately sold a hair from her head for £2, "and in a few moments the Swedish songstress was surrounded by admirers anxious to buy a hair at the same rate." Of course, this pelican-like conduct on the part of Mme. Nilsson was, we need not say, done with a good object—it was to feed the sick and wounded, and of course it occurred at a fancy fair, and in New-York. "Mme. Nilsson was asked by an American banker to let him have a hair at her own price;" and she valued the treasure at $10, which at once set our cousins to "calculate" that "the Swedish songstress" carried $2,000,000 on her fair head. Here, then, is a new line of business for young ladies at fancy fairs. But all may not have Mme. Nilsson's success. We once saw an English lady displaying to an Arab family a hair of Charles James Fox, at which they distinctly turned up their noses. But, then, he was a man.

RAIN IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, which has been complaining of a protracted drought, now reports a rainfall of somewhat over two and seven-tenths inches between Monday afternoon and early on Wednesday morning, a period of about thirty-two hours. This quantity, the signal officer says, is about twice as much as fell during all the rest of the month of June, and also twice as much as fell in May. The low barometer that accompanied the storm was first noticed in Northern Nebraska on Monday night, and at midnight of Tuesday the centre of the storm was over Western Canada. There was light rainfall along Lakes Erie and Ontario, and a heavy rain at Montreal, but not so heavy as that around Philadelphia.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Wesleyans are to build a chapel in Rome. The plans have been selected and the site fixed. The structure will be a very handsome one.

An influential committee has been formed in Edinburgh with a view to the foundation of a society to preserve and extend the beauties of the city and its neighborhood.

Of the visitors at Baden-Baden this year it is stated that Russia has sent the largest number. English are the next most numerous, and then come Americans. The list of arrivals thus far shows an increase over last year of nearly a thousand.

A telegram from Athens reads thus: "All the rumors in circulation respecting the abdication of King George and the arrival of Russian and Turkish fleets are false. Perfect order prevails throughout the kingdom, and the King and the Royal family are in the country."

A pastoral was read in the Roman Catholic churches in Dublin, recently, by order of the Cardinal Archbishop, from Cardinal Patrizi, Vicar General of the Pope, consecrating the entire human family to the sacred heart of Jesus. The pastoral contends that this is the only remedy for the many evils which afflict the church.

Captain Wiggins, of Sunderland, who last year made a successful exploring voyage across the Kara Sea to the mouth of the River Obi in the steamship Diana, is now fitting out the Whim, a pilot cutter, of Great Yarmouth, with which to continue his explorations. The object of Captain Wiggins is to prove that the Obi is navigable during certain months of the Summer.

A new invention by Sir David Salomons for preventing railway accidents, by an improved system of signaling, was exhibited in London the other day to a large number of engineers and inventors. It consists of an insulated rail laid beneath the four-foot way, by means of which station-masters can telegraph to a train while in motion, or one train can communicate with another.

The other day, at Nenagh, Ireland, two passengers having been conveyed a certain distance on a hired car, finding when they were about to leave it that the driver was drunk, tied him to the car so that he might not fall off on his return home. The horse took the car and the driver back to the place from which he had started, and it was then found that the driver, in struggling to free himself from the cords, had become strangled.

A gallant rescue from drowning has been effected at Sheerness-upon-Sea by a boy twelve years old, the son of Garrison Schoolmaster Lowman. He was walking on the beach when he saw something like a bundle of clothes floating at a distance. Throwing off coat and waistcoat, he boldly swam out, and brought to the shore a child nearly dead, who had fallen into the water, and had drifted away unobserved.

A writer in one of the London papers suggests that during the hot weather shop-keepers on such streets as Regent street or Piccadilly might stretch an awning or velarium right across the street from the houses on each side. Thus the whole street would be converted into a shady and cool promenade, and would be more popular than ever, to the advantage of the shop-keepers, who might also suspend advertisements from the awnings at intervals, and otherwise benefit by the idea.

French journalists have not been hitherto remarkable for their enterprise, but some of them are advancing a step by the addition to their staffs of special correspondents. One of them, says a London writer, sent a real, live, genuine "own special commissioner" to Rouen to report the Boieldieu centennial festival. The following letter appeared in the paper next day: "The distribution of prizes took place at 4:30 to-day. It has just terminated, and I am too hungry to write you the result. You will wait until to-morrow."

The Russian Government is renewing the old-time persecution of the Jews. A number of these people having shifted their places of residence in consequence of the changes in business brought about by the introduction of railroads, the Police, acting upon a ukase issued a few years ago, have compelled them to leave their homes and have driven them altogether out of the Province. The Christian population protested, and even petitioned the authorities against the injustice, but thus far their efforts have been ineffectual.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* makes the following suggestion, which will be of much value to advanced women, who do not see their way to admit members of their sex to military service: Among other occupations monopolized by man, but admirably adapted for women, is that of navigation. The sea is pre-eminently one of woman's "spheres." The roar of the tempest would not drown the clear notes of her musical voice when issuing her orders, and her eye, more watchful than man's, would detect in an instant any flaw in the general arrangements of the vessel which might escape the sheepish glances of the inferior sex.

The education of the British agricultural laborer is now so far advanced that in Scotland he is learning to dance; and a short time ago a curious question as to whether a plowman may act as a dancing master to the prejudice of his employer came before the Sheriff's Court for solution. It appeared that the man introduced public balls, where his fellow-laborers and their wives and daughters—some of them his own pupils—used to go, and all got so drunk that they could do no work on the next day. The Sheriff considered that some of the man's wages should be forfeited, but a London writer expresses the hope that plowmen and agricultural laborers generally will not be discouraged from attempting to acquire graceful and harmonious movements. The end of dancing is to realize perfect grace in motion, and in this it must be admitted the agricultural laborer is at present deficient.

An excellent new purchase is announced as having just been made for the British National Gallery. It is a head-and-shoulder portrait of a Venetian patrician, painted in oil on panel by a Milanese hand, and in singularly perfect preservation. The picture is small life-size, and the attitude nearly full-face. The sitter wears a red cloak, showing a blue under-sleeve at the left wrist, with a close black cap and black stole of office; on his left thumb is a turquoise ring, and in his right hand a pink. In the background is a landscape of low hills. The color and quality of the piece are admirable, and the head a masterpiece of grave and accurate portrait design. There is no clue by which the name of the sitter can be identified. But the painting may, from internal evidence, be referred with certainty to the hand of Andrea di Solario, and probably to the period of his residence in Venice after 1490.

The London *Globe* tells the following: Prince Louis Napoleon is the hero of a little adventure which, a correspondent affirms, has the merit of being true. A few days ago Dr. Russell Reynolds was being driven in a four-wheeled cab from Charlton Station, near Blackheath. The horse became restive and ran away, and the position of affairs was critical, for not far off there was a precipitous unprotected bank. Over this the animal would certainly have plunged had not its progress been stopped by the young Prince Louis Napoleon, who, happening to be close by, sprang forward, seized the horse by the head, and pulled him up. The Prince, who was dragged along the muddy road for a considerable distance, was not recognized by the gentleman whose life he had thus gallantly saved at the risk of losing his own, and when asked for his name, replied—without, however, giving it—that he was very glad to have been of some service, and that doubtless they would meet again.

The London *Times* relates the following true story, which will be placed to the credit henceforth of Newfoundland dogs: "Three boys and a little girl named Minnie Jordan were sitting upon the parapet of the Thames embankment, between Waterloo and Hungerford bridges, when a sudden gust of wind blew one of the boys on to the pavement and the girl into the river. A cry for help was raised, and a gentleman who was passing slipped the collar from his Newfoundland dog, lifted up the animal, and coolly dropped him into the water. The child at that moment rose to the surface, and the sagacious brute turned his head in her direction, seized her by the collar of her cape, and, directed by his master, swam with his little burden to the adjacent stairs. The gentleman called a cab, placed the child in it, and drove off to the Endell Street Baths, whence the girl was taken home little the worse for her immersion. The owner of the dog refused to give his name, but observed that the dog's name was 'Ready.'"

THE CRUGER WILL CASE.

THE CONTESTED INSTRUMENT NOT ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

THE QUESTION OF TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY—SINGULAR ILLUSIONS OF THE TESTATRIX—ANALYTICAL EXPOSITION OF ABNORMAL MENTAL CONDITIONS—A METAPHYSICAL DISQUISITION RELATING TO DR. PARKER AND CHARLES O'CONOR.

The Cruger will case, which has been so long pending in the Surrogate's Court, has finally been decided, by the rejection of the will offered for probate, on the ground that the testatrix, Mrs. Harriet Douglas Cruger, at the time when she executed the will was of unsound mind and had been induced to leave the bulk of her estate to religious organizations from a morbid fear that unless she did so the devil would take possession of her soul. The following is Surrogate Hutchings' decision:

SURROGATE'S COURT OF NEW-YORK.—*In the Matter of the Probate of a Paper Propounded as the Last Will and Testament of Harriet Douglas Cruger, deceased.*

The Surrogate—I have carefully considered the voluminous testimony in this case, and also the able arguments of the respective counsel, which present an exhaustive analysis of the testimony, and most learned expositions of the science which seeks to define the distinction between testamentary sanity and insanity. Upon the evidence, aided by the arguments of counsel and the authorities cited, I have to decide the questions first, whether the decedent, Mrs. Harriet Douglas Cruger, on the 3d day of January, 1868, when the instrument presented for probate as a will was executed; and secondly, whether on the 20th day of July, 1869, when the paper, offered as a codicil to such will, was executed, was of sufficient mental capacity to make a testamentary disposition of her property.

It is established, beyond reasonable doubt, I think, that in March, 1867, the decedent was certainly incapable of making a valid will. Less than ten months thereafter, when she was seventy-nine years of age, the paper offered as her will was executed in accordance with the required legal formalities. Eighteen months thereafter the alleged codicil was executed, at the suggestion of her counsel, to cure a possible legal defect in the previous instrument, when, also, the formal statutory requirements for execution were observed. It is conceded that, at a period subsequent to this last date, the decedent fell into a condition of absolute dementia, which continued until her death early in 1872.

The decedent is shown to have been a woman of inherited fortune, of superior education, high social position, imbued with great pride of ancestry, strong affection for kindred, and an earnest believer in the tenets of the Presbyterian Church, of which she had been for over fifty years a member. In the maturity of her mental vigor, she contracted a marriage which resulted unfortunately for her happiness; as it was soon followed by a separation, and a lawsuit, which continued for over eight years, involving the rights of her husband in her estate, under a post-nuptial settlement between them. No issue proceeded from the marriage. Her nearest of kin, surviving, are a nephew and niece and two grand-nieces, with whom she had always lived on terms of the greatest affection and intimate family relations. She had, in successive legal and testamentary instruments, from 1833 to 1864, and by verbal and written declarations, expressed her intention to hold the principal part of her estate for the benefit of her relatives, though in one testamentary paper she bequeathed a small benefaction to a single charitable object.

It is conceded that to the year 1866 the decedent was of sound mind. While she possessed great mental vigor, a strong will, and excellent powers of entertaining conversation, the evidence shows that she exhibited none of those qualities and characteristics which are proven to have first appeared during that year, as consequent upon a severe illness, and which peculiarities, it is claimed, continued in a more or less marked degree, and modified form until her death in 1872. Her deportment had always been lady-like, as might be expected of a woman of such superior natural gifts, excellent education, and whose life had always been in the best circles of society in her native city, and in the country of her ancestry. She was, besides, a lady of cultivated literary tastes. All the witnesses, professional and lay, admit that she possessed a strong and active mind and an intelligent comprehension of her affairs, and of her relations to others, to the year 1866, when there was exhibited a marked change in her characteristics; and, whatever disputes may arise as to her mental condition in the period succeeding, until her death, it can hardly be denied that she never afterward showed those eminent qualities of mind which had before distinguished her in the higher circles of society in this City.

Her illness, in March, 1866, followed a fall, from which she became unconscious, and evidence of mental derangement quickly followed; a failure to recognize those with whom she had been upon intimate terms; the assertion of the personal presence of the devil, and of the existence of fire under her bed; and a long continued apprehension of bodily danger and spiritual destruction. Her malady was so decided, and for a time her conduct so violent, that Dr. Metcalfe and Dr. Wadsworth, (the latter of whom was engaged to reside constantly in the house with her,) were apprehensive of the necessity of placing her in an insane asylum. The acts which, it is claimed, establish the insanity of the decedent, when it unquestionably existed, were proved by a number of witnesses, medical and lay, and their descriptions substantially agree. Dr. Metcalfe states that the mental disorder was manifested by a great change from her former condition; that she sometimes failed to recognize him when he went into her presence; that she made complaints of fire under her bed; that during the whole of the year 1866, from the time of the attack in March, he had no recollection of seeing her at any time when she was fit to attend to business, and he never thought her to be of sound mind at any time when he saw her, from her serious illness that year, until her death in 1872. From the original seizure onward his attention was specially called to the question of the condition of her mind, and from his investigation of her case, and from her answers to his questions, as well as from her symptoms, he regarded her as having suffered from stagnation of the brain, caused by defective nutrition; that a part of the time her condition would come under the head of monomania, and, as an illustration, he refers to the idea that possessed her that there was fire under her bed. That her insanity was accompanied with more or less violence at times is abundantly proven.

As late as Feb. 1, 1867, nearly a year after the original seizure, Dr. Parker wrote to Mr. O'Conor that she raved, and swore, and quarreled with everyone.

Rev. Dr. Paxton, her Pastor, who visited her soon after her attack in 1866, found her so deranged as to be wild. She told him that the devil was under her bed, and would send for him to pray to rid herself of the devil's presence. She would sometimes refuse to take her medicine. He found her once sprawling upon the floor, and assisted the nurse to lift her, when she announced that she had just heard the news of the death of the children of her niece, Mrs. Robinson; and was frantic when he assured her that it was not so; and he was unable to dispel the idea of their death. She also despaired of her soul's salvation. It is not necessary to go into fuller detail of her acts and language to prove the insanity of the decedent, to as late a period as the middle of March, 1867, and, I may say, that that fact is not controverted by the counsel for the proponents.

Of her more violent symptoms she was relieved in the Summer of 1866, though the evidence seems to show that they afterward reappeared at times. In September of that year she conceived the idea of averting the destruction of her soul by giving her property, largely, to religious uses; which intention she communicated to Rev. Dr. Paxton, who sought, in vain, to convince her that, according to the tenets of her Church, salvation could not be thus secured, but only by faith. At times she would acknowledge the force of his arguments; but on making another visit soon after, he found her again impressed with the same belief, and resolute to have it incorporated in a will. Later, in the Fall of that year, she prepared, partially in her own handwriting, and partly by dictating to an amanuensis, the scheme of a will distributing the smaller portion of her estate to her next of kin, and the residue, in equal shares, to the American Bible Society and the Board of Foreign Missions, which epitomized statement of her testamentary wishes was given to her counsel, Mr. C. F. Southmayd, with a request to draw a will in conformity therewith. Mr. Southmayd visited her on the 21st of September, found her conversation incoherent, and, being satisfied she was in no condition to make a will, declined to act, in as delicate terms as he could, and thenceforth was not again called upon in the matter. The evidence of Rev. Dr. Paxton and other witnesses shows that the delusions mentioned still continued in her mind; and in February, 1867, through her agent, Mr. Beare, she communicated a request to Mr. Charles O'Conor, who had been for many years her counsel in the protracted litigation with her husband, to call and see her. Mr. O'Conor paid her the visit, and took memoranda of her wishes, and drew a will, the draft of which has been preserved, in which she made substantially the same dispositions she had sought to have made the previous Autumn, when she called in Mr. Southmayd. Mr. O'Conor then learned that her mental condition had, the previous year, been seriously impaired; and, that he might be assured that she had recovered her soundness of mind, before he should be a party to the execution of the instrument, he sought the advice and judgment of Dr. Willard Parker, who had been one of her attending physicians the preceding year, in her severe illness, when, it is conceded, or established, she was of unsound mind. As late as the 11th of March, 1867, it is certain that Dr. Parker pronounced her incapable of making a will, in which opinion Mr. O'Conor coincided, and no further steps were taken in the matter by him until December 10, 1867, when Mr. Beare again wrote Mr. O'Conor on the subject, who called on the decedent the following day; when, as appears from a charge upon his books for engrossment of the will, and attendance at her house to superintend its alteration and execution, he directed a new engrossment of the same will to be made. From a comparison of the draft drawn in February, 1867, and the will as executed in January, 1868, it is apparent that the only material alteration, requiring a re-engrossment, was the addition of a brief clause appointing the presidents of the two societies, which were the principal legatees of the income of her estate, as trustees to receive the moneys to be paid those societies.

Thus, it will be seen that the scheme of the paper propounded as a will, was first suggested by the decedent early in September, 1866, at a time when she was insane, and which state it is admitted, as I understand, or is shown to have continued for fully six months, until the middle of March, 1867, when Dr. Parker, and also Mr. O'Conor, relying upon the opinion of the former, believed her incapable of making a testamentary instrument. The scheme of the will, I am satisfied, was the outgrowth of fears for her spiritual safety, caused by the insanity that overcame her in March, 1866. Its marked variance from the previous uniform declarations of her life, testamentary and otherwise, shows that some powerful motive must have impelled her change of purpose; while her positive declarations to Rev. Dr. Paxton and to others, show that she was convinced that her soul's salvation could only be secured by making the new disposition she proposed. Of this idea, Rev. Dr. Paxton could never disabuse her mind.

Had the instrument been executed in March, 1867, when it was drawn up in its present form, (except that it did not create the trust to receive a portion of the benefaction,) there is no question upon the evidence in the case, that it should be rejected. The question therefore arises, and it is an all-important one in the case, whether, subsequent to March, 1867, and previous to January, 1868, she had sufficiently recovered her mental soundness to adopt, as her will, a scheme which she had conceived when insane. If she had recovered, the evidence of recovery rests almost entirely upon the testimony of Dr. Parker, as he is the only physician who supports the idea, and who admits the decedent's insanity in the middle of March, 1867. From that time, Dr. Parker states that he noticed a great change and improvement in her general health, and he did not perceive that she was possessed of any delusion; though he does not remember the particulars of any interview with her from March 11, when, as shown by his letter of that date, he believed her insane, and which was the time she went to her country place in Herkimer County. Subsequent to her return he is able to say he saw her on the 23d of October, 1867. It is apparent that he did not examine her then with special reference to determining whether the delusions still existed, but he visited her, as he says, with a view to judge of her general improvement, both in body and mind. Hence, he does not know when the delusions ceased; but I conclude that the decedent had apparently so recovered in her physical health, that there was no recurrence of the violent symptoms; that she had again regard for the proprieties of life, which, in the worst stages of her malady, she so frequently violated; that she apparently conversed, in the brief interviews he had with her, in a rational manner; and that Dr. Parker inferred that the recovery of her mental faculties had kept pace with her physical improvement. He further states that he did not understand that he was summoned to attend upon the occasion of the execution of the will, for the purpose of taking upon himself the responsibility of determining her testamentary capacity; and had he known that such was the object, he would have deemed it his duty to make inquiries and an examination to solve the doubt that had been suggested; and he also states that he made no other examinations from the time of the conference with Mr. O'Conor, (referring, I suppose, to March, 1867,) with a special view to testing the decedent's mental condition prior to the execution of the will, and that he considered that he had been summoned, at the time of execution, casually, as an old friend and former medical attendant, and that that was the only understanding he had in the case. His testimony shows, to my mind, that on the occasion of the execution of the will he was merely, or scarcely more than, a spectator, engaging in no conversation with the decedent, except that which would have occurred on the part of any non-professional friend who happened to be present. Hence, as it seems to me, that, not understanding the responsibility which Mr. O'Conor supposed he had then assumed, Dr. Parker, having, in the occasional previous interviews, observed her great improvement and a more rational conduct and deportment, and remarking that her conversation, at those times, on the limited range of topics spoken of, seemed to be in accordance with her habit before the attack, did not doubt the decedent's capacity to make a will, and especially as she seemed to understand what she was doing. What his conclusion would have been had he made a critical examination of her case, in repeated conversations upon the subjects which were the basis of her delusions, from early in 1866 to the middle of March, 1867, must be left to surmise.

In respect to Mr. O'Conor, it is evident that he acted with a high sense of professional care and responsibility in all that he did, and that he was unwilling to act, except upon what he supposed was the understanding that Dr. Parker would assume the determination of the question of the decedent's sanity. Supposing that Dr. Parker realized that he stood in that relation to the case, and no objection being interposed by him, Mr. O'Conor, as he saw nothing in the decedent's language or conduct which appeared irrational, conceived it to be his duty, even if a doubt might exist, not to risk an aggravation of her malady by a refusal to assist her in making a will, which it was clearly his duty to do if she did possess mental capacity.

It is evident, too, that neither one of the subscribing witnesses took any special means to inform himself of her mental condition, not regarding it to be his duty. Indeed one, Mr. Brown, supposed that Dr. Parker was present for the purpose of judging of the decedent's mental capacity, and therefore dismissed the subject from his own mind. Both regarded their office as merely that of witnesses, to attest the execution of the instrument, in accordance with request and the statutory requirements. They, however, saw nothing different in her language and conduct from what they had been accustomed to observe in their occasional visits, previous to her severe illness in 1866.

Without considering in this connection the question whether the burden of proof rested upon the proponents to show, when previous insanity had existed, that there was a recovery at the time of the execution of the paper, and especially when it is clear that about two years after the decedent had passed into a state of dementia—I will refer briefly to the testimony of other witnesses, which tends to show that the delusions which lasted, as has been stated, to March, 1867, continued until after the execution of the instrument in January, 1868.

Rev. Dr. Paxton was a frequent visitor at the decedent's house, from the time of her attack in 1866 until her death, and the apprehensions of the danger of her soul never ceased, until she discovered, as she thought, that it could only be removed by a gift of her property to religious uses; and, against his most earnest idea, this argument held supremacy in her mind, I infer, whenever she conversed on the subject, until, by a clear conception of the scheme of the will, she believed herself to have secured the salvation of her soul. Martin, the gardener, says that she told him that she would get rid of the presence of the devil and the danger of fire, by giving her property to religious institutions; and that, afterward, she told him that the will was made, and she had given all her property to such societies.

No evidence has been adduced to show that in the interval from March, 1867, to January, 1868, the date of the execution of the will, the delusion of the personal presence of the devil, and of fire under her bed, had ceased to operate on her mind. No medical man had examined her on the subject of the delusion, with the purpose of determining whether it did not, in fact, still abide with her. No will anterior to 1866 contemplated a scheme of benefaction to religious societies of more than a few thousand dollars, while the one offered for probate, giving to two such societies much the greater portion of an estate, which portion is estimated at $240,000, was confessedly conceived during the period of acknowledged insanity, and as a means of securing relief from satanic presences and delusive perils, here and hereafter. If she had recovered her normal mental condition the delusions must, of course, have been dissipated; but, still subsisting, with such harrowing fears as to her soul's salvation, the making of such a will may be naturally ascribed to the existence of that form of insanity or monomania.

The question of a recovery from insanity, to enable a party to make a will, under the features of this case, where no positive tests were applied by a medical practitioner, to ascertain whether the insane delusions, referred to, continued to hold sway, is a perplexing problem to present to a court for its judgment. Insanity is not necessarily violent, and some of the most serious cases are those in which the patients are gentle in manner, and apparently composed in their minds. From the investigation which I have been obliged to make in other cases in this court, where insanity has been the issue, I have come to the conclusion, supported by various authorities of eminence, that lucid intervals, as they are called, are often inappropriately so designated. Insanity may manifest itself, like a fever, at one time with great violence, and at another so feebly that, to outward appearance, the patient's recovery is quite free from doubt; and yet the malady, or fever, may remain latent in the system, and again manifest itself in a more violent form. And, so in cases of insanity, like the one under consideration, the question of the continuance of, or recovery from, the derangement is one most difficult to decide, and in this instance it is conspicuously so, in view of the conceded facts that nine months previous to the execution of the paper, offered as her will, the decedent, who was of such advanced age, was, and had been for about a year, violently insane, and that about two years subsequently she fell into a condition of dementia.

It appears to me that, where there has been, indisputably, an insane condition at a given time, in order to determine whether, at a subsequent period, there is what is called a recovery, remission, or lucid interval, there must be much more than a mere observation of the person, or a resort to those means which are apparent to the eye, so as to decide whether the seeming composure may not be only the result of exhaustion, or a condition of physical reaction; and perhaps the only efficacious or the surest test is to address the patient with questions that bear some relation to the monomania or previous form of insanity. Opposition to or dissent from an opinion on a well-chosen topic would, if the insanity still existed in a latent form, in all probability, if not certainly, cause the reappearance of the disease, or its symptoms, in speech or action, while acquiescence or silence would leave the person undisturbed in the calm enjoyment or possession of the insane delusion which had previously been apparent; and there would, probably, in the latter case, be no manifestation of deranged faculties in a violent or any decided form. This mode of investigation, which seems to me to have been the only proper one, in view of the fact that Dr. Parker was personally aware of the decedent's previous insanity and of the peculiar delusions which were its accompanying feature, he did not avail himself of, at the time principally in question in this case; but, not appreciating the office or responsibility which Mr. O'Conor supposed he had assumed, Dr. Parker only made a general observation of the decedent's personal appearance and demeanor, in the same manner as Mr. O'Conor, and also Mr. Brown and Mr. Belknap, the subscribing witnesses, had done, or not, in any essential sense, otherwise.

I have adverted to the fact that Dr. Parker differs from Mr. O'Conor in supposing that he was called in, as a medical practitioner, to assume the responsibility of deciding whether the decedent was sane, or entirely rational, so as to be possessed of testamentary capacity. I cannot but believe that Mr. O'Conor's recollection of the understanding is correct, in view of the importance he attached to the presence of Dr. Parker. The letters which passed between those two gentlemen, as well as the conversations had, convince me that Dr. Parker's presence on that occasion was sought for the object which Mr. O'Conor states, and that Dr. Parker's evidence to the contrary must be attributed to a failure to remember the actual arrangement made. I am therefore left in doubt, by the testimony of Dr. Parker and his failure to make a critical examination of the decedent, as to whether she had recovered from the marked condition of insanity under which she had suffered, and in which the delusions referred to had their origin, or were its concomitants, and to infer that the insane delusions may have still continued to exist as strongly as previously, though unattended at that period with the outward manifestations which had characterized the insanity.

It has been ably argued by the counsel for the proponents that the manner exhibited by the decedent, and the directions given by her as to the details of the trusts of the property disposed of for charitable uses, evinced, to a great degree, rationality. But these acts do not satisfactorily dispose of the delusions which are the pivotal point of the investigation; for it is a characteristic of the insane, when a delusion is deeply seated in the mind, that the succeeding acts, with surrounding circumstances, may appear to be entirely rational. Medical books are replete with cases of "method in madness," and of experiments that have developed an insane delusion, when the patient, until his attention was called to the particular subject on which it had existed, had appeared rational for a long previous time.

There are proximate and remote causes of the manifestation of all forms of insanity. The subject of property is a notable one, and it has not been an uncommon occurrence in my official experience and observation to be a witness of conspicuous instances. Persons have visited me who, to all appearance, were entirely rational in their conduct and conversation, but who, when they approached, or any reference was made to the subject of some imagined injustice, as, for instance, their rights of property, have shown themselves indubitably insane, because it was the subject as to which delusion existed, or in regard to which the insanity was prone to exhibit itself most violently; and the slightest reference to it, in conversation, betrayed it. I do not deem it necessary to cite any of the cases which are to be found in the treatises on insanity, to sustain these observations respecting the characteristics of insane persons, or the manner of detecting latent insanity, when, without such tests, appearances and acts may seem to be rational. Hence it is that physicians are often greatly perplexed with doubt as to the mental condition of a patient, and it is only by the most minute investigation and repeated interviews that his true condition is discovered in respect to soundness of mind.

Next, upon another branch of the discussion, I appreciate the force of the argument of counsel for the opponents, that a mere religious belief cannot be regarded, in any respect, as an insane delusion; nor can the belief which this decedent entertained, after her illness in 1866, that she could purchase her soul's salvation by works, be in any way construed as an insane delusion, although the religious denomination, in the tenets of which she was educated, and with which she had been nearly all of her life connected, held that salvation could be obtained by faith alone. Probably her Pastor, Rev. Dr. Paxton, himself a distinguished theologian of the Presbyterian Church, was startled that this accomplished and intelligent lady, who, he supposed, was deeply imbued with the doctrines of his denomination, should so suddenly have announced a religious conviction which, in his opinion, was anti-scriptural. Yet it is questionable whether the larger proportion of the members of any religious denomination may not fail intelligently and fully to comprehend many of the doctrines and distinctions involved in the theology taught by its expounders, as cardinal or important points of faith.

With the proposition of the proponents, as to religious faith, therefore, I substantially agree; and in the late matter of the will of Bonard, I have discussed at length the same principle. In that case I held that, even if the testator, Bonard, did believe in the doctrine of metempsychosis, (that his sould would pass after death into other bodies,) that belief was not, in itself, evidence of insanity; for the reason that religion is, essentially, a subject of faith or belief; and that, as to a future state, in a logical sense, there is no *major premiss* of knowledge. It is to all, either a matter of speculation, or a belief based upon the religious doctrine or tenets which one accepts. The world is divided into many sects, each one of which presents a creed, more or less different from the others, as to a future state. Probably each person has, in regard to that most important of all questions, some peculiar belief; in which, probably, not any two persons entirely, absolutely agree. It was alleged that Bonard had a conviction that the souls of men passed, after the death of the body, into the lower animals, and he made a large bequest to a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. On the question of the condition or destiny of the soul, of which no man has any more positive knowledge than can be expressed by his own individual faith or belief, I held that it would be improper for a court to decide that such a belief was an insane delusion, so as to render a person entertaining it thereby incompetent to dispose of his property by will, even though in the absence of such belief, a particular bequest would probably not have been made. Hence, I concluded that, if a judicial officer should assume, merely because a man earnestly believed in metempsychosis, that he was insane, or labored under monomania, which incapacitated him from making a will prompted by that faith, but otherwise wholly rational in its provisions, it would tend, in effect, to make the faith of the judge, respecting the future state, the test or measure of sanity.

It appears to me, however, that this reasoning does not apply to the peculiar features of the case of the decedent, in the proceedings before me. If, while in an undoubted rational state of mind, she had conceived the idea of making the particular benefactions to religious societies, contained in the paper offered as her will, even against the claims of her relatives, there could be no ground for refusing probate to the instrument. But here the contest rests not merely upon a delusion, but one which was preceded by a hallucination. The decedent never expressed an intention to make the benefaction in question, until after she was seized with and while suffering under an attack of violent insanity. Indeed, her expressed intentions from a period as early as 1833, in verbal declarations and in successive wills, and other legal instruments, were adverse to any such disposition of her property, and were in favor of the claims of kindred, some of whom were largely dependent upon her. While in that abnormal condition of her mental faculties, the evidences of which have been so fully described by the physicians and other witnesses, and especially by Rev. Dr. Paxton, she conceived the scheme of the paper, offered as her will, as a means of ridding herself of the personal presence of the devil and of fire under her bed, both of which hallucinations had seized her, and were a source of terror to her, until, under the belief that by large benefactions to religious societies, she could avert the presence of both; and the testimony of Rev. Dr. Paxton has greater weight, from the fact of his active connection with the religious organizations which were the objects of those bequests, and therefore, in an important sense, interested in sustaining the probate. Having provided for the draft and execution of such an instrument, she attained, for a time, comparative mental quiet. With her gradual improvement in physical health, she exhibited to some of those with whom she came occasionally in contact, her usual characteristics, so much so that Dr. Parker and Mr. O'Conor, shortly previous to and at the time of the execution of the paper, and also Mr. Brown and Mr. Belknap, the attesting witnesses of its execution, and Mr. Whetten and Mr. Kane in their brief interviews about the same period, did not observe any difference in her conduct and language, from what they had been accustomed to see.

I am obliged, therefore, to hold that the hallucination which possessed the decedent, and of which the delusion was the consequence, viz., the physical presence of the devil, and the fire under her bed, attaches to this case a feature that renders the application of the proposition so ably advanced by the proponents' counsel, as to the religious faith of the decedent, inapposite. Though a man cannot be held to be insane on account merely of any peculiar religious belief, he must be assumed to be insane, upon evidence that he is governed by hallucinations upon facts which, to the knowledge of sane men, are physically impossible and contrary to the evidence of the senses, and consequently controlled by delusions which are the creation of cerebral malady and diseased reflective faculties.

In the case of the decedent it must be evident, in view of her former superior mental vigor and positive characteristics, that there was a dethronement of her intellect to have accepted and believed such hallucinations and delusions, and which her mind never seems to have thrown off, even in her calmer moments, when her bodily health had been much restored, and the violence of her irrational language and acts had largely subsided. It was the delusion as to dangers, temporal as well as eternal, which gave birth to the scheme of the will as a means of averting them; and when once herself convinced that its execution would insure the salvation of her soul, her fears of immediate danger from the presence of the devil and of fire were largely dissipated, and she passed into a condition of comparative mental quiet, which continued until a few months after the will was executed, when violence of conduct and language again exhibited themselves.

The question of presumptions enters largely into this case, from the conceded facts of a violent insanity before the making of the will, and during which the scheme of the instrument was conceived, and from the further fact that after making the codicil she fell into dementia, in which condition of mental aberration she died. There can be no doubt, in my mind, that the burden rested upon the proponents to prove that the decedent had recovered her mental soundness at the time of the execution of the alleged will. If they have failed to do so, it is their misfortune, from the peculiar features of the case. The fact that the instrument is inofficious, if true, as argued by contestants, has no influence upon my mind, for I fully recognize the arbitrary right of a person to make such a disposition of his property as he may please, even against the natural claims of kindred. And yet the rule, as laid down in the Parish will case, seems to control, that there should be no straining after probate, in cases where courts are left in grave doubt as to the mental condition of a testator. In that case, there was a great difference of opinion between distinguished medical witnesses, learned and able lawyers, and lay witnesses of various classes; yet the Court of Appeals, because of the condition of the decedent at the time of the execution of the codicils which were the subject of contest, rejected the instruments. In this case, the evidence of Drs. Metcalfe, Wadsworth, Eigenbrodt, and Draper, referring to various intervals, is of facts, or intelligent opinions deducible therefrom, of a continuous state of mental derangement from the time of the original seizure of the decedent until her death—over six years after. Opposed to this, is the testimony of Dr. Parker, who, however, concedes insanity as late as March, 1867, and who states that, during a severe illness, in the early part of 1869, from a violent attack of pneumonia, in which her life was despaired of, extending over several weeks, she was out of her mind and delirious a large portion of the time, after her recovery from which, in July, she executed the codicil, but also states that notwithstanding these periods of mental aberration the mental soundness of the decedent, in his opinion, had been restored for some time previous to January, 1868, when the will was executed. I have already adverted to his failure to make that thorough critical examination of the decedent, by a series of conversations, which would call to her attention the subjects with reference to which her delusions had existed at the time of her admitted insanity, and which, in this case, it appears to me, as already observed, was the true test to have applied. This defect in the testimony of Dr. Parker leaves the proponents without sufficient proof, in my judgment to overcome the legal presumption of the continuance of mental unsoundness from the period of the first attack, independent of the clear testimony of the other medical witnesses, as to her continued condition of insanity.

Mr. O'Conor was also entirely satisfied that, at a period within a few months previous to the execution of the paper, the decedent was entirely incompetent to make a will; and he testified also to a visit to her, subsequent to the execution of the codicil, on which occasion it was so apparent to him that her mental faculties were clouded, that he declined to proceed with the business for which he had called—the making of a second codicil. I have adverted to Mr. O'Conor's prudent care to avoid responsibility in deciding upon the testamentary capacity of the decedent at the time of the execution; and the lay witnesses, several in number—Rev. Dr. Paxton, her Pastor, intimate friends and acquaintances, attendants and servants—have presented particular facts of irrational acts, strongly confirming the views expressed by Drs. Metcalfe and Eigenbrodt, of the continuance of the mental unsoundness, to beyond the period of the execution of the alleged will. Against this body of positive testimony of irrational acts and language, the proponents have produced, besides Dr. Parker and Mr. O'Conor, and Mr. Brown and Mr. Belknap, the subscribing witnesses, (whose testimony I have already sufficiently discussed,) Mr. Whetton and Mr. Kane. Mr. Whetton had a number of interviews with the decedent, beginning about the period of the execution of the alleged will, and which had reference to the purpose of the decedent in respect to the continuance of an annuity that had been, for a long period, paid by her to a relative, Mrs. Caroline Cruger. The subject was one perfectly familiar to the decedent, and she expressed the view which Mr. Whetton supposed she entertained, and which she undoubtedly had entertained, from the beginning. Mr. Kane's interview was brief, and the conversation was not of a character to call forth the manifestation of any delusion which might exist in the decedent's mind. He and Mr. Whetton testify to acts and language which they said were rational, and which may undoubtedly be so considered. But it is almost an elementary proposition that particular sane acts are no evidence of general sanity, while marked acts of mental unsoundness are proven as evidence of insanity. It is well known that a large proportion of insane persons perform acts which are entirely rational, so far as one can judge; while many converse upon most subjects as intelligently as persons in whom no taint of insanity exists; but neither Mr. Whetton nor Mr. Kane, in their conversations with the decedent, called attention to the subjects in reference to which her delusions had existed.

In the light of the evidence and the propositions I have laid down, I am obliged to find that the presumption thus raised, of continued insanity in the decedent, which cast upon the proponents the burden of proof of recovery, they have failed to overcome; and were it not for the able argument of proponents' counsel, I should not have deemed it necessary to consider the case at so great length.

I must, therefore, hold that the decedent, at the time of the execution of the alleged will, was, and had been for nearly two years, incapable, from mental incapacity, of making a testamentary disposition of her property.

The paper propounded as the codicil, which is equally the subject of contest as the will, simply provides for the immediate sale and conversion into money, of the residuary estate, by a Trustee, and the gift of the proceeds absolutely to the two religious societies, instead of the income thereof only, as provided by the paper offered as the will. The object of the codicil, therefore, was to make it certain that the wishes of the decedent should be carried out in respect to making the two societies the principal beneficiaries, which it was thought by Mr. O'Conor might not be done, in view of a possible invalidity of the residuary clause in the alleged will. It is evident that, in preparing the first instrument, Mr. O'Conor had simply aimed to carry out the instructions of the decedent, and had permitted her expressed wishes to control, in providing for a trust to receive and pay over the income only of the residuary estate. As he says, he regarded himself as the "scrivener" of the testatrix in the preparation of the instrument. From his testimony it is apparent that the idea of a codicil was one which was suggested by himself to the decedent, in view of doubts which might exist as to the validity of the disposition to the two societies of the residuary estate; that, at his suggestion, she consented that Mr. Bidwell should visit her for consultation; that such consultation was had, after which the decedent assented to the modification contained in the codicil, and agreed that the same witnesses should attend upon the execution, and that Dr. Parker should also be notified to attend.

It appears that the codicil was not at all suggested by the decedent, but only by the eminent counsel; and that even as late as the time of its execution, she did not wish it to take effect, if the will could, and that she gave a reluctant acquiescence in its execution, to meet a possible legal necessity or difficulty. The codicil is not a new scheme for the disposition of her whole estate, but is simply a change in the form of the gift of the portion intended to go to the two societies. It refers to that portion alone. Hence, so far as the intentions of the decedent, expressed or indicated in the original paper, as to the beneficiaries who should enjoy the gifts, are concerned, they are not substantially affected by the directions contained in the second; it being thus apparent that the change made by the codicil to the original will has been one of form only, that the disposition of her estate is virtually the same in both, and that the codicil was but a new attempt to carry out the testamentary scheme which has already been traced, for its origin, to a period of undoubted insanity and delusion in which it was conceived. The material question to be determined is whether in the eighteen months which elapsed after the execution of the alleged will the decedent had so far recovered her mental faculties as to have become possessed of testamentary capacity.

At the execution of the alleged codicil, the same formalities were observed as were followed on the execution of the former instrument, eighteen months previous. The same persons were present. The attesting witnesses, Mr. Brown and Mr. Belknap, testify that the same formalities were observed as on the occasion of the execution of the previous instrument. Neither felt himself called upon to decide for himself as to her fitness to make a testamentary instrument, and each understood that the object of the execution of the new instrument was to cure a legal defect in the other. Mr. O'Conor, with the extreme caution which he had previously observed, notified Dr. Parker to be present on the occasion, and doubtless with the same object, that upon him might be placed the responsibility of deciding the question of the decedent's sanity. Mr. O'Conor saw nothing irrational in her conduct, which was the same as on the previous occasion. She assented, it is apparent, with some reluctance, to the change in the provision of the will, and the usual formalities in the execution of testamentary instruments were observed. Hence, so far as the testimony of the subscribing witnesses is concerned, it fails to establish a recovery of mental soundness since the period of the execution of the alleged will, and neither had seen her in the interval, or had had any means of informing himself as to her mental condition. The only other witness produced by the proponents on this point is Dr. Parker, who, when he attended at the execution in response to the call of Mr. O'Conor, made no more examination into the mental condition of the decedent to ascertain whether the same delusions continued, and what her mental condition was, than he had on the execution of the will; and the opinion he formed of her capacity to make a codicil was from what he saw on that occasion, when she seemed to understand what she was about, though his recollection is very indistinct of what transpired; and he had not seen her for about eighty days previous to that time, though at first he was of the belief that he had seen her in June.

I have already expressed my views as to the true tests to be applied to ascertain whether the delusions that attended the decedent in the early period of her illness, in 1866 and 1867, previous to the execution of the alleged will, still abided with her. They apply with equal force, in the consideration of their continuance, to the time of making the alleged codicil, especially in a case where the instrument under consideration is, in substance, identical, and must be regarded, in the absence of proof of any new motive or purpose, as based upon the same insane idea in which it is known to have had its origin. As to the codicil, also, there was, therefore, the same lack of tests to overcome the presumption of the continuance of her insanity, unless in the other evidence in the case there is to be found proof of a recovery of her normal mental condition, subsequent to the execution of the first instrument in January, 1868; which other evidence I proceed to notice.

Mrs. Robinson, an intelligent woman who was employed as an attendant and nurse, was with her from October, 1868, to February or March, 1869, testifies to irrational and profane language and conduct, want of memory, and that she was so violent at times that it required two or three hours to dress her.

Miss Potts, an old friend of the decedent, who visited and spent a night and day with her in July, 1868, testified that decedent said that she felt much better about the state of her soul and salvation, but that she was very much afraid; that she heard noises at night; that persons came into her room and disturbed her often, and that when she was sitting up in the middle of the night the nurse pulled her hair and treated her unkindly, so much so that she wished the witness to stay at night and protect her; which statement was shown to be entirely untrue. Miss Potts again visited the decedent every few days for two weeks in June, 1869, the month preceding the execution of the codicil. She always found her very dull, indifferent to conversation or reading, and different from what she had observed in years gone by.

Mrs. Garland, also a nurse, went into her employment in the afternoon of the 20th of July, 1869, the day on which the alleged codicil was executed. The decedent stated to her that she was employed to do sewing, and that she would not have to wash her, but to remain with her and sew; whereas her duties were to wash, dress, and read to her, and, generally, to look after her, and not to sew at all.

The testimony of these lay witnesses as to the acts of the decedent is to be considered as important, but yet received with great caution, inasmuch as lay witnesses are liable to construe acts of mere eccentricity, ill humor, or caprice into irrational manifestations; but the testimony of Dr. Metcalfe, who was the decedent's regular medical attendant from early in 1869 to the 16th of June following, states that in February and March, the decedent was suffering from pneumonia, accompanied by head symptoms in the nature of delirium; was feeble in body, and with her mind still in an unsound state; that he saw no marked difference in her condition from what it had been when he left her at the end of 1866; that during the Spring of 1869, and in May and June, her body was weak and her mind affected; that her delirium showed itself in a disposition to talk a kind of muttering which had no significance; that she failed to recognize him; that she required constant attention to insure cleanliness of her person; and he is sure that in June, 1869, she was out of her mind, and he recollects no time during that Spring, or in June, when he saw her fit to attend to business.

Dr. Parker also states that, during all her illness from pneumonia, in the Spring of 1869, the decedent was out of her mind, and delirious a large portion of the time; but the testimony shows that Dr. Parker's visits ceased in April, some eighty days previous to the execution of the codicil, on which occasion he last saw the decedent.

I am obliged to accept Dr. Metcalfe's testimony as controlling, as to the mental condition of the decedent, from early in January, 1869, until the 16th of June following, and particularly as it harmonizes with the testimony of her conduct given by all the other witnesses who saw her between January, 1868, and July, 1869, with the single exception of that of Mr. Whetton and Dr. Parker and Mr. O'Conor, to whose testimony I have already sufficiently referred. And if the decedent was insane on the 16th of June, 1869, when Dr. Metcalfe last saw her during that season, and had been so, as the testimony of her acts and conduct convinces me, from the time of her original seizure early in 1866, it would be an extravagant presumption that she had, between June 16 and July 20, recovered her sanity, and particularly when the testimony is conclusive that after the execution of the alleged codicil the evidences of her insanity again appeared, and that she soon relapsed into a condition of utter dementia, which continued until her death; and such a presumption would be still more unreasonable in view of the testimony of Miss Potts and Mrs. Garland in regard to particular acts, which must be held to be irrational when that conclusion is so strongly sustained by the general opinion of so able and eminent an expert as Dr. Metcalfe, respecting decedent's continued insanity.

The testimony of Mrs. Garland of the language and acts of the decedent, commencing on the day the codicil was executed, and continuing for months, is inconsistent with the idea of a recovery at the date of the execution of that instrument. The violent conduct of the decedent a portion of nearly every day and night, calling for relatives who had been long dead, speaking of them as if still alive, denying her own name; all these facts, stated by the witness as occurring within three months after the execution of the paper, argue strongly against any presumption or belief of an unclouded mind at that date.

Dr. Metcalfe's theory of the nature of her disease is sustained by the testimony of Dr. Draper, who though not called in until some time in the Spring of 1871, stated that her conversation was incoherent; that she had the appearance of a demented person; and there can be no possible question, upon the medical testimony, that such was her condition after the codicil, to the time of her death. The proofs in support of the codicil are, therefore, unsatisfactory and insufficient, for like reasons, but in a greater degree, as render the original will inadmissible to probate.

The counsel for the proponents have adduced a few facts which, it is claimed, throw discredit upon the contestants and their witnesses. They say that Rev. Dr. Paxton, while believing the decedent to be insane, yet administered the sacrament to her at her residence; but it is not difficult to reconcile such a ministration, under the circumstances, to a conscientious feeling of obligation on the part of her clergyman; for if there were a lucid interval at the time, it was a duty; and if her condition were otherwise, to decline to administer the rite would or might have aggravated her case, while it was possible that the performance of the ceremony would mercifully quiet or soothe her condition. In such a case he might well decide to err, if at all, in favor of the decedent's comfort and the entire discharge of his clerical duties. The counsel for proponents also say that decedent's niece, Mrs. Robinson, a contestant, acted as her amanuensis in conducting a correspondence in reference to the annuity to Miss Caroline Cruger, and which was the subject of Mr. Whetten's interview with the decedent, already referred to; and they also refer to the execution by the decedent, six months after the codicil, of a formal paper appointing two of the contestants, Mr. Douglas and Mrs. Robinson, Trustees under the will of her mother.

I do not regard it of much importance that relatives or friends now claiming or testifying to testamentary incompetency should have acted in some respects in the lifetime of the decedent in seeming contradiction of their position as to those papers; for if the weight of evidence and legal presumptions together sustain the idea of insanity, the instruments offered must be denied probate. But the acts of the parties referred to are satisfactorily explained; at all events, their conduct cannot control the conscience of the court, in opposition to the great preponderance of evidence, professional and lay, proving incapacity.

Having thus reviewed the case, and, as minutely as seemed necessary, discussed the testimony, it becomes my duty to reject both the will and codicil as invalid, on the ground that, at the time of their execution, the decedent was not of sound mind, memory, or understanding, capacitating her to make such instruments.

In arriving at this conclusion, I have had no occasion to consider any question of undue influence, or the use of any means, exerted by others, to control the mind of the decedent, or improperly to induce her to make the bequest to the religious societies referred to; as there is no evidence of that kind, or reason to believe that any such influence was attempted.

The controversy has been essentially one of testamentary capacity, only; but it is a remarkable case in many respects, and the facts developed have been so extraordinary in character as to demand the closest examination and most careful consideration.

In generalization of the whole matter, it appears that a lady of nearly eighty years of age, until the year 1866 distinguished for natural endowments, superior acquirements and social position, and possessed of a strong will, in consequence of, or immediately following, a fall in that year, suddenly passes into a violent state of insane terror, and suffers under the hallucination of the personal presence of the devil, and the existence of fire under her bed, to torment and destroy her, which manifestations of derangement, among others, continued with a greater or less degree of violence, several months, during which she conceived the idea of averting those fearful presences and evils, and of securing the salvation of her soul, by the scheme of a will, which would give the bulk of her property, after death, to religious uses; and accordingly, in September, 1866, Mr. C. F. Southmayd, a prominent lawyer of this city, was consulted and requested to prepare such a paper; but he declined to be instrumental in so doing, believing her to be incompetent to make a will. Though her mental condition had become less violent than before, since her fall, still he found her conversation incoherent, and was so convinced of her unsoundness of mind that he was unwilling to act further in the matter. Her mind remained disordered until February or March, 1867, when, again, she caused eminent counsel, Mr. O'Conor, to be sent for to prepare substantially such a will as she had previously wished Mr. Southmayd to draw; but Mr. O'Conor, on learning that her mental condition had been impaired the year before, was so much in doubt that he wished to be assured of her recovery; and therefore deemed it advisable to have the attendance of Dr. Willard Parker, of great distinction in the medical profession, and who attended the decedent in her illness the previous year, to determine the question of her sanity for the purpose of making a will; when Dr. Parker pronounced her then to be still suffering from mental derangement, and in fact to be insane, so that the execution of such an instrument at that time was thereby prevented. Later in that year, in December, Mr. O'Conor was again sent for, for the same purpose, and he was cautious and doubtful, as before; but concluded to act for her in the engrossment of the will, substantially as before prepared, disposing largely of her property for the use of the same two religious corporations previously designated, and to superintend its execution, but not, however, unless Dr. Parker should attend at the time for the purpose of judging of the decedent's mental condition; and if the Doctor passed no unfavorable judgment respecting it, and he, Mr. O'Conor saw nothing manifestly irrational in her conduct or conversation, then he would be willing to proceed in the completion of the testamentary act. Mr. O'Conor and Dr. Parker so attended, with two other gentlemen to act as subscribing witnesses in January, 1868, and the alleged will was then executed; but, though Dr. Parker expressed no adverse opinion of her sanity at that time, he made no examination and employed no questions or conversation on subjects upon which the decedent's insanity had before most shown itself, to test its continued existence, or to learn her latent and real mental condition; neither did Mr. O'Conor or the subscribing witnesses do so; the occasion appearing to have been but little, if any, more than one of the formal execution of a paper as a will; though, according to Dr. Parker, the decedent seemed to understand what she was doing. Nothing special seems to have been done by any person present to show but that the provisions of the will for religious uses were assented to by her while laboring under, or but that her acquiescence was owing to, the latent insanity in whose hallucinations and delusions the scheme of the will was conceived, while in a more violent or more apparent condition of disordered faculties, in 1866; until which time she had ever consistently expressed her intention to dispose of her estate, or to keep it for her kindred; and any seeming composure, at the time of execution of the will, was consistent with the actual continuance of the malady; for by means of such a will as was signed, she had sought and thus found relief from the terrors and insane delusions with which her insanity had filled her mind. The subscribing witnesses performed only the formal duty expected or required of them, as such; Dr. Parker did not realize that he was there to make any critical examination of the decedent's sanity, and therefore made none; while Mr. O'Conor, understanding that the responsibility or office of such an examination rested on Dr. Parker, who interposed no objection to her capacity, and, though watchful, observing nothing in the decedent's language or conduct that appeared irrational, assumed no responsibility himself on that subject. Still he deemed it professionally obligatory upon him, even if a doubt existed, not to hazard the aggravation of the decedent's malady by a refusal to act further in the matter, but a duty so to act, if she was, at the time, mentally capable.

No medical expert had examined the decedent between the time of the clearly established insanity, in March, 1867, and the date of the will, to determine whether her malady and insane delusions did not still continue; and, in the absence of evidence to show, satisfactorily, that there had been a recovery, (which is not proven,) the insanity must be deemed to have continued until the time of the execution, in January, 1868, of the instrument in question, incorporating the scheme of religious bequests, that had its origin while she was insane; and though months had elapsed since the scheme was conceived, the testamentary purpose which had sprung from her insanity, and from the fearful hallucinations and delusions which were its effect, and in which it had most strikingly manifested itself—was so deeply seated that no temporary subsidence or remission of the violence of her condition removed it; and, as if ineradicable, it was long persisted in, and in no substantial respect changed or modified, through two unsuccessful attempts for its execution, notwithstanding disappointment, from the unwillingness of able and discreet counsel to assist her in effecting it, and still longer afterward—until the alleged will was executed, under the circumstances stated.

Later, in July, 1869, at the suggestion of Mr. O'Conor a codicil was prepared and executed by her, as a part of the original scheme, with the intention, not of changing the substance of the bequest to the two societies, but the form only, in order to cure a possible legal defect in the mode of vesting the gift; but the decedent was then in a less capable or in no better state to make such an instrument; and the same precautions were then taken by Mr. O'Conor to avoid responsibility on the question of her sanity, by procuring the attendance of Dr. Parker; but there was then, as at the execution of the will, the same lack of tests of her mental condition, and there transpired on the occasion but little more than legal formalities on the part of decedent and the others present. The same remarks I have made as to the continuance of insanity from March, 1867, to the making of the will in January, 1868, apply with equal if not greater force to the period from that time to the date of the codicil; after which the decedent soon exhibited violent symptoms again, and finally settled into senile dementia, which continued until her death, early in 1872.

With unquestionable insanity in 1866, which continued through that year, and still existed in March, 1867, it rested on proponents to show, which they have not satisfactorily done, that the decedent had recovered from that state in January, 1868, when the will was executed containing the bequests which had their origin when she was undoubtedly insane; and it again became the province of the proponents, and in which also they have failed, to show that when the codicil was consummated, in July, 1869, she had so recovered as to be capable of a testamentary act; which instrument was not a new will in substance, but was only intended to render the provisions of the will itself more certain in their operation in favor of the societies.

The proponents have attempted to overcome the presumption of continued insanity as to each paper; but, while those presumptions were the stronger from the advanced age of the decedent, and from the short period of time since the period of acknowledged or undoubted insanity, in March, 1867, the preponderance of positive testimony in the case is greatly in support of the presumption that the mental derangement continued from the year 1866 to her decease. I consider that the evidence of the lay witnesses on that subject, properly weighed as to their comparative opportunities of knowledge and means of judging of the rationality of acts testified to by them, was insufficient to show that at the time of execution of either the will or the codicil, the decedent had recovered from her previous insanity, and think that the balance of that class of testimony is against her testamentary capacity at that time; but in such cases as the present, medical witnesses are of the greatest importance, and the proofs furnish the evidence of several such experts, which, taken in connection with the testimony of the other witnesses, clearly establishes, to my mind, that when the decedent executed both the will and the codicil she was still laboring under the original mental derangement; that her insanity would, at that time, have manifested itself to those present, if efficient tests or experiments had been tried, in conversation and otherwise; further, that the will and codicil were both the offspring of an unsound mind; and that the insanity of decedent continued until it reached the stage of senile dementia in which her life terminated.

A decree will therefore be entered rejecting the papers propounded, as not entitled to admission to probate, and that the decedent died intestate.

THE LASH IN CANADA.

A MISERABLE WRETCH RECEIVES TWENTY LASHES—A HORRIBLE CRIME'S PARTIAL EXPIATION.

From the Toronto Leader, July 1.

On June 1, James Warren was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and forty lashes, to be delivered in two batches of twenty each, for the crime of rape upon a little girl. Yesterday morning the prisoner received the first twenty lashes. A little after 9 o'clock the triangles were erected in the central hall, and at 9:30 o'clock the prisoner, James Warren was brought from his cell. He walked into the hall with a firm step and removed his coat, waistcoat, and shirt, and stepped to the triangle, to which he was hung strapped, so that it was impossible for him to move a limb. The prisoners were then called in and ranged round three sides of the hall. There were present the Sheriff, the Deputy Sheriff, Dr. Richardson, the jail surgeon, and the reporters of the morning papers. At 9:30 the Sheriff took the cat, which consisted of nine lashes of whip cord, each having a knot on the end, and handed it to the executioner, who was one of the prisoners of the jail. Time was given by the Sheriff and Mr. Ewing, turnkey, was stationed as counter. The executioner showed some nervousness, but on receiving encouragement struck the first blow upon the prisoner's shoulders, high up and close to the leather collar which was placed round his neck. The second blow, which was delivered with the full strength of the executioner's arm, fell in the same place and the executioner, who now appeared to have full command of his powers, delivered the third blow in the same locality. The Sheriff here whispered to him to strike lower, and the next blow was given below the former ones. The fifth was given still lower, and the sixth was struck in the same place. Up to this the prisoner remained silent, but his heavy panting showed that he was suffering severely. On receiving the seventh stroke the prisoner moaned, and he continued moaning during the rest of the punishment, and kept moving his head from side to side with a quick mechanical motion. His sufferings were intense, his muscles were distended, and he struggled to free himself from the iron grip that held him to the triangle, as stripe after stripe of the cat descended upon his back. No cry escaped his lips, but his agonizing moan showed what he was suffering, and when the turnkey announced twenty his back, from the neck to the waist, was one livid mass, red, swollen and bleeding, every knot on the lash had cut into the prisoner's back, producing a wound about an eighth of an inch in length. As soon as the punishment was over the culprit was released, and, trembling in every limb, he was led back to his cell.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* of the 2d inst. says: "The quantity of coal sent from this region the last week was, by rail, 84,084 tons; canal, 9,710 tons; for the week, 93,794 tons, against 102,395 for the corresponding week last year. The supply sent from all the regions for the week was: Anthracite, 380,021 tons, bituminous, 89,429; for the week, 469,450 tons, against 467,895 tons for the corresponding week last year; increase, 1,591 tons. The supply sent from all the regions so far this year foots up 7,885,704 tons, against 10,249,822 tons to same period last year. Decrease, 2,364,118 tons. The decrease in anthracite is 2,440,324 tons. The miners of the Lehigh region have generally gone to work on the terms proposed by the operators. When Pardee & Co. gave notice that they would start their collieries, there was a perfect rush on the part of the men to sign an agreement that they would accept their terms for the balance of the year. The companies have promulgated the prices for coal for the month of July, and the rates of tolls have been fixed, so that consumers of coal can now begin to lay in their stocks, as so far this year no stocks have been laid in. As the price of coal will be advanced every month during the season up to November, those who have the means and desire to obtain their supplies at the lowest rates, had better commence laying in their stocks at once. The coal market will be fully supplied, but the rates will advance as the season advances. This is the programme of the associated coal companies, and they have the power and will carry it out as the best policy that can be adopted in order to keep the trade as regular as possible throughout the season. The companies that suffered by the strike have advanced the price of coal in the market over last year's rates, and as wages are to be paid on the average price that coal brings in the market at the points where it is taken in this region, the advance in tolls will principally come off of labor, which they have brought upon themselves, as they were warned in time that such would be the case. It also will tend to teach a lesson to the miners and laborers that what the President of the company says he will do and will be carried out in spite of all the ignorant demagogues which they permit themselves to be led by in opposition to their own interests. The rates of tolls on the railroads will be advanced twenty-five cents per ton on and after the 5th of July next.

VOTES AND PROMISES.

The Mauch Chunk (Penn.) *Coal Gazette* of the 2d inst. says: "After sentence was passed upon the Clearfield miners by Judge Orvis, one of the condemned men said to Senator Wallace, who was the leading counsel for the operators, 'You will want us fellows to vote for you some day,' to which the Senator retorted, 'You can do just as you please.' As the prisoners passed out of the Court-house in charge of the Sheriff, accompanied by those who were not sentenced, they declared that the Clearfield Ring 'had gone back on them and failed to fulfill their promises made at election times when they wanted votes.'"

THE LATEST DOG STORY.

A New-Hampshire paper tells this: "A day or two since the daughter of a gentleman residing in Manchester was cleaning her canary bird's cage, when its inmate escaped and flew out into the yard. Her exclamation of surprise started up a large Newfoundland dog owned by the family, which ran out, and suddenly putting his paw upon the bird, which had alighted upon a small shrub, bore it to the ground, holding it there until caught uninjured and returned to its cage."

CITY GOVERNMENT.

NEW POLICE RULES.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS—THE CITY DIVIDED INTO INSPECTION DISTRICTS—THE DUTIES OF THE INSPECTORS DEFINED.

The Board of Police Commissioners held an important session yesterday, at which new rules were adopted for the future government and discipline of the force. These rules which have been under consideration for some time past, involve a complete change in the present mode of governing the force. The new rules, as offered by Gen. Smith and adopted by the Board, are as follows:

The Police extent of territory in the City shall be divided into four Inspection Districts.

District No. 1 embraces Precincts Nos. 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 26, and the First and Third District Court Squads.

District No. 2 embraces Precints Nos. 5, 8, 9, 15, 16, 20, 25, 27, 29, and the Second District Court Squad.

District No. 3 embraces Precincts Nos. 12, 19, 23, 33, 34, and the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth District Court Squads.

District No. 4 embraces Precincts Nos. 22, 30, 31, 32, and 35.

Each Inspector of Police shall have an office in the district to which he may be assigned.

In conjunction with the Superintendent of Police, each Inspector and Captain of Police shall have general police supervision of all pawn-brokers, vendors, junk shops, intelligence offices, and auctioneers in their districts.

The Superintendent shall receive daily reports from the Inspectors which he will consolidate into one report for the use of the Board of Police.

The Superintendent will keep in his office records of the current and incidental expenses of his office, and also of the District Inspectors' Offices; of all suspicious persons and places in the City; of all crimes and misdemeanors committed in the City; of all houses of prostitution, assignation, gambling-houses, and disorderly houses of any kind in the City.

The Detective Force, Harbor Police, Sanitary Force, and Mounted Squad shall be under the direct orders of the Superintendent.

The Superintendent shall have authority, subject to the approval of the board, to detail any Captain, Sergeant, or Roundsman to aid in the performance of any office or inspection duty.

Each Inspector shall be held responsible for the peace of his district and the efficiency and discipline of his command. He will thoroughly inspect daily each station-house in his district, see that the station-houses or other police quarters are clean and in good order, that the men are comfortably provided for, that the books are kept in conformity with the rules of the Department, shall see the number of men on duty daily, and receive the reports of the Captains which with such remarks as he may deem necessary and advisable he will transmit to the Superintendent.

Each Inspector shall see that the laws of the State and the City ordinances are enforced in his district.

Each Inspector shall transmit to the Superintendent all charges made against members of the force in his district.

Each Inspector shall make quarterly reports to the Superintendent of the state of the force in his district with such remarks and suggestions as he may deem advisable and necessary for the better government and discipline of the force.

Each Inspector shall keep records of the Superintendent's orders issued through him, of the current and incidental expenses of his office, of all suspicious persons and places in his district, of all crimes and misdemeanors committed in his district, of all houses of prostitution, assignation, gambling-houses, and disorderly houses of any character in his district.

Each Inspector shall daily report to the Superintendent the condition of the Station-houses and force in his district.

It shall be obligatory on each Inspector, Captain, Sergeant, and Roundsman to report all violations of police rules by subordinate members of their commands, and failure to do so shall be deemed neglect of duty.

Officer Charles Bruhl, of the Twenty-third Precinct, was dismissed the force for insulting a lady in Fifth avenue. The charges made by Messrs. Clarke and Fitzgerald against Capt. Williams, of the Fourth Precinct, were dismissed. The board then adjourned.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

THE POISONOUS PICKLES—ESTIMATES FOR 1876—DRAINAGE OF THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday a communication was received from Dr. H. Lassing, setting forth that on the 28th ult. he was called to attend a number of persons at No. 23 Downing street who had been taken violently sick after eating a quantity of ordinary vinegar pickles. The doctor had taken several of the pickles and squeezed them into a glass and the expressed liquor, on being tested, showed the presence of iron. He visited the establishment where the pickles were prepared, and ascertained that the process of preparing the pickles with pure acetic acid vinegar did not produce any injurious effects. His investigation further showed that there is sometimes added to the pickles, after they have been prepared, a vinegar made of impure sulphuric acid, tinged with impurities from pyrites, which, when brought in contact with the sulphate and chloride of iron developed by the tank process, an acetate or arsenate of copper is produced which is exceedingly poisonous. The whole subject was referred to President Chandler for investigation and report.

The communication from the Mayor in relation to the estimates for 1876 was referred to the Finance Committee for consideration and report.

Sanitary Superintendent Day presented a formal certificate of the necessity for the drainage by other means than sewers of the territory bounded by George street, Union avenue, White's lane, Delmonico and Concord avenues, in the Twenty-third Ward, and the subject was referred to the Department of Parks, who have charge of such matters in the annexed territory.

After transacting a quantity of routine business, the board adjourned until Tuesday afternoon.

SENTENCE OF ALEXANDER D. HAMILTON.

An excitement was created yesterday in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions by the entrance of Alexander D. Hamilton, the absconding Treasurer of Jersey City, who walked into court in company with his counsel, Charles H. Winfield. The court was engaged at the time in sentencing prisoners, and during an intermission Mr. Winfield stated that his client, Mr. Hamilton, desired to retract a former plea of not guilty, and plead guilty to the indictments against him. District Attorney Garrettson asked Hamilton if that was his desire, and he replied that it was. Mr. Winfield said the new plea applied only to the taking of the money, and had no reference to the bonds, presuming that in the case of the bonds the District Attorney would enter a plea of *nolle pros.* Mr. Garrettson answered that as to that he would not be able to give any decided answer until the Supreme Court rendered a decision in the matter, as those counts in the indictment might be considered good, but as all the counts were in one indictment he did not see that it would make any material difference. Hamilton was then called up for sentence, and Judge Hoffman remarked that it was unnecessary to say anything to him about the enormity of his crime; his own conscience would speak to him louder and with more force than the court could. He then sentenced the prisoner to three years in the State prison at hard labor, and to pay a fine of $1,000 and costs of court. Hamilton was placed in custody and taken to the County Jail to await removal to the State prison.

THE OLDEST PERSON ON LONG ISLAND.

Mrs. Daniel Tarpy, who lives with her daughter, Mrs. Moore, on Garden street, Flushing, is believed to be the oldest person on Long Island. If she should live until the 12th of August next, she will have lived 106 years. She was born in the County of Roscommon, Ireland, in 1769—the only daughter in a family of five children, and now the sole survivor. Her parents both lived to a good old age. She married when quite young, and bore five children, only one of whom, Mrs. Moore, is now living. The latter is over sixty years old. Mr. Tarpy died in Ireland in 1832, and in 1853 his widow, then eighty-four years old, came to this country. Mrs. Tarpy's memory is somewhat impaired, though she can remember, among other things, that while she was yet in her "teens," Ireland was visited by two wars. Her hair is snowy white, and her features show the deep furrows of time, but she is still able to walk about the house and wait upon herself. She has always been a zealous Catholic, and up to last year used to walk regularly to St. Michael's Church. Until quite recently she could knit, sew carpet-rags, and even thread her own needle, but a fit of sickness, which prostrated her for several days, left her vision so much impaired that this is now impossible. She occasionally indulges in snuff, and is not averse to a drop of whisky. Apparently, she is likely to live for several years to come.

MONUMENT TO ADMIRAL WINSLOW.

With the assistance of Col. N. G. Ordway Mrs. Catherine A. Winslow, wife of the late Admiral Winslow, has secured a fine bowlder from Kearsarge Mountain, and it has been sent to Forest Hills Cemetery, Boston. The bowlder is 4 by 5 feet, and was transported to this city free of expense. The following is a copy of the inscription to be cut upon the stone:

"Rear Admiral
John Aucrum Winslow, U. S. Navy, born in Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 19, 1811. Died in Boston, Mass., Sept. 29, 1873.
He conducted
The memorable sea fight in command of the U. S. S. Kearsarge when she sunk the Alabama in the English Channel, June 19, 1864.
This bowlder taken from Kearsarge Mountain, Merrimack County, N. H., for which the corvette was named, and of whose timber she was constructed, is the gift of citizens of Warner, N. H., and is erected to his memory by his wife and surviving children."

THE EXTRADITION OF LAWRENCE.

In Mr. Stoughton's communication to the Solicitor-General about the case of Charles L. Lawrence, the alleged silk smuggling conspirator, he intimated that Minister Schenck had agreed that Lawrence should be held simply on the charge on which he was extradited. United States District Attorney Bliss controverted this statement, and, at his instance, a telegram was sent to Minister Schenck, eliciting the following reply: "Any pretense that I agreed that Lawrence, if extradited, should be held on but one charge, is without a shadow of truth."

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers. Matinee.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.) Matinée at 2.

BARNES' TROPICAL GARDEN.—AUSTRALIAN FERN TREES—AFRICAN PALMS—TROPICAL PLANTS.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

Another step in the proceedings to secure the complete punishment of TWEED was taken yesterday. The motion of his counsel to quash the indictments against him was rejected by Judge BRADY. To a layman, the Judge's treatment of the motion makes it seem a mere device to gain time. If that was its purpose, its success has been but indifferent. The case of TWEED has become practically a test of the power of the courts to do justice, and slowly but surely the test is being met.

Mayor WICKHAM resorted, yesterday, to a new dodge to evade responsibility for paying the firemen for May and June. Controller GREEN has signified his readiness to pay the men when the Mayor signs the warrants. The Mayor, in a long and verbose epistle, says he cannot afford to waste time signing papers, even though he is paid $1,000 per month for that labor, with other services. So, before going off for his Summer ramble, he ordered his clerk to stamp the long-desired warrants with his—Mayor WICKHAM'S—engraved autograph. There was a great row raised when Congressmen did the same thing with their franks on mail matter, and Congress was invoked to interfere to prevent such a fraud. Controller GREEN refuses to acknowledge the Mayor's stamp as a signature, as provided by law. The banks would not pay on such an imitation of an autograph, and so the firemen are not paid.

As adversity is said to be a good tutor, it is probably quite as well that the American Rifle Team have been checked in their wild career of conquest by a rebuff. The Abercorn Cup, shot for on Thursday and Friday, has been won by one of the Irish Team. This is not exactly a defeat, but a disappointment, as our champions were apparently in a fair way to bring off all the prizes offered in the international contests. Major LEECH'S withdrawal from the leadership of the Irish Team is not seriously deplored by home journals, it would appear, and it is no unkindness to say that he has managed the business of the team with more egotism than wisdom. As an indication of the excitement created by the international rifle match, it may be recorded that when the Tilton-Beecher jury, emerging from a week's seclusion from the world, asked for the latest news, Judge NEILSON could think of nothing more absorbing in interest than the victory of the American Rifle Team in Ireland.

THE CRUGER WILL CASE.

We give up considerable space this morning to an elaborate opinion and decision by Hon. ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate of this County, on the will of Mrs. HARRIET DOUGLAS CRUGER, deceased. The case is a very curious one, and its significant features, as well as the legal principles involved are stated with great clearness in the able decision of the Surrogate. The duty of that Judge, always important, was in this matter peculiarly delicate, and it will not be disputed that it has been discharged with the utmost fidelity and care.

Mrs. CRUGER, a lady of wealth, and distinguished for many years in New-York society, died in 1872, at the age of eighty-three, leaving a considerable estate. By a will which is the subject matter of the Surrogate's decision, she left some $240,000, being the larger part of her estate, to the American Bible Society and the Board of Foreign Missions in equal parts. This will was executed Jan. 3, 1868, and a codicil, which changes the method, but not the purpose, of the previous paper, was executed July 20, 1869. In opposition to the probate of the will, it is alleged by Mrs. CRUGER'S next of kin, who under an intestate distribution of the property would be her heirs, that the testatrix was at the dates of the will and codicil incapable of making a valid will, on account of an insane condition of mind, with special reference to the subject matter of those instruments. In support of this position it is shown that Mrs. CRUGER is admitted to have been insane as late as March, 1867, ten months before executing the will and eighteen months before executing the codicil; and it is further admitted that she was the victim of active dementia or total insanity subsequent to executing those instruments, and for some time before her death. The peculiar form taken by her insanity is one of the facts which give special interest to the case. She had been for many years a zealous and firm believer in the doctrines of the Presbyterian denomination, and a member of Rev. Dr. PAXTON'S church. In 1866, when, in consequence of severe illness, following a fall, she became mentally disordered, she conceived that there was a fire burning beneath her bed, and that the devil himself was lying in wait there for her soul. This delusion filled her with terror. The assurances of her friends only exasperated and excited her. The arguments of Dr. PAXTON, her Pastor, were of no avail. In her anguish and fear, the idea took possession of her mind that the only safety for her soul, and the only hope of rescue from the inextinguishable flames which her diseased imagination saw so near her, was to bequeath her large property to religious uses. In vain her Pastor pleaded with her that such a notion was wholly foreign to the teachings of her Church, and that no such means could in any degree advance her salvation. She became more and more determined, and called upon her lawyers to execute the instrument.

Mr. C. F. SOUTHMAYD, who was first consulted, perceiving the condition of Mrs. CRUGER'S mind, very properly declined to draw up the instrument. Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR was then called in, and he also, on the advice of Dr. WILLARD PARKER, her attendant physician, to the effect that Mrs. CRUGER was under the influence of delusion, declined, as late as March 11, 1867, to go on with the matter.

Subsequently Mrs. CRUGER went to the country, and when she returned she again took up the idea of a will giving her property for religious purposes. Dr. PARKER, who visited her at the time, found her greatly improved in general health of body and mind, but it does not appear that he made any specific examination to determine the survival or disappearance of the peculiar delusions regarding her will and the motives for it. In January, 1868, Mrs. CRUGER succeeded in getting a will executed essentially the same as that she had designed in 1866, when her mind is admitted to have been under the influence of delusion regarding her salvation from fire and the devil. The will was drawn by Mr. O'CONOR, and he and Dr. PARKER were present when it was executed, Mr. O'CONOR believed, as he says, that Dr. PARKER was there to professionally decide on the soundness of Mrs. CRUGER'S mind. But Dr. PARKER did not have that understanding, and did not undertake any special examination as to Mrs. CRUGER'S sanity. This will made the religious organizations mentioned the residuary legatees of the estate. Later, in July, 1869, under somewhat similar circumstances, a codicil was added, directing the property to be sold and a gift of the proceeds to be made absolutely to the two religious societies. The testimony of several witnesses, however, and notably that of Dr. METCALFE, who attended Mrs. CRUGER from January to June 16, 1869, shows that she was up to the latter date undoubtedly insane. Other testimony shows that shortly after the date of the codicil she began to relapse, and soon did entirely relapse, into a state of dementia which lasted until death.

On these facts Surrogate HUTCHINGS holds, first, that under the circumstances it is the part of those proposing the admission of the will to probate to show that the testatrix was sane when the instruments were executed; and, second, that they have not done so. Accordingly he rejects the papers and decides that Mrs. CRUGER died intestate. This conclusion, which, as we have remarked, is announced in a document of marked ability and of conspicuous impartiality of tone, will attract general attention in the circles where the estimable lady whose property is in question was known, as well as generally on account of the peculiar nature of the delusions established. It is proper to add that there is not the slightest allegation of any undue influence in the case.

THE PENDING STRUGGLE IN EUROPE.

There has been a great deal of hearty congratulation exchanged over the opportune interference of Russia and England to prevent a rupture between Germany and France. The fact that this combined action has averted a general European war has been made the basis of sundry speculations about the possibility of bringing about a permanent alliance between Russia and England, and thus securing a stable guarantee of European peace. It is claimed on behalf of Russia that she has no territorial ambition to gratify in Europe, and it is certain that England merely desires to keep what territory she has got. So it was argued that these two countries are the natural arbiters between the other great powers, and the most trustworthy judges of the issues of peace or war.

It is true that, could the jealousy and suspicion on the subject of Russian policy which prevails in England be fairly overcome, the most sanguine anticipations might be entertained about the combined power of the two nations to prevent war. But it is also true that there are potential causes of European conflict which are quite beyond the reach of any such mediation. The affairs of the State in Continental Europe are every day becoming more and more mixed up with the affairs of the Church. Or, to put it perhaps more exactly, it is becoming more apparent how difficult it is to keep politics apart from questions of religion, and how persistently the Roman Church clings to the idea of impressing the minds, consciences, and actions of men, without any regard to the law of the State, where its influence is exercised. The civil power is everywhere called upon to make its choice between accepting the old theory of the subjection of the temporal power to the spiritual, or of accepting the gage of battle thrown down by an ecclesiastical party which has the immense superiority over all political parties of being circumscribed by no local boundaries and hampered by no tangible responsibility.

There has been in all the world's history no more remarkable phenomenon than the influence which the Vatican at present exercises over the internal affairs of every civilized country. As has been pointed out, the Pope commands in Europe the absolute allegiance of but two fragments of kingdoms—Ireland and Poland. These are "the two martyred yet living and illustrious nations," whose praises M. VEUILLOT and his fellow-believers are so fond of celebrating. Yet in spite of the almost equal shrinking of the patrimony of ST. PETER and of the acknowledged political influence of the Papacy, there is no great power in either hemisphere which does not feel the effects of the policy of the Holy See. If Catholic Europe has ceased to be a geographical expression, it has not ceased to represent a great spiritual power. Prussia has imprisoned five Catholic Bishops, has imprisoned or fined some 14,000 priests, and nearly as many laymen, has passed law after law for the regulation of the Church, the alteration of its revenues, and the banishment of its more obnoxious teachers, and yet there is no faltering in the resistance maintained by the adherents of the Pope. In France there is no longer an elder son of the Church to sustain the temporal power by foreign bayonets, nor a public sentiment which would applaud such a proceeding, but the Republic labors in vain to emancipate its schools, either upper or lower, from priestly influences, and there never has been since the ages of blind faith a more unquestioning belief in the wonder-working influence of shrines and relics than there is at present. Austria has fallen away from the Concordat, but finds the task of readjusting the relations between Church and State one fraught with both difficulty and peril. Italy has secularized the Church property and appropriated the patrimony of the Popes, but Italy is even now the scene of a great revival of Catholic enthusiasm and devotion. The aggressive party in the Church maintains with difficulty its supremacy on the distinct political issues which it presents in Belgium, but it is easier to pass a law there for the express purpose of punishing people threatening to assassinate Prince BISMARCK than it would be to pass a law for the regulation of religious processions. Even in England, where the power of the Roman Church would seem to be as little to be dreaded as anywhere in the world, Mr. DISRAELI has found it necessary to hint that the law which makes it a misdemeanor for a Jesuit to enter the country is not by any means obsolete.

In one form or other the ecclesiastical conflict which now agitates Europe must expand in dimensions and increase in bitterness. It is not easy to see how such a warfare can remain always bloodless, any more than it is to perceive where there is any possibility of mediation in such a strife. The political causes of discord which exist in Europe are numerous enough to excite grave apprehensions, but their power of provoking war is greatly intensified by the ecclesiastical rancor which stands ready to turn them to account. The next great European struggle may not be a religious one, but it will be as closely identified with the questions at issue between rival parties in religion as those in dispute between rival Governments.

SOMETHING LIKE AN "ORGAN."

At a moment when the Tweed case is likely to be recalled to public attention, it may not be out of place to bring to the notice of the public a little story which is quite as remarkable in its way as anything connected with the history of the Tammany frauds.

There is a newspaper published at Washington called the *National Republican*. Some time ago, the fact was brought out in evidence before a Congressional committee at Washington that the proprietor and editor of this sheet, a man named MURTAGH, had been assigned a contract for street-paving. He was not a contractor, and knew no more about paving streets than the reader of these lines. How, then, did it come to pass that a contract for paving a part of Thirteenth street, Washington, was awarded to him?

There was a certain firm of builders in Washington which was engaged in erecting a new office for the Washington *Republican*. The bricks and mortar were put together faster than MURTAGH could find the money to pay for them, and the builders began to press him for arrears. MURTAGH then said that he could not pay any money, but that he *could* get a contract for the firm in question—a good fat contract. Twenty-five thousand dollars he asked as his reward for managing the little transaction. The arrangement was agreed to, and MURTAGH was as good as his word. The contract was obtained, and MURTAGH wiped out his indebtedness to the firm by the $25,000 which he received as his half-share of the profits of the contract. From first to last he never invested a cent in the business, or gave an hour's work or time to it. He began life, it is said, as a laborer on the roads, but he has found out an easier way of getting a living since then. It is needless to say that he could not have secured the contract in question without influential help.

About the time when the transaction above described was going on, it was observed that MURTAGH and his organ were enthusiastically "supporting" the Government. Nothing was too hard for them to undertake. Mistakes or jobs simply sent them wild with delight. They thought the first nominations for the Chief Justiceship were the result of almost superhuman wisdom. They highly approved of the third-term idea. In fact, they "supported the Government" at such a rate that the Government was brought into contempt, and a heavy blow was struck at the reputation of the President by the semi-official utterances of MURTAGH and his wonderful organ.

Such a laborer was surely worthy of his hire. Consequently, we were not surprised to read the other day in the Washington dispatches that an "official advertisement" had been given to the Washington *Republican*, for which the interesting sum of $70,000 had been charged. Originally, the price was to have been still larger, but the job will leave a total profit of at least $55,000. Add this to the $25,000 already secured by the paving contract, and we find that the "able editor" has been rewarded for half a year's work with the handsome sum of $80,000. The advertisement in question was obtained for MURTAGH by the personal solicitation of Gen. BABCOCK, the President's private secretary. Is it not true that strange things come to pass in this world?

ASIA AT THE CENTENARY.

So far as we have noticed, China and Japan are the only Asiatic Governments that have formally agreed to be represented at the American Exposition of 1876. China finds time, in the midst of her troubles with Formosa, the Mohammedan rebels, and various quarrelsome neighbors, to authorize a commission to Philadelphia. The appropriation for the expense of this representation is about $60,000. Besides this there will undoubtedly be many individual and provincial exhibits, one local Government having already decided to send $15,000 worth of porcelains and silks, independently of the Imperial Government. Japan had previously accepted the invitation to appear at the Exposition, and OKUBO, one of the liberals in Japanese politics, was originally appointed President of the commission. He has been compelled to give up the plan of leaving Japan, and Gen. SAIGO, who commanded the expedition against Formosa, will come in his place. Japan also appropriates a handsome sum for the expenses of its share in the Exhibition, as well as for the purpose of securing duplicates of industrial inventions desirable for the progressive Japanese.

It strikes one as a little strange to hear of a Japanese warrior being at the head of such a peaceful organization as a body of exhibitors or delegates to an exposition of arts, mechanics, science, natural products, and industry. We do not know how Gen. SAIGO behaved in Formosa, but we have heard that he subdued the savages; and, whether he terrified them with gongs and bad odors, after the ancient manner of warfare, or decimated them with rifled cannon, he is a redoubtable soldier, and stands well with the ruling powers in Japan. The appointment of such a great man is doubtless meant as a compliment to us, and when he comes over, next October, if he will only wear one of those extraordinary sets of warlike harness familiar to the American student of Japanese fans, he will be doubly welcome. OKUBO, being a radical of radicals, undoubtedly affects the bifurcated trousers and the claw-hammer coat of Western civilization. The General, like most military men, ought to be a Conservative, and if he is, he sticks to his petticoats, fan, and scale armor.

Some travelers complain that the people of Eastern Europe and Asia are losing their old-time picturesqueness. Many of these natives are fast adopting the manners and customs, as well as the costumes, of Western civilization. By and by they will cease to make the curious things with which we have always identified them. Indeed, some of the rarest objects in Oriental art are those which cannot now be duplicated in the land where they originated. We must suppose that Japan and China will produce and export silk, tea, curious carvings, and trifles of luxury as long as a demand for them exists, just as India extracts and prepares opium because that horrible drug is called for somewhere. But we shall have no more *cloisonné*, jade-work, wonderful lacquer-ware, and eggshell porcelain, if the Asiatics do not get over their rabid eagerness for sewing-machines, pianos, and self-raking reapers. It is very fine to look upon an Oriental nation getting tragically out of bed," as Mr. CARLYLE would say; it is a good topic for spread-eagleism, when we consider how much American persistence and adventure has assisted this wonderful awakening; but sentimental and poetical people say that the world is losing an element of pictorial beauty which it cannot afford to spare. But such pessimists are not to be considered. A Chinese Emperor or Japanese Mikado may lose dignity and picturesqueness when he gets into French pantaloons and sports a high hat, but we are bound to believe that his subjects are to be bettered by the moral and material changes which come in with that awkward garb.

So, whether our visitors from beyond the seas shall come in gowns or trousers, we shall welcome their appearance at the Centenary as something strikingly significant of the changes going on in the world. We are to celebrate our one-hundredth national birthday, and it will be picturesque enough to see the oldest nations of the earth coming in with their offerings at the invitation of the youngest. Human nature is the same, after all, and the mixture of races which the Centenary may witness will have its effect upon those who come, as well as on those who receive them. Just now China is burning the Formosan savages out of their native forests by means of inflammable oil and cotton. It was only a few months since a British explorer was kept off the Chinese frontier by being murdered. When Oriental nations, by extending commerce to distant quarters of the world, have mixed their ancient civilization with other forms, such occurrences will be less common everywhere.

FINANCES OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., July 2.—The annual report of the City Auditor of Boston for the financial year commencing May 1, 1874, and terminating April 30, 1875, shows a decrease of the net debt of the city of $425,682 17, the net debt April 30, 1875, being $27,294,203 20. The report shows that in each financial year up to 1894-5 a portion of the debt of the city will become due, and means have been provided for the payment of the same at maturity, with no renewal of loans.

THE CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 2.—The Democratic State Convention last night nominated J. Hamilton for Attorney General and William Minis for Surveyor General, and completed their ticket this morning by the following nominations: For Clerk of the Supreme Court, B. B. Wolf, and for Superintendent of Public Instruction, O. P. Fitzgerald.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

The jury are unable to agree upon a verdict in the Beecher case. The division of opinion which prevails among twelve men who have had the advantage of hearing all the witnesses examined and cross-examined is shared by the public at large. But as we pass beyond the reach of those potent local influences which necessarily pressed heavily on the jury—for a man was under trial who in Brooklyn has been treated almost as a god—the divisions of opinion will be more strongly marked. There are many who will always hold that the plaintiff's case was fully proved. A second class will continue to believe Mr. Beecher innocent; while a third will consider that the Scotch verdict of "not proven" would have been the only just conclusion to reach. And sensible men throughout the country will in their hearts be compelled to acknowledge that Mr. Beecher's management of his private friendships and affairs has been entirely unworthy of his name, position, and sacred calling.

The evidence in the case has been so voluminous that we should ill discharge our duty if, before taking leave of the trial, we neglected to review it with some little care. The case naturally divides itself into four parts. There is first the charge itself, and the train of circumstances surrounding it. This must be considered, secondly, in connection with Mr. Beecher's acknowledged relations toward all the parties. Thirdly, it will be necessary to recall the manner in which Mr. Beecher met the charge. Lastly, we shall have to examine the answers to the charge. We shall endeavor to present a connected narrative of the case, observing strictly the order of events—and in doing this we propose to confine ourselves exclusively to the documents or evidence produced on the trial, and to disregard all outside narratives or statements.

I.—THE ORIGIN OF THE CHARGE.

The defense reposed in a great degree upon the theory that the charge of adultery was never brought against Mr. Beecher throughout the negotiations and correspondence which preceded the trial. In order to maintain this, it is necessary to assume that all the witnesses for the plaintiff committed perjury, and that Mr. Beecher was ignorant of what went on in the internal government of his own church. For Tilton swears, and Mr. and Mrs. Moulton swear, that Mr. Beecher explicitly confessed the adultery to them—confessed it with tears and anguish, and with passionate entreaties for forgiveness or pity. And the "Examining Committee of Plymouth Church" called Tilton to account, in October, 1873—a year before the great public disclosures—for having, in August, 1870, accused Mr. Beecher of adultery in the presence of Mrs. Bradshaw. It is scarcely possible to assume that Mr. Beecher was ignorant of this fact. It is upon record in the books of his own church.

The direct testimony of the plaintiff and his witnesses cannot, however, be totally shut out from consideration. To take it for granted that all the witnesses on one side are perjurers would, no doubt, be an easy method of settling the case; but to accept that view without question would settle something else besides—it would practically abolish the system of trial by jury. The duty of weighing evidence would no longer be deemed necessary. The wealthy or the popular would be able to commit any offenses they pleased, and afterward escape responsibility by saying that their accusers were perjurers. The maintenance of justice, blind to all distinctions of wealth, intellect, or position, is of much greater importance to a nation than the preservation of any individual reputation, however valuable that reputation may be. In this case, then, as in any other, the evidence on both sides must be fairly collated and examined, and the direct testimony of witnesses, where it is conflicting, must be considered in close connection with the indirect and circumstantial evidence. We must see how far the admissions, the letters, and the general conduct of the chief personages involved tend to support or refute their own personal statements. The defense trusts much to a particular set of probabilities which they place before the public. Is it likely, they ask, that a man in Mr. Beecher's position would have committed this crime? It might be deemed sufficient to ask, in answer to that, is it likely that Mr. Beecher, being innocent, would have written the letters which he did write, and would have pursued the general line of conduct, after a monstrous and unjust charge had been brought against him, which he unquestionably did pursue? The construction of different sets of hypotheses cannot enable us to form a judgment on an issue of this kind. It is the actual conduct of the persons involved in the case, the evidence of their own acts and admissions, which must guide us to a decision.

The counsel on the part of Mr. Beecher have treated the charge as one which originated entirely with Tilton and the Moultons. They apparently overlooked the fact that the real accusers are not Theodore Tilton and the Moultons, but Mrs. Tilton and Henry Ward Beecher. It is these two persons who have supplied the evidence which has produced the deepest impression upon the public mind.

Mrs. Tilton made the first written confession of her guilt on the 3d of July, 1870. The original of this paper was afterward destroyed—but Mrs. Tilton admitted that it once existed. The paper signed by Mrs. Tilton on the 29th of December, 1870, was a partial repetition of her original confession, and it is alleged that this—the only "confession" acknowledged by the defendant's counsel—was extorted from Mrs. Tilton by her husband. The improbabilities which surround the coercion theory are overwhelming. As a general rule, a husband would find it no easy task to compel his wife to take any course which would bring the slightest discredit on herself or her household. But that the mother of several children, a deeply religious and pious woman, (as she is represented by Mr. Beecher to be,) should be coerced into writing a charge against her Pastor that he had "solicited her to be a wife to him, together with all that this implied," there not being the slightest ground for such an accusation—such a story will seem to every woman in the world to be unnatural and monstrous. But, apart from theories or conjectures, it is clear that, if any undue influence was brought to bear upon Mrs. Tilton, it was when she was made to *retract* her confession. This statement we have from the woman herself, in a document which has never been challenged. It incidentally admits that the original confession was made, not in December, 1870, but in the previous July. The statement is so important that we must print it entire. It is dated Dec. 16, 1872:

In July, 1870, prompted by my duty, I informed my husband that H. W. Beecher, my friend and Pastor, had solicited me to be a wife to him, together with all that this implied. Six months afterward my husband felt impelled by the circumstances of a conspiracy against him, in which Mrs. Beecher had taken part, to have an interview with Mr. Beecher.

In order that Mr. B. might know exactly what I had said to my husband, I wrote a brief statement, (I have forgotten in what form,) which my husband showed to Mr. Beecher. Late the same evening Mr. B. came to me, (lying very sick at the time,) *and filled me with distress, saying I had ruined him*—and wanting to know if I meant to appear against him. This I certainly did not mean to do, *and the thought was agonizing to me.* I then signed a paper which he wrote, to clear him in case of a trial. In this instance, as in most others, when absorbed by one great interest or feeling, the harmony of my mind is entirely disturbed, and I found on reflection that this paper was so drawn as to place me most unjustly against my husband, and on the side of Mr. Beecher. So, in order to repair *so cruel a blow to my long-suffering husband*, I wrote an explanation of the first paper and my signature. Mr. Moulton procured from Mr. B. the statement which I gave to him in my agitation and excitement, and now holds it.

This ends my connection with the case.

(Signed,) ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

This remarkable statement seems, in itself, sufficient to settle three things—first, that the woman retracted her confession unwillingly, and then not because it was untrue, but because Mr. Beecher had worked upon her feelings; secondly, that Mr. Beecher taxed her with having ruined him, which it is scarcely supposable he could or would have done had he been an innocent man; thirdly, that even at this late date Mrs. Tilton regarded her husband as "long-suffering," and repented of a "cruel blow" she had dealt him. Would it have been a cruel blow to have withdrawn a wholly unjust charge against her Pastor, which had been extorted from her? Or would a wife, who had been the victim of her husband's cruelties and base conspiracies, be likely to describe him as a "long-suffering" man?

That the retraction which she gave to Mr. Beecher was actually *dictated* by him is proved by another highly important document. It is a letter from Mrs. Tilton to her husband, dated Dec. 30, 1870—the night of the day on which Mr. Beecher obtained her retraction of the original charge:

MIDNIGHT.

MY DEAR HUSBAND: I desire to leave with you before going to sleep a statement that Mr. Henry Ward Beecher called upon me this evening and asked me if I would defend him against any accusations in a council of ministers, and I replied solemnly that I would, in case the accuser was any other than my husband. *He dictated the letter, which I copied as my own*, to be used by him *against any other accuser than my husband.*

This letter was designed to vindicate Mr. Beecher against all other persons save only my husband. I was ready to give him this letter because he said that upon that matter the letter in your hands addressed to him, dated Dec. 29, had struck him dead and ended his usefulness. You and I both are pledged to do our best to avoid publicity. God send a speedy end to all further anxieties. Affectionately, ELIZABETH.

Mrs. Tilton not only made the charge against Mr. Beecher, but she invariably adopted a tone of penitence for her own crime and sympathy for her husband, in the letters written to that husband when he was at a distance from home. In one of these letters she says of Mr. Beecher: "He has been the guide of our youth, and until the three last dreadful years, when our confidence was shaken in him, we trusted him as no other human being." A letter which makes a still more unmistakable reference to some terrible event in her life, known and admitted by herself and her husband, is that dated from Marietta, Ohio, November, 1870. It is impossible for any person to read it carefully without seeing that it involves an admission of her own grave misconduct in every line. She is writing to her husband:

"When, by your threats, my mother cried out in agony to me, 'Why, what have you done, Elizabeth, my child?' her worst suspicions were aroused, and laid bare my heart then, that from my lips, and not yours, she might *receive the dagger into her heart.*"

Could such language as this apply to an ordinary domestic quarrel? Or to any transaction such as Mr. Beecher now says alone marked his intercourse with the Tiltons? What sense or meaning could there be in a woman using it who had merely been the victim of her husband's neglect or brutality? The letter goes on:

"When you say to my beloved brother, 'Mr. B.' preaches to forty of his mistresses every Sunday, then follow with the remark that after my death *you have a dreadful secret to reveal*, need he be told any more ere the sword pass into his soul?"

There is no pretense here that the "secret" was merely a false charge—no complaint of injustice, no defense of herself, even when she had been accused to her own mother and brother. Nor is it denied that Tilton really had a "dreadful secret" to reveal. The ground assumed is that the husband was ungenerous in disclosing the secret, not that he was guilty of falsehood, for Mrs. Tilton says that she herself elected to tell the secret to her mother; and taken in connection with the allusion to the forty mistresses, it is difficult to conjecture what she could mean except one thing. Again, when, on July 4, 1871, she wrote a letter in which she said that she had been "misled by a good man," we see no other explanation of the passage than that she *had* been misled—though to what extent the letter itself does not say. Read in connection with the woman's other letters and "confessions," it seems scarcely possible to ascribe two meanings to it.

The charge itself, then, unquestionably originated with Mrs. Tilton, in a confession made voluntarily to her husband, and repeated, as she tells us, to her mother. Her own letters, down to a certain date, substantially repeat her confession over and over again.

II.—MR. BEECHER'S RELATIONS TO THE PARTIES.

The knowledge that such letters were in existence as those from which we have just quoted, early convinced Mr. Beecher's friends that it would be indispensable to admit the existence of some peculiar or unusual intimacy between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. It could not be pretended that they were all written under coercion, because, in every instance save one, they were written to the husband when he was at a distance from the wife. The explanation which was offered in this dilemma was that Mrs. Tilton really had been in love with Mr. Beecher, but that he never returned her affection, and was shocked when he discovered its existence.

Mr. Beecher's admissions in his evidence proved that he was on terms of extreme intimacy with Mrs. Tilton—an intimacy which cannot be usual between Pastors and the female members of their congregations, or husbands would hesitate to admit ministers to their households. It rather resembles the position once taken up by the Romish priesthood toward the family, and which led to the scandals that did so much to bring about the Reformation. One incident connected with this long intimacy was related by a man who could have no motive for seeking to injure either Mr. Beecher or Mrs. Tilton. Mr. Richards, the brother of Mrs. Tilton, (who gave his evidence with manifest pain and reluctance,) testified that on a certain occasion, when he visited his sister's, he was the witness of a strange scene. He thus describes it:

"I called at the house, and was in the upper story—the second story, I think. I descended to the parlor door, and opened the door of the parlor, which was closed, and I saw Mr. Beecher seated in the front room, and Mrs. Tilton making a very hasty motion, and with a highly-flushed face, away from the position that Mr. Beecher occupied. It was such a situation as left an indelible impression on my mind."

It is hard to believe that a brother would perjure himself in order to make such a statement about an only sister.

Mr. Beecher himself tells us that, prior to the close of 1870, he had been in the habit of making the Tilton dwelling a sort of second home. "I was glad to resort to it," he said; "it was where people could not find me." He admits, too, that he brought the powerful art of flattery to bear upon Mrs. Tilton: "I spoke to her in great admiration of some letters which she showed me which she had written, one in particular, and a variety of such things; *it was entering into her life, and, in some sense, giving her an interest in my own.*" He describes in these words a relationship which a man usually reserves for his own wife, and which he can seldom transfer to another man's wife without danger. Mr. Beecher also stated in his evidence, (April 13,) that he was in the habit of kissing Mrs. Tilton. Whereupon Mr. Fullerton asked him, "Were you in the habit of kissing her when you went to her house in the absence of her husband," and Mr. Beecher replied, "Sometimes I did and sometimes I did not." Again, in his letter to Plymouth Church, (July 15, 1874,) he admits that there had been indiscretions on his part which caused him the "sharpest pangs of sorrow," while he denied that there was actual guilt. Those, therefore, who say that there never was anything unusual in the intimacy between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, go far beyond Mr. Beecher himself. They set up a defense (as in other material parts of the case) which the defendant has emphatically contradicted. There was love—but it was unrequited love. In Mr. Beecher's own version of his conversation with Mrs. Moulton on the subject, given in evidence on the 12th of April, he said he had then admitted having "wrought in that good little woman a smoldering fire; that it had burned unknown to me within her, and finally it broke out with such infinite mischief." He also said (April 3) that when Moulton made the statement to him that Mrs. Tilton loved "his [Beecher's] little finger better than Theodore Tilton's whole body," "*I accepted it;* I had no means of contradicting it." Yet it must seem to the ordinary observer that an innocent man, placed in such a position, would naturally have received such a statement with infinite surprise. Mr. Beecher further admitted that Mrs. Tilton had "allowed the tendrils of her affection to grow up upon him." Whether Mrs. Tilton did indeed act in the way which is alleged on the part of Mr. Beecher—whether she immodestly forced a love upon him which he did not want, and could not return—may be doubted from the evidence, but it is the imputation which the defendant has deliberately fastened upon her. Supposing it to be well founded, it then becomes hard to understand how Mrs. Tilton can be called the stainless saint and the model of purity which Mr. Beecher himself has described her at various subsequent periods.

There were other parties to the case besides Mrs. Tilton with whom Mr. Beecher was on remarkable terms of friendship. It is true that they are now denounced as conspirators and perjurers—but not by Mr. Beecher himself, as we shall see further on. That Mr. and Mrs. Moulton were frequently consulted by Mr. Beecher throughout these troubled years, concerning some great and difficult trouble, cannot be questioned, seeing that it rests upon evidence supplied by Mr. Beecher's own hand and from his own mouth.

In his letter to Moulton of June 1, 1873 he wrote: "Your noble wife, too, has been to me one of God's comforters. It is such as she that renews a waning faith in womanhood." And he went on in a strain which it is difficult to make applicable to any of the ordinary relationships or intercourse of life:

"For a thousand encouragements—for service that no one can appreciate who has not been as sore hearted as I have been, for your honorable delicacy, for confidence and affection—I owe you so much that I can neither express nor pay it. Not the least has been the great-hearted kindness and trust which your noble wife has shown, and which have lifted me out of despondencies, often, though sometimes her clear truthfulness has laid me pretty flat."

These ardent acknowledgments of "services" to a "sore heart" accord, it must be admitted, rather with Mrs. Moulton's version of Mr. Beecher's confidences in her than with the theory of Mr. Beecher's counsel, that she is a low and degraded conspirator and perjurer. In explanation of the above letter, Mr. Beecher himself said, in his evidence, "My whole intercourse with Mrs. Moulton was one which inspired in me a sense of affectionate respect and of gratitude." And again he said, (April 12,) "Mrs. Moulton was a lady—thoroughbred to my apprehension; and I never heard her say a word that jarred upon my sense of the delicacy and propriety of a lady's tongue." In the same day's evidence he declared that Mrs. Moulton "was like a bank of Spring flowers" to him. And yet all this time, according to the present theory of the defense, she was planning with others

deep-laid and devilish plot against his honor.

Another person with whom he was on curious terms, and whom he permitted to address him in a tone which most men would never have tolerated for a moment, was the mother of Mrs. Tilton—Mrs. Morse. She constantly assumed the position toward him of a woman who had some strong hold and claim upon him through her knowledge of a damning secret. She wrote a letter to Mr. Beecher, (dated Oct. 14, no year, cited in evidence April 14,) in which she uses this remarkable language: "Do come and see me. I will promise that the 'secret of her life,' as she calls it, shall not be mentioned. I know it's hard to bring it up, as you must have suffered intensely, and we all will, I fear, till released by death." Here, again, is an allusion to a "secret" which could not possibly have been unknown to Mr. Beecher, because Mrs. Morse says she knows he has "suffered intensely" on account of it. What was this secret thus referred to by mother and daughter? Mr. Beecher had asked Mrs. Morse to call him her son, and she writes, "When I have told darling, I felt if you could in *safety to yourself* and all concerned, you would be to me all this endearing name. Am I mistaken?" There is a still more startling letter from Mrs. Morse to Mr. Beecher, produced in evidence Jan. 14. The testimony shows that it was written in the first week of November, 1870, and its authenticity has never been questioned.

It begins by reproaching Mr. Beecher for not having "attended to the request I [Mrs. Morse] left at your house over two weeks since," and then proceeds to berate him for not having done anything for "Elizabeth." Presently she goes on thus: "You say, keep quiet. I have all through her married life done so, and we now see our eror (*sic*) * * * The publicity he has given to this recent and most crushing of all trouble is what's taken the life out of her. I know of twelve persons whom he has told, and they in turn have told others." Told what? At this period—November, 1870—Mr. Beecher says he had no idea that even a suspicion was entertained in reference to him and Mrs. Tilton. And yet, here is Mrs. Tilton's own mother writing to him in reference to a secret which was manifestly known to him and to her. But mark the extraordinary language which she proceeds to use: "Do you know, when I hear of you cracking your jokes from Sunday to Sunday, and think of the misery you have brought upon us, I think with the Psalmist, 'There is no God.'" She goes on to say that, admitting it all to be the "invention of his [Tilton's] half-drunken brain, the effect is the same, for everybody believes it." She complains of him for not getting her brother into the Custom-house, and says "Elizabeth was as disappointed" as herself. And then, referring to Tilton, she says: "He swears as soon as her breath leaves her body, *he will make this whole thing public*, and this prospect, I think, is one thing which keeps her living."

Now, no specific charge is made in this letter; but the whole tone of it is clearly that of a woman who knows that a man has done her daughter a great injury, and feels that she has a claim upon that man. If we ask, "Is it likely that a mother would thus assume her daughter's guilt?" we are met by another inquiry, "Is it likely that a minister of the Gospel would allow a woman to address him in this threatening and insolent strain if he did not, in some way or other, feel that he was at her mercy?" Mr. Beecher handed this letter over to Moulton. Mr. Fullerton asked him why he had done so? He answered (April 19) that Mr. Moulton was "the depositary of all the papers that related in any way, directly or indirectly, to the case." He thus admitted that the letter did relate to the case. His answer to the letter was cautious, but by no means that which anyone might have supposed such a man would have returned to so impudent a series of demands.

III.—HOW THE CHARGE WAS MET.

We have next to consider the way in which Mr. Beecher met the charge—and this is one of the vital parts of the case. How an entirely innocent man would have acted, when unjustly accused by an intimate friend of attempting to seduce his wife, Mr. Beecher's chief counsel, Mr. Evarts, took great, and as some will think injudicious, pains to describe. He said:

"Ah! gentlemen, we must look this crime in its face. Why, there is not a sailor in Wapping, with a strumpet on either knee, badgered and beaten in the debauches of long voyages and frequent ports, but that if a comrade should venture to suggest to him that he had seduced the daughter of an old shipmate, or the wife of a young comrade, he would bury the sheath-knife in the heart of his accuser. There has never been a coarse and vulgar debauchee voluptuary, that would flaunt his wealth and his vices in the face of our citizens here or in New-York, and ride the four-in-hand of his riches, packed with courtesans, the fact that one of his boon companions should accuse him of seducing the companion of his daughter, the wife of his friend, who had been trusted to his care, but that would send a bullet through the heart of his accuser.

That, probably, is the kind of impulse, wrong or right, which most men would feel under these trying circumstances. But when Mr. Evarts laid so much stress upon it, he imprudently forgot how different was the course which his client pursued. Mr. Beecher did not in any way resent the insult. He did not even go to any old and trusted member of his church to take counsel on the subject. He went to a comparatively slight acquaintance—Mr. Moulton. He showed no indignation over an accusation which might well have stirred the most sluggish nature. The first thing which happened after he was commanded by Tilton to resign his position and quit Brooklyn was this: he obeyed a peremptory summons to go to Moulton's house to meet Tilton on the very night of the Plymouth Church prayer-meeting. It was most inconvenient for him to go. His church expected him. But Moulton, who brought the summons, would take no denial. Mr. Beecher sent a message in hot haste requesting some one else to occupy his place at the Plymouth Church services. The prayer-meeting was neglected in order that the Pastor might be led against his will to an interview with a man who had just ordered him to depart from church and home. He then manages to see Mrs. Tilton, and causes her to write the letter of retraction. This he does unknown to the husband. It is from the wife that Tilton afterward hears that the letter had been written—not from Beecher.

What happened next is still more remarkable. We do not hear of any protest from Mr. Beecher—of any consultation with a lawyer, with Mr. Shearman, or the famous Mr. Tracy. On the very next day he parts with the letter of retraction, and on the day following that he dictated the celebrated "letter of contrition." That he did say substantially what is to-day found written in that document, no one who reads his cross-examination can for a moment doubt. Mr. Fullerton took the letter clause by clause, and asked Mr. Beecher whether he said this and that, or not? After much dexterous and elaborate fencing with the question, Mr. Beecher was in every case obliged at last to answer, "I did." We must quote one or two examples of this kind:

FIRST INSTANCE.

Mr. Fullerton—I call your attention now, Mr. Beecher, still further to this document: "He would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been." Did you say anything to that effect?

Mr. Beecher—I did not say that sentence that I recollect, Sir, but I said something which I can well understand might have been put down for short in that sentence.

Q.—Did you say anything that conveyed that sentiment? A.—*I did.*

SECOND INSTANCE.

Mr. Fullerton—I read another sentence: "I can ask nothing except that he will remember all the other hearts that would ache." Did you say anything that conveyed that idea?

Mr. Beecher—Not in that bold way.

Q.—Well, how did you say it—did you say that in substance? A.—Not in its apothegmatic form, as it stands there.

Q.—Did you express that sentiment, whether you clothed it in that language? A.—*I discoursed with him.*

Q.—Did you express that sentiment? A.—No, not in that close way in which you press me for an answer.

Q.—Well, something akin to it? A.—I can give you almost the very thing.

Q.—Something akin to it—something in that neighborhood? A.—I DID, SIR.

And so on, throughout the cross-examination.

Moreover, Mr. Beecher admits that he wrote with his own hand, at the foot of the letter, "I have trusted this to Moulton in confidence. Henry Ward Beecher." As this fact has been denied, we must once more quote from Mr. Beecher's own evidence:

Cross-examination of Mr. Beecher, April 15.

Q.—You did not then put your name to that paper for the purpose of authenticating it? A.—*I put my name to that—*

Q.—I ask you that question, and I want you to answer it. A.—I did not put my name to that paper for the purpose of authenticating the form of its contents.

Q.—You say—

"I have trusted this to Moulton in confidence."

A.—Yes.

Q.—That is your handwriting, I believe? A.—*I think it is, Sir.*

Q.—Well, have you any doubt about it? A.—*No, Sir; I have no doubt about it;* I think it is.

It is a great tax on ordinary credulity to be asked to believe that Mr. Beecher would have written these words on a letter, and signed his name to them, and then have handed over the letter to a third person for use, without knowing or surmising what were its contents. Moreover, in a note from Mr. Beecher to Moulton, dated June 1, 1873, he thus refers to this document: "The agreement was made after *my letter* through you was written." Here he distinctly acknowledges it as his own production, and calls it a *letter*—and he was forced to repeat that acknowledgment in his cross-examination.

And what does this letter say? "I ask, through you, Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and I humble myself before him as I do before my God." Why? Because Tilton had accused him of seducing his wife? It is strange to find an innocent man, writhing under so outrageous a charge as that, talking of "humbling" himself before his accuser. "I will die before any one but myself shall be inculpated." Inculpated through what? It seems, then, that there were *two* persons liable to be "inculpated." This treatment of the charge is less like a denial of it than an admission. "I will only ask him to remember the other hearts that would ache." Why should a man who had been wrongfully accused of seducing a friend's wife write such a letter as this to the friend within three days of the accusation? Who was the injured man—Beecher or Tilton? Beecher, according to the theory of the defense. And yet here and everywhere else in the case we find him "humbling himself before Tilton," and pleading for mercy.

Let us now recapitulate the events of five days—five memorable days. How do Mr. Beecher's actions and conduct on those days accord with the theory of his innocence?

Monday, Dec. 26.—Tilton sends a note to Beecher demanding his retirement from Plymouth Church and Brooklyn. The following is the document—an extraordinary one for an innocent man to receive without taking instant steps to punish or expose the person who sent it:

DEC. 26, 1870, Brooklyn.

HENRY WARD BEECHER—*Sir:* I demand that, for reasons which you explicity understand, you immediately cease from the ministry of Plymouth Church, and that you quit the City of Brooklyn as a resident. (Signed,) THEODORE TILTON.

Thursday, Dec. 29.—Mrs. Tilton writes her confession.

Friday, Dec. 30.—Mr. Beecher receives a peremptory summons to go to Moulton's house to meet Tilton. He goes. Mr. Fullerton put this question to him: "Then you went off at the beck of the man who had insulted you on the 26th to know what he wanted?" Mr. Beecher answered, "I did, Sir." He is told of Mrs. Tilton's confession, and charged with the adultery. After leaving Moulton's house, Mr. Beecher goes to Tilton's, and induces Mrs. Tilton to retract her charge.

Saturday, Dec. 31.—Moulton goes to Beecher's house and tells him he has acted basely in forcing the retraction from Mrs. Tilton. Thereupon, Beecher hands over the retraction to Moulton.

Sunday, Jan. 1, 1871.—Beecher dictates the celebrated letter of contrition, in which he "humbles himself before Theodore Tilton as before his God," and pleads for forgiveness.

But now we are face to face with another extraordinary fact. On the 7th of February, 1871—more than a month after Tilton had accused Beecher of a crime which his counsel says would have justified him in "burying a knife" in Tilton's heart—he writes to Moulton an urgent request that he will make him and Tilton friends again. And he adds: "Theodore will have the *hardest task in such a case,* but has he not proved himself capable of the noblest things?" So that we are to understand that to accuse an intimate friend and a Pastor of adultery is a "noble thing." And the wrongfully-accused man is to go to his accuser and beg his forgiveness. And the false accuser—traitor, villain, perjurer—is to be conceded to have the hardest part to play in the reconciliation. These are startling propositions to lay down—and yet they are the only deductions to be drawn from the theory of the defense. Another difficult fact to explain is that whenever Mr. Beecher wrote a letter on this subject, he always referred to Tilton as an ill-used man. Thus, in his letter denouncing Dr. Storrs, he says: "I am in hopes that Theodore, *who has borne so much*, will be unwilling to be a flail in Storrs' hand to strike at a friend." Always there is the same fear of Tilton, and the same anxiety to induce him to be silent.

On the 20th of May, Mr. Beecher, according to his own evidence, (given on the 5th of April,) went to Tilton's house—not for the purpose of "burying a knife in his heart," but in order to plead again for forgiveness. He thus describes what took place—we purposely follow Mr. Beecher's own narrative:

"I only know that when I went in Mr. Tilton received me moodily, and that after a little conversation and explanation which took place he became gracious, and that he fell into an easy and unbusiness-like chat; and that in the course of it, sitting there in the old-fashioned way in his house, I went up and argued the matter—sat down on his knee in order to make the appeal closer, and when I was sitting there Mrs. Tilton came into the room and burst out laughing; I recollect the interview, and I think when she came into the room she came up and kissed me very cordially."

Thus, the victim of a charge which is enough to ruin any man, to say nothing of a great minister, never seeks to clear or defend himself—he merely "*appeals*" to his accuser, and sits down on his accuser's knee to "make the appeal closer."

We are unable to discover any time at which Mr. Beecher attempted to defend himself until the charge against him had been made public through the newspapers. Then, something had to be said and done. From the 30th December, 1870, down to last Summer, he was incessantly engaged in a despairing effort to conceal something which, if made known, he felt sure would ruin him. The Moultons evidently knew the secret; and his piteous appeals to Mr. Moulton to help him are on record in his own letters. In all this correspondence, Mr. Beecher constantly represented himself as the offender. Down to so late a period as June 1, 1873, Mr. Beecher wrote to Moulton a letter in which his own culpability, and Tilton's past generosity, are assumed as perfectly well understood between all the parties. He says in the course of the letter: "Tilton had condoned his wife's fault." Very strange language, considering that the wife had committed *no* fault. Of course this fatal passage could not be reconciled with the general theory of the defense—that Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton were both ill-used persons, and perfectly innocent of all wrong. Consequently, Mr. Evarts suggested that the "fault" in Mrs. Tilton above referred to was that of having divided her affections between her husband and Mr. Beecher. But in a previous part of his speech Mr. Evarts declared that she had never acted thus—that Mr. Beecher had been "imposed upon" when he was led to believe that she had. One of the most curious features of the defense is the rapidity with which Mr. Beecher's legal advisers have from time to time substituted one theory for another—constructing elaborate chains of explanations, then repudiating them, then returning to them, then discarding them again, and so on *ad infinitum.* Every theory which Mr. Beecher put forward to account for his conduct *before* the trial was expressly contradicted by himself or his counsel *upon* the trial. Every theory advanced by Mr. Beecher during the trial is expressly contradicted by his own former admissions and letters.

Mr. Beecher knew, after the 30th December, 1870, that he was accused of adultery. He must have known, months before, that Tilton accused him of it; but it was not until December that he found out that the charge *rested on Mrs. Tilton's own confession.* The letters, conversations, and negotiations which from that time forth passed between all the chief personages in this miserable tragedy, obviously proceeded upon the understanding that Mr. Beecher had committed some grave offense, the consequences of which would be utter destruction to him, so that rather than face them he cried out for death. That was the common ground on which all these persons met. It is the key, and apparently the only key, to the long series of letters, compromises, and interviews. The fact of guilt was taken for granted on all sides. It was acknowledged in all Mr. Beecher's interviews with Moulton and Mrs. Moulton, it had been confessed to Mrs. Tilton's mother by *herself*, (as the Marietta letter conclusively shows,) and it was proclaimed by Mr. Beecher in all his letters. On the 7th of February, 1871, he implores Mrs. Tilton to trust implicitly to Mr. Moulton's guidance. "His hand it was," he says, "that tied up the storm that was ready to burst upon our heads." What necessity was there for using language of this sort to a woman who had done no wrong, and could have no reason to fear any storm? In February, 1872—exactly a year later—Mr. Beecher offers to abandon his church and position altogether if Tilton felt disposed to exact such a penalty. "If my destruction," he wrote, "would place him, Theodore, all right, that shall not stand in the way. I am willing to step down and out. * * * I do not think that anything will be gained by it. I should be destroyed, but he would not be saved. He, Elizabeth, and the children would have their future clouded." The last sentence is full of dreadful meaning. It is a plain admission that something had taken place which, if known, would not only ruin Mr. Beecher, but *cloud the future* even of Tilton's children. What was there to *destroy* Mr. Beecher in his having advised Bowen to discharge Tilton, or suggesting a separation between man and wife—even if he had done these things? How many acts can a mother commit which will "cloud the future" of her children? Mr. Beecher goes on in this same letter to protest that he is living "on the sharp and ragged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear, despair." Why remorse? And, above all, why *fear?* Supposing he advised the wife to leave her husband—which is purely a supposition—why fear *for himself?*

Even when Tilton reproached Beecher for forcing Mrs. Tilton to retract her charge, what was the minister's attitude? Did he turn upon his accuser in indignation? No—he simply complained that he thought "an unfair advantage had been taken of him." Tilton rejoined that it was he who had acted unfairly, in extorting the retraction. "*I argued the point with him,*" says Mr. Beecher, (Evidence, April 15.) It is difficult to imagine a man, who had been innocently accused of adultery, condescending to argue such a "point" with the scoundrel who had trumped up the charge. Mr. Beecher had obtained a retraction to which, on his own version of the affair, he was thoroughly entitled. He then apologized for having obtained it, and *handed it back to Moulton.* The ordinary principles or motives upon which human conduct can be explained utterly fail to reconcile such a course as this with conscious innocence.

It is impossible to feel surprise that all the ingenuity of Mr. Beecher's counsel failed to convince the jury, and has failed to convince the public, that Mr. Beecher's method of meeting this charge was worthy of a Christian minister, or could have been prompted by a "conscience void of offense." Mr. Beecher has told a dozen different stories in explanation of his letters and conduct—and every one of them crushes the other.

IV.—THE ANSWERS TO THE CHARGE.

These are so few, when sifted out from the enormous mass of verbiage under which they have been buried by the lawyers, that they can be brought into a comparatively brief compass. The direct replies to the charge are these:

1. *That no accusation of adultery was ever made.* This, as we have shown, is disproved not only by the evidence of Mr. Tilton and Mr. and Mrs. Moulton, but by the letters of the two persons chiefly involved. There is nothing to support this part of the defense but the oath on the trial of the defendant himself, and with that oath his own previous course of conduct and correspondence are disastrously in conflict.

2. *That the charge was concocted for black-mailing purposes.* Mr. Beecher has disposed of this. He only paid over, from first to last, $7,000 toward business projects in which Tilton was engaged. So far from exacting money from Mr. Beecher, Tilton, on one occasion at least, expressly refused to receive "any pecuniary or other favor" at his hands. (Tilton to Beecher, May 2, 1874.) As for the $7,000, Mr. Beecher swore on the trial that he had paid it willingly. "Not the slightest pressure" was brought to bear upon him. (Beecher's evidence, April 20.) The reader had better examine Mr. Beecher's own words on this subject:

From Mr. Beecher's Cross-examination, April 20.

"Q.—Well, did you think that was obtained from you by Mr. Moulton in any improper way? A.—No; that was not my feeling then, at all.

Q.—You did not regard it as black-mail then? A.—I did not.

Q.—Can you tell how much was paid prior to the payment of the $5,000? A.—Not accurately, Sir; I have an impression that the whole sum amounted to $7,000—over that than under.

Q.—That is including the $5,000? A.—Including tho $5,000.

Q.—Was the $2,000 paid before the payment of the $5,000? A.—Yes, Sir I think so.

Q.—Did you pay any after the $5,000? A.—I think not.

Q.—Did you look at any of these payments in the light of black-mail? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—You felt entirely satified with the money you had given? A.—And I rejoiced to be able to give.

Q.—And did it willingly? A.—I did it cheerfully.

Q.—And rejoicingly? A.—And rejoicingly.

Q.—Without finding any fault with anybody? A.—Without finding the slightest fault.

Q.—Or thinking that you had been taken advantage of? A.—I did not dream of it.

Q.—Or imposed upon? A.—Or imposed upon."

In fact, Mr. Beecher admitted that the idea of black-mailing never entered his head until it was put there by those two "smart" lawyers, Tracy and Shearman. Mr. Beecher said it had been "rubbed into him" by these worthy men. Not until October, 1874, did he "give in to them"—that is, not until the Tilton and Moulton charges and papers had been published, and it was necessary to make a public reply to them. It was in that desperate situation, when concealment was all over, and when something must be said to destroy the effect of Tilton's and Moulton's statements, that the black-mailing explanation was first produced. On this point Mr. Beecher's admissions are clear, and they appear to be absolutely destructive of the black-mailing hypothesis. He was asked when he finally surrendered to the Shearman-Tracy tactics:

"A.—Well, I think it was since I returned from the White Mountains.

Q.—Well, when was that? A.—That was about October, 1874.

Q.—Then you gave up and came to the conclusion that it was black-mail because they told you so? A.—Well, I *didn't dare to say in their presence any more that it was not black-mail; I had been so constantly disciplined by them that I did not dare to say it was not black-mail.*

Q.—Then they intimidated you and treated you a great deal worse than Moulton did? A.—Oh, a great deal worse.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, your answer to the question I put to you, whether you now believe that Francis D. Moulton intended to levy black-mail upon you, has not been answered satisfactorily to some of my associates, and I will put it to you again, as to your present belief? A.—Well, Sir, if you mean by black-mail he levied contributions for his own advantage on me, I don't think he did.

Q.—Yes? A.—But if you mean that he levied money upon me, using my generous feelings as the instrument, for the benefit of Mr. Tilton, I think he did.

Q.—Well, when did he take the advantage of using your generous feelings? A.—Well, I think he did in regard to the $5,000, though I did not at the time, *and though it is entirely an after judgment and an artificial judgment.*

Q.—Entirely voluntary that payment was? A.—*It was so far as I was concerned, perfectly so.*

And again:

Q.—It never occurred to you, then, that the payment of this money, which gave you so much joy in it, was black-mail until you had a lawyer tell you of it? A.—I was fought with and actually beaten into the use of the term. I defended Mr. Moulton up and down, and said he had no thought of the kind. I would not believe it of him, and it was in subsequent conferences that they made me. I was made ashamed of my simplicity—that is, they told me I was green.

In most cases of black-mail, it is generally the black-mailed person who first finds out, by bitter experience, that he has been victimized, and then he goes to the lawyers to get advice as to some means of saving himself. In this case the money was paid "with joy," and it required two lawyers to discover that it was really a black-mailing operation.

3. *That the charge was the result of a conspiracy.* But there must be an *animus* shown before such a theory can be established, and no successful, or even serious, attempt of the kind has been made. Mr. and Mrs. Moulton had no motive for desiring to injure Mr. Beecher. On the contrary, it is clear that they did their best for three or four years to hush the matter up, and Moulton does not hesitate to avow that he "told lies" to shield Beecher during that period, as perhaps most men would have done to save a friend under similar circumstances. The Moultons refused to stand by Mr. Beecher when he denied his own words to them, and then for the first time they were accused of being conspirators. The reward they have met with for endeavoring to shield Mr. Beecher will probably discourage them from attempting anything of that kind in future.

4. *That Tilton makes the charge knowing it to be false.* Here, as throughout the case, it is the evidence of Mr. Beecher which overwhelms the defense set up by Mr. Beecher's lawyers. For he admits that Mrs. Tilton *did* make the charge. When he went to her room on the 20th of December the following scene took place—described by himself in his recent evidence:

"Elizabeth, he says that you have told him that I had won your affections from him and that you had transferred the wifely affection to me," and that I think it was, though I will not be certain about that matter; the tears ran down her cheeks and she made still no response; I went on and said to her, "Elizabeth, Mr. Tilton says that you have declared to him that I have made improper advances toward you," and she was very much agitated; I said, "Elizabeth, have you ever said that to your husband?" *and she bowed her head*, and then it was that I spoke to her with more emphasis than I had done."

In his cross-examination by Mr. Fullerton, April 15, he was asked why he did not resent the injury which Mr. Tilton had done to him in making the charge. He answered, "If the charge was a correct one he did not injure me." Surely a most remarkable answer. Presently he said, "My conclusion was that Mr. Tilton had reason for making that charge; that he *had evidence of it from his wife.*" Again—we quote question and answer: "Q.—Then you suppose Mr. Tilton was acting in good faith in making these charges against you? A.—I supposed he had reason to think that I had been a wronger of his family."

One more quotation from evidence which Mr. Beecher's own counsel ought to have read before they persisted in this line of defense:

"Q.—Did you regard it simply as a charge made by Mrs. Tilton? A.—Certainly I did.

Q.—And not as a charge by Theodore Tilton? A.—As a charge that he represented he made from her.

Q.—Did you not understand him as making that charge on his own behalf against you? A.—I had no doubt that he supposed the charge to be as she had written it to him at that time."

It is clear from these admissions of Mr. Beecher himself that he never believed either that Tilton had concocted the charge, or that Mrs. Tilton made it under coercion. In short, he upsets all the ingenious theories put forward by his own lawyers.

5. The fifth answer is that *Mrs. Tilton never confessed adultery.* Several witnesses swear that she did. And the defendant did not venture to call her, although the plaintiff offered in court to consent to her being called. Presumably, she was a hostile witness to the plaintiff, and had he called her he could not have cross-examined her, and of course the other side would have had no motive for doing so. Therefore, when the plaintiff offered to interpose no objection to receiving her as a witness, he did all that he could do.

6. *Mr. Beecher swears he is innocent.* This must, of course, be taken into consideration with the fact that several witnesses swear that he repeatedly confessed his guilt to them. In all such situations, it cannot be assumed that one person alone tells the truth, unless he is borne out by a powerful sequence of circumstantial evidence and his own general conduct. It is clear that Mr. Beecher is not so sustained. Putting aside for a moment the testimony of Tilton and the Moultons, there is a witness whose entire credibility no one has impeached. We refer to Mrs. Bradshaw. She declares that Mrs. Tilton admitted the adultery to her, and said if the charge was ever made publicly she would "sacrifice her husband and deny everything." Mrs. Bradshaw reported this statement to Mr. Beecher, and he did not deny the adultery, but merely spoke of Mrs. Tilton as the "poor child." In October, 1873, this lady—for twenty years a member of Plymouth Church—wrote to Mr. Beecher, asking him whether she "must accept *Theodore's awful story* for the truth." Surely Mr. Beecher ought to have said *No* if he had been innocent. But he did not say it. He merely advised Mrs. Bradshaw [letter of Oct. 7, 1873] not to interfere, and added, "whatever differences have arisen have been amicably adjusted by those most deeply concerned." Now, here was a distinct appeal to him, made by a valued member of his congregation, to deny "Theodore's awful story"—and he refused to do it. These witnesses were substantially unshaken during cross-examination, and all the documents in the case go to the verification of their narratives. There is some doubt about a date in Mrs. Moulton's evidence, but Mr. Beecher admits that he had a long interview with her somewhere about the time alleged, and the actual date is, therefore, of no importance.

7. That Mr. Beecher's remorse arose from his having *caused Tilton's dismissal by Bowen.* But Bowen swears that this advice did *not* cause the dismissal in question—and the letters in the case evidently refer to some transaction of a totally different kind. Moreover, Tilton was not dismissed by Bowen until long after he had made the charge against Beecher—so that the charge could not possibly have been prompted by motives of revenge for the dismissal in question.

8. *That Mr. Beecher merely advised the separation of the Tiltons.* It is sufficient to say in answer to this that no reference to the fact appears in any of his letters or conversations. All that he wrote or said manifestly referred to something of a much more serious and ruinous character. But it must also be stated that Mrs. Tilton herself denies ever having even contemplated separation from her husband. "I indignantly deny," she says, (letter of Jan. 4, 1871,) that I ever sought separation from my husband." This is one of the numerous letters which Mr. Beecher's counsel found it more convenient to overlook than to explain.

Such appear to us to be the facts in this melancholy case. That they tell heavily against Mr. Beecher will be universally regretted, for it is a mournful sight to see a great preacher of religion resting even under the suspicion of a dark crime. And for the persons on the other side, it is impossible to feel pity or respect. That Tilton should have known of his wife's guilt; that he should have gone on living with her; that he should even have consulted with her alleged seducer as to the paternity of one of her children, and that, finally, he should declare on this very trial that she is a "pure, white-souled woman"—all this puts him a long way outside of the range of public sympathy. As for the woman who has been the immediate cause of these darkened homes and blighted reputations, she may be dismissed to the general contempt of mankind. A city-full of such women would not be worth the trouble and misery which this one has occasioned. She constructed a form of religion to suit her own circumstances and desires, and easily convinced herself that there was nothing wrong in her breaking her marriage vows, and afterward "sacrificing" her husband. She told her husband that Mr. Beecher knew better than he or she did what was wrong or right. Mr. Beach seems to have accurately described her ideas on the subject when he says that she held the belief that she, her husband, and Mr. Beecher might form a sort of triple "friendship," and "indulge all their desires without any infringement of the law of God or the law of morality." She calls it herself a "trinity of friendship." Revolting as such an idea must be to every decent mind, the evidence and letters afford a strong presumption that it was for years entertained by this degraded and worthless woman.

There is only one good result which can possibly follow from this exposure and trial. It may lead people in Brooklyn and elsewhere to distrust the new Gospel of Love, and to allow no priests or ministers to come between husband and wife, or to interfere with family ties or sully family honor; lastly, it may induce them to return to the older and safer moorings which alone can prevent society from drifting into chaos. If this should be the fruit of the trial, a scandal which has poisoned the air for six months past will not have been dragged to the light in vain.

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[GENERAL ORDER.]

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

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LAW REPORTS.

THE TWEED INDICTMENTS.

DECISION OF JUDGE BRADY ON THE MOTION TO QUASH THEM—THE MOTION DENIED, EXCEPT AS TO A FEW CONCEDED BY THE PROSECUTION TO HAVE BEEN SUPERSEDED BY LATER ONES.

On the motion recently made before Judge Brady, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to quash the indictments found against William M. Tweed, a decision was rendered yesterday. The motion has been denied as to the larger number of the indictments, the exceptions being only as to a few admitted by the prosecution to have been superseded by others found subsequently. The opinion of Judge Brady containing his decision is in full as follows:

"The indictment designated 'A,' Dec. 15, 1871, in the tabular statement, was superseded in the indictment of Feb. 20, 1873, designated in that statement as 14. It is also conceded that it is included in the 'omnibus,' or 'big indictment,' so called from the number of its counts and consequent bulk. The indictment designated 'M,' Oct. 17, 1872, was superseded by the indictment of Feb. 20, 1873, designated by the number '15.' This is conceded. It is also conceded that '15' is included in the omnibus indictment. These indictments contain charges, it would seem, under what is called the mock auction act. It is also conceded, as I understand it, that the indictment designated 'Y,' June 16, 1875, is also included in the omnibus indictment. I accept these concessions, and acting upon them draw the legal conclusion that they ought to be abandoned; but I do not understand it to be the practice of the criminal courts to anticipate in that way the plea of a previous conviction or trial—the old plea of autrefois convict. The defendant is left to that defense. The court can suggest that if the concession mean that the subject of any of the indictments was presented for consideration on a former trial and judgment awarded upon it, the defendant ought not to be again put in jeopardy. It is an unnecessary waste of the public time, and creates an unnecessary expense. When an indictment is superseded by one subsequently found before the trial, the motion to quash is proper. After a trial the plea mentioned is the course prescribed by rule, and is a perfect answer, if sustained. These observations in relation to the plea apply to all other indictments for misdemeanors not admitted to have been the subject of previous trial, if the matter embraced have been before tried and disposed of in any way. As to these, however, and indeed as to all those for misdemeanor, I understand the defendant's counsel to maintain that the defendant having been already punished for a violation of his duty in respect to certain warrants, and as auditor, cannot, in reference to any of the warrants alleged to have been presented to or to have been before him, even though not included in the omnibus indictment, be again punished; that there was but one crime, and that there can be but one punishment. This proposition, which was argued in the Court of Appeals in The People ex rel. Tweed against Liscomb, but not passed upon, cannot be entertained on a motion to quash. It neither relates to the form nor the substance of the indictment, and if regarded as an extraneous fact, which may be presented on affidavits, it must be said that it is the subject of a plea of a former conviction, and not of a motion to quash. As I understand the subject, these modes of proceeding are entirely distinct and different. One involves a trial and the other does not. It is further claimed by the defendant's counsel that the indictments found in June, 1875, should be quashed because not presented within three years after the alleged offense, and because the Legislature could not enlarge the time for finding indictments from three to five years in respect to previous offenses. No case declaratory of such a doctrine was referred to, and I think none can be found. If the enlargement took place after the expiration of the three years, there is perhaps little doubt that such legislation would be defective, but in reference to the offenses charged it appears that the time was extended during the running of the statute. The subject was then entirely within the control of the Legislature, and its action is not exposed to the objection that it was in violation of any constitutional prohibition. It is also said by the defendant's counsel that the indictments for misdemeanor and forgery in the third degree, and relating to the asserted claims of McBride Davidson & Co. and C. D. Bollar & Co. are for the same matter, and should be quashed. This proposition is based upon the provisions of the Revised Statutes, that "if there be at any time pending against the same defendant two indictments for the same offense, or two indictments for the same matter, although charged as different offenses, the indictment first found shall be deemed to be superseded by such second indictment, and shall be quashed.", (2 E. D. 7th Ed. R. S. 756, section 42.) The charge of neglect of duty is a misdemeanor, and exposes the offender to punishment only by fine and imprisonment in the County Jail. The charge of felony may be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison. Neglect of duty may involve to some extent the same matter embraced within the charge of forgery, but not necessarily so. The warrant resulting from a neglect of duty to audit might be forged in some respects. The warrant would relate to the subject matter of the neglect, but the proof would not necessarily involve it. The existence of the warrant as a legal instrument and the proof of the act of forgery would present the chief features of the crime. In addition to that, however, it must be said that the charges of forgery in the third degree against the defendant are that he was accessory before the fact—that he counseled and advised the act of forgery. It appears, therefore, that those indictments are not for the same offense or the same matter. It seems to be doubtful even whether the prosecuting attorney would be compelled to elect which of them he should try. It must be borne in mind that a motion to quash an indictment involves a legal discretion, and that when the question is doubtful, the defendant is put to his motion in arrest of judgment. When the application is made on the part of the defendant, the courts almost uniformly refuse to quash an indictment where it appears to be for some enormous crime, such as treason, a felony, forgery, perjury, or subornation. They have also refused to quash for cheats, (Barbour's Criminal Treatise, 349, and cases cited; 1 Chitty Criminal Law, 300 and 333; Bishop on Criminal Procedure, vol. 1., 678.) and generally the rule may be stated to be that the right and duty to quash should be clear and free from doubt. (Bishop supra and cases cited.) The only remaining indictment is that designated X on the tabular statement. To this presentment the defendant's counsel objects that it avers an official certificate by the defendant, without setting it forth. The reference to authorities to sustain this objection is a citation of cases which relate to the crime of forgery, the rules appertaining to which are necessarily more strict than to the charge of obtaining money, &c., by false pretenses, because the paper forged is the gravamen of the charge, and must be stated in order that the court may see that it is an instrument of which the crime may be predicated. In the indictment the charge is that the Mayor's signature was obtained by falsely representing a bill of items to be correct and true, and this charge might be sustained without the written certificate attached to the bill as alleged. By the revised statutes the offense is completed when the signature is obtained by any false pretense with intent to defraud. (The People vs. Gates, 13 Wend. 320.) The rule of pleading requires the pretenses to be stated in detail. (3 Chitty Cr., Law Ed. 1819; 426, the People vs. Stone, 9 Wend., 182; the People vs. Gates, supra,) and to be negatived, but not necessarily all of them. If the pleader relies upon all averred as necessary elements of proof, he must allege and negative all. (Cases supra.) The indictments must contain all the material facts and circumstances, which the public prosecutor will be bound to prove to produce a conviction. It must show upon its face that the offense charged has been committed, or, in the language of Lord Mansfield, "it must be an intelligent story, so explicit as to support itself." (Barb. Cr. J., 141.) It does not seem to be necessary to set out any of the contrivances or pretenses which were in print or in writing, but to state what they were or purported to be.

The pleader does, in this indictment, state what the certificate purported to be, namely, the official approval and certificate of the bill. It is true this is not stated expressly, but that the bill "purported to have attached thereto the official approval and certificate of said William M. Tweed, as Commissioner of Public Works." Yet the meaning seems to be plain that the approval related to the bill. I am not entirely satisfied that the indictment is free from objection, if the certificate is to be relied upon as part of the case for the people, because the indictment does not in terms expressly negative the honesty or good faith of the approval contained in the certificate, and does not set out its contents, except by way of conclusion. The form of an indictment by Chitty for false pretenses by color of a false and counterfeit letter and other tokens states what is mentioned in the letter which was false and which is the chief incident of the offense, without setting out the letter. (See 3d vol. Chitty Pl. [ed. 1819] 431.) In the indictment under consideration the false pretense is that the bill was correct. The approval officially is collateral to the charge, unless the pleader means to rely upon it as an essential ingredient of the offense. Assuming a doubt to exist, the crime being a felony, it is proper, in accord with the rule stated, to deny the motion to quash that indictment, which will be done. The order to be entered must be in accordance with these views. I have not deemed it necessary to do more than to state my conclusions upon this motion. If I had the inclination to be more elaborate, other matters quite pressing would prevent it. It is sufficient, however, that it is unnecessary.

The counsel for the people will vigorously prosecute Tweed on all the indictments which Judge Brady has decided cannot be quashed. He will, in all probability, be required to plead to some of these indictments on next Tuesday. After the hearing of the pleas it is believed that Tweed's further trial upon the criminal charges will be postponed until August. He is as comfortable as it is possible for him to be under the circumstances in Ludlow Street Jail. There were no new developments yesterday in regard to the suits against other members of the Ring that could be discovered after a careful inquiry in the public offices and among the lawyers for the people and the defendants.

INTERPRETING JUDGE ROOSEVELT'S WILL.

The late Judge James I. Roosevelt left an estate valued at about $2,000,000 the bulk of which he left by will in equal shares to Trustees to preserve for his three children, Charles Y., Frederick, and Marcia, for life, remainder to their children; or, in the event of either dying without issue, his or her share to the survivors for life. Then followed this clause: "I authorize and empower my Executors should they deem it judicious and proper, to make advances, in their discretion, to each of my children respectively, out of the capital of his or her share, from time to time, and in such amounts as may seem safe and conducive to the true interests of the beneficiaries." Under this clause each of the children applied to the Executors, Theodore Roosevelt and James Roosevelt, for an advance of $100,000. The Executors, though conceding such an advance to be judicious and proper, and safe and conducive to the true interests of the beneficiaries, had some hesitation about exercising their discretion, in view of the seeming inconsistency between the clauses of the will, the one apparently nullifying the other. The devisees thereupon brought an action in the Supreme Court to obtain a judicial determination as to the provisions of the will, making the Executors and the infant children of Charles Y. Roosevelt defendants. Ex-Judge Peabody appears in the suit as guardian ad litem for the infant children. The case was argued yesterday before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Special Term, and decision reserved.

THE WISHART REQUISITION.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY IN THE CASE—A QUESTION OF IDENTITY—DIFFERENCES OF OPINION AMONG DETECTIVES.

Additional testimony was taken yesterday in the matter of the writ of habeas corpus sued out in behalf of Robert of H. Wishart, alias Batcheler, to prevent his extradition to Philadelphia. As already published in THE TIMES, the extradition is sought on the ground that an indictment for forgery has been found against him in Philadelphia under the name of Robert H. Wishart, alias Batcheler, and it is claimed in his behalf that he is not the party named in the indictment; that he never went by the name of Batcheler; that on the contrary, one Hilt, the former Secretary of one of the bogus insurance companies recently existing in Philadelphia, and now under other indictments in that city, is the party referred to in this indictment; that this Hilt at one time kept an office in New street, in this City, under the firm name of Batcheler & Co., for which firm Wishart was an innocent book-keeper, and that the latter becoming suspicious that Hilt, alias Batcheler & Co., was dealing in stolen and altered bonds, gave information at Police head-quarters in this City which led to the searching of Batcheler & Co.'s office and the discovery under the carpet of a number of stolen and altered bonds, upon which Hilt was subsequently indicted; that by reason of having given this information to the Police, the Hilts are endeavoring to have him (Wishart) identified as the party under indictment, and who at one time passed by the name of Batcheler. All the old head-quarter detectives who took part in the hunting down and arrest of the party representing Batcheler & Co. are unanimous in identifying Hilt as the man, while Pinkerton's men are equally positive Wishart is the person who held out in New street under that name. The hearing yesterday was before Chief Justice Davis in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Detective Sampson, of Wall street, was examined by Mr. Charles W. Brooke on the part of the prisoner, and concurred with the witnesses who had been examined before him on the same side as to the circumstances attending the search and seizure at the office of Batcheler & Co. James J. Brooks, Assistant Chief of the secret service of the United States Government, testified to a $5,000 bond having been turned over to the United States, and having formed the subject of an indictment against Hilt in the United States Court in Philadelphia. He had no information as to the identity of Wishart, except such as came through Pinkerton's men and the Hilt brothers.

Patrick Keirn, a head-quarter detective, testified to having assisted in the search of the office of Batcheler & Co., and finding papers therein which he produced in court and identified. Among such papers was a card of George F. Hilt, a telegraph dispatch to him, a notice of protest of a note of George F. Hilt in Philadelphia, a communication referring to the preparation of various Western bonds, a letter asking Hilt to send $100,000 in bonds to Philadelphia to be used by "the company," and a memorandum in the handwriting of Hilt of bonds amounting in all to $100,000.

Barnes Edwards, of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, identified several dispatches as being in the handwriting of Hilt, and identified the prisoner as "R. Wishart," who did business with them under that name. An offer to prove that Hilt attempted to induce him to identify Wishart as Batcheler was ruled out by the court. Other witnesses contradicted testimony previously given in favor of the extradition, and the further hearing was then adjourned to Tuesday next.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

IMPORTANT DECISION—LIMITATION OF SUITS UNDER THE BANKRUPT LAW—MUNICIPAL BONDS—CURATIVE LEGISLATION.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The following opinions have been delivered in the Supreme Court of the United States:

BANKRUPT LAW—ITS POLICY—LIMITATION OF SUITS.

No. 225.—*John F. Bailey, Assignee of Benjamin Glover, a bankrupt, appellant, vs. Hugh Weir, Nathaniel B. Glover, and Elenora Glover.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Alabama.

This was a bill in chancery, brought by the Assignee of Benjamin Glover, a bankrupt, to set aside as fraudulent and void conveyances of real estate by the bankrupt to defendants. Their demurrer to complainant's bill was sustained because the suit was not brought within two years from the appointment of the Assignee. This appeal is taken from the decree of the court dismissing the bill, and the sole question here is whether on the case made by the bill this decision of the Circuit Court was right. The bill makes a very clear case of fraudulent conspiracy to defraud the only creditor of the bankrupt named in his petition. The mode of perpetrating this fraud was by conveying all his property, of which the bankrupt possessed a large amount beyond what was necessary to pay his debts, to Hugh Weir, his father-in-law, Nathaniel Glover, his son, and Elenora Glover, his wife. These conveyances were made without consideration and with intent to take the benefit of the Bankrupt law, which he did very soon after these transactions, and procured his discharge. At that time he was indebted to John A. Winston & Co. in the sum of $10,000 or $12,000, for which judgment had been obtained against him, and his only purpose was to evade the payment of this debt. The bill further alleges that said Benjamin Glover, the bankrupt, and said Elenora Glover and Nathaniel T. Glover and Hugh Weir kept secret their said fraudulent acts and endeavored to conceal them from the knowledge of the Assignee and of the said John A. Winston & Co., whereby they were prevented from obtaining any sufficient knowledge or information thereof until within the last two years, and even up to the present time they have not been able to obtain full and particular information as to the fraudulent disposition made by said Benjamin Glover of a large part of his property. This bill was filed Jan. 20, 1873, the complainant was appointed Assignee Dec. 1, 1869, and the bankrupt received his discharge April 11, 1870. That W. Jones, surviving partner of John A. Winston & Co., in December, 1871, filed a petition in the District Court against the bankrupt in order to have his discharge set aside for this fraud, but before process could be served on Glover he died. These are the material allegations of the bill, and if true the whole scheme was a gross fraud, concealed by the defendants from the knowledge of the Assignee and from Winston & Co., against whom the fraud was perpetrated. It also showed that this suit was brought three years and a few weeks after the complainant became vested with the right of an Assignee in bankruptcy in the case. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the the opinion of the court, condensed thus:

The policy of the Bankrupt law is speedy as well as equal distribution of the bankrupt's assets among his creditors, and the one is almost as important as the other.

Hence the clause limiting the commencement of action by and against the Assignee to two years after the right of action accrues, applies to all judicial contests between the Assignee and any person whose interest is adverse to his. But though this clause in terms includes all suit at law or in equity, we are of opinion that the general principle applies here, that where the action is intended to obtain redress against a fraud concealed by the party, or which from its nature remains secret, the bar does not begin to run until the fraud is discovered. And we think this doctrine is equally applicable on principle and authority to suits at law as well as in equity. Reversed.

MUNICIPAL BONDS—CURATIVE LEGISLATION.

No. 208.—*Craig Ritchie, appellant, vs. Franklin County et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the court.

The object of this suit is to enjoin the collection of a special tax levied to pay the interest on certain bonds issued by the County of Franklin, in the State of Missouri, which, it is alleged, are illegal. It appears by the pleadings in the case that the County of Franklin made a contract to macadamize and bridge a public road leading from the county seat to the west line of St. Louis County, and in payment for the work of the contractors gave to them its bonds, with coupons attached, which were transferred by them for value to bona fide holders. There was authority conferred on the county to build this road if the people were first consulted; but the sense of the voters was not taken, and the County Court, in the transaction, proceeded without it. After the road was built and the bonds issued the Legislature of the State, on the 21st of March, 1868, passed an act authorizing County Courts to borrow money on the credit of the county and issue coupon bonds for the purpose of paying for macadamized roads which had been built or were in process of construction under their authority, and to levy a special tax, if necessary, to pay for the accruing interest on the bonds. After the passage of this act the County Court of Franklin County entered an order on its records to issue bonds to the contractors to pay for the work done on the road in question, and thereupon the former bonds were surrendered and canceled and a like number issued and purchased by the defendants in due course of business. Other similar roads were being built by the same contractors at the same time for the same county, and the defendants had no means of knowing whether the bonds they held were issued to pay for the particular road in controversy. They bought them in good faith for value, without notice or suspicion even of any infirmity of title. After all the bonds had been issued and negotiated for the macadamized roads in Franklin County, one Steins and two other citizens of Franklin County instituted a suit in behalf of themselves and 500 other citizens and tax-payers in the proper State and Circuit Court to test the validity of these proceedings. Said suit put in issue the legality and validity of said bonds, and the power and authority of the County Court to issue them, and to levy and collect a tax to pay the interest thereon, and also the validity and constitutionality of said act of March 21, 1868. These issues in the court of original jurisdiction were found for the defendants, and on appeal the Supreme Court of the State—the court of last resort—affirmed in all respects the judgment of the lower court. The plaintiffs, not satisfied with the result of the litigation in the State courts of Missouri, took the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, which refused to entertain it for want of jurisdiction. There the resident tax-payers rested; but Craig Ritchie, a citizen of Washington County, Penn., seeks to renew the litigation in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri on the ground that he is a tax-payer in Franklin County and had nothing to do with the original suit. The case comes here on exceptions to the answer, which really present but two questions for consideration: First, whether there is authority to issue the bonds in controversy. Second, whether the judgment of the Supreme Court of Missouri, in the case described, is a bar to this action. As our view of the first point disposes of the case, it is necessary to consider the second. The acts of the General Assembly of Missouri of 1865 and 1866 gave authority to the County Courts to borrow money and issue bonds for road purposes where "the amount of proposed expenditure had been submitted to a vote of the people." The County Court of Franklin County construed the provision on the subject of the submission as discretionary and not mandatory. Although this construction was wrong, the language used by the Legislature gave color to it. To declare that a court "may for the purpose of information" submit its proposed action to the people, is not the best nor the usual way of instructing the court not to do the thing proposed without the tax-payers approved it. Such language is well calculated to mislead any one unaccustomed to the construction of the statutes, and it cannot be a matter of surprise that this County Court treated the provision requiring a vote for information as discretionary. In doing this it doubtless acted as other County Courts in the State had done under like circumstances. That this election clause should cause litigation was natural enough, and we therefore find it presented for adjudication in the case of the Leavenworth and Des Moines Railroad Company vs. the County Court of Platte County, (42 Mo., 171.) In that case it was held that the power conferred upon the County Court could not be exercised without the proposed expenditure was approved by the voters. This decision of necessity alarmed contractors who had in good faith constructed roads, and equally so the holders of bonds issued for the purpose of paying the contractors for their work. To relieve these persons from the predicament in which they were placed, the Legislature passed a curative act. This act, on account of special legislation being forbidden by the Constitution of the State, had to be general in its language and without reference to any particular county. It was eminently just that it should be passed. The value of good roads for the common use of every one can hardly be overestimated. As a general thing, in this country, they are within the control and supervision of the township, county, or other local authorities. Ordinarily they are improved and kept in repair by means of local taxation, but this mode will not suffice when the wants of the community require that they should be macadamized. Especially is this true of a new State like Missouri. It seems that the County Court of Franklin engaged in a general scheme for macadamizing the roads of the county and bridging the streams in it. It is fair to presume that this enterprise was undertaken in obedience to a public sentiment on the subject, although the sense of the voters was not actually taken in conformity with the directions of the statute. This is the more probable on account of the well-known mania of the people to run in debt for public improvements. The tax-payers saw the large expenditures that were being made, and yet they took no steps to arrest them. Not until the works were completed and the securities had passed into the hands of bona fide purchasers did they move in the matter. If they had been incited to action as soon as the contract was made, they would have been saved a heavy debt and innocent persons would not have suffered. In this state of the case the Legislature interposed and passed an act to authorize county courts to issue bonds for the purpose of paying for the building of bridges and macadamized roads, which had been contracted for and built. This act refers to past transactions, and two days after its passage a new road law was passed, couched in such language that no one could mistake the character of the powers conferred.

For these reasons the authority existed, and the judgment is affirmed.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

Mann vs. Willoughby.—Opinion.
Stadtmiller vs. Johnson.—Order granted.

By Judge Donohue.

Wright vs. Wright.—Motion denied.
Wulp vs. Rogers et al.—Order granted.

By Judge Davis.

In the Matter of Pacistly.—Pursuant to the prayer of the petitioner it is referred to Hon. Daniel P. Ingraham to take proof and report with his opinion whether any and what part, if any, of the prayer of said petitioner should be granted, and whether a book-keeper should be employed, and at what compensation, and what allowance, if any, should be made to the daughter and other relations of the said lunatic, and what allowance should be made to the petitioner on this application.

Asiel vs. Reynold.—There must be a reference to take proof of the fact alleged in the petition. Referred to John V. B. Lewis, Esq., for the purpose. Order to be prepared.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Borland vs. Riker et al.—Findings and decree signed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Fitzsimmons vs. Fitzpatrick.—Plaintiff has leave to amend.
Canlon vs. Lyddy et al.—Motion denied.
New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Dean.—Application granted.
Hennessey vs. Frank.—Injunction issued.
Bailey vs. Keep.—Security must be equal to the claim.

By Judge Loew.

Quigley vs. Quigley.—See memorandum for counsel.

Merwin vs. Wezel.—As the counsel have failed to submit all the papers to me, as it was understood they should, the motion must be denied with leave to renew.

COURT NOTES.

Duncan D. Templeton was admitted to bail, yesterday, by Chief Justice Davis, in the sum of $5,000. He was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for shooting at his wife with intent to kill, but had a new trial awarded him for error in the proceedings.

The Bank of Scotland, Glasgow, has commenced a suit in the Supreme Court, in this City, to recover of Alexander Corrie & Co. $97,312, claimed to be due to plaintiffs by defendants, on drafts drawn by the latter and accepted by John Strahan & Co. In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Judge Donohue granted an attachment against the property of Corrie & Co.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Sarah White, living on the second floor of No. 206 Eighth avenue, returned to her apartments and found the door broken open and some $30 worth of jewelry missing. While examining the door lock, Henry Westphal and an unknown man came down stairs and sympathized with her. She suspected them of being the burglars and accused them on the spot. The fellows then fled, followed by Mrs. White. Officer Kelly, of the Sixteenth Precinct, arrested Westphal, but his companion escaped. At the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, Justice Wandell held the prisoner in $1,000 bail to answer.

On Thursday evening Alphonso Gensazo was shot in the head while passing through Carmine street. Thomas Wilson, aged fourteen, was seen on the sidewalk with a pistol in his hand just before Gensazo received the wound. The shooting was, no doubt accidental, as Wilson was preparing himself for the celebration of the Fourth of July. Gensazo was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found he was suffering from a severe fracture of the skull which will probably prove fatal. Wilson was arrested, and was held yesterday by Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court, to await the result of Gensazo's injuries.

THE COUNTERFEIT CHECK STAMPS.

The case in which Charles J. Sprague, the Rahway broker, was indicted on the charge of using checks on which counterfeit internal revenue stamps were engraved, was resumed yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict.

Mr. Colgate, the senior member of the firm of Colgate & Co., testified that the signatures to the check were forged.

In rebuttal of Detective Kieley's testimony that Sprague's character was that of a "professional swindler," several witnesses were introduced to show that his reputation was good. Mr. Garvin, in summing up for Sprague, contended that nothing had been proved against him, beyond the impeached testimony of Raymond, who had been shown to be a scoundrel.

Assistant District Attorney Purdy, in summing up for the Government, argued that there had been an entire failure to impeach Raymond's testimony.

Judge Benedict charged that it was merely a question for the jury to determine whether they believed Raymond's evidence. If they did, they must find a verdict for the Government, otherwise for the defendant. The jury, up to a late hour last night, had not agreed on a verdict.

THE CASE OF CLAFLIN & CO.

Messrs. Evarts, Arnoux, and Root, of counsel for Messrs. H. B. Claflin & Co., called at the United States District Attorney's office yesterday, in relation to the indictments against their clients for alleged complicity in the silk smuggling conspiracy, and Mr. Evarts had a consultation with Col. Bliss. Nothing definite was arrived at, but it is probable that the cases will go over to October, and that no motion in reference to the indictments will be argued in the meantime. Mr. Fairchild, the member of the firm still absent in Europe, is not expected back until next Fall.

COMMENCEMENTS.

THE YALE LAW SCHOOL.

ADDRESSES IN COMPETITION FOR THE TOWNSEND PRIZE — THE SPEAKERS — THE AWARDS — GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S ADDRESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, June 30, 1875.

There is no one thing in the whole week's programme to which I have looked forward with more interest than to the Commencement of the Law Department. The men who were to make the addresses, and were to compete for the Townsend prize, are older than those who have represented the other departments of the university, have had much longer training, are now thoroughly prepared for their life-work, and were to speak on subjects which they have been obliged to study and on which they have been obliged to make up deliberate opinions as part of their professional training. The money value of the prize for which they contend is $100, but with such judges as William M. Evarts, Henry Day, of New-York, and Stanley T. Woodward, and an audience in which the Bar of half the States of the Union is represented, the struggle has an element of reality about it which is exciting.

The first speaker was Mr. Levi Hite, of Lancaster, Ohio, whose subject was "Compromises in Political Legislation." He argued that in a Government like ours it is impossible to get on without compromise, and sustained his position by references to the history of the country. He first described the political status at the close of the Revolution—one party advocated a strong centralized government and the other an absolute democracy. The result, obtained by a compromise, was something better than was proposed by either party. The conflicting interests were reconciled, and a strong government, as well as a popular government, secured. He explained the compromise which was made at the time of the formation of the Constitution, by which it was arranged that each State should be entitled to two Senators; also the compromise in reference to the representation in the lower house, the Missouri Compromise, and the tariff compromise of 1833. He made an argument also to show that representatives should not be pledged to support a certain set of principles before they are elected, and cited the case of the Chamber of Deputies in France, who once refused to receive a member because he had promised his vote to a certain measure before he was elected. He contended that the only wise and safe course is to leave our representatives free to exercise their own best judgments upon the great questions which are presented in the national councils.

Mr. George M. Sharp, of Baltimore, Md., followed on the "Monroe Doctrine;" but I was just at this moment carried off by an old friend for a half-hour's chat outside of the church, and only returned to listen to Mr. Greene Kendrick, of Waterbury, Conn. This address was of a high and scholarly tone; logical and in good form. It was an analysis of the characteristics of Lord Erskine. He took up, in the first place, the characteristics of his eloquence—earnest, impetuous, bold. He described his genial enthusiasm. He analyzed his reasoning powers, and pronounced him accurate and thoughtful. He next considered his moral qualities, his kindness, his love of gayety, his egotism and vanity. The next point was the legal character of his mind. He spoke of his patience, his perseverance, and courage. He described also his life-works: the establishment of the rights of juries, the destruction of the doctrine of "constructive treason," his vindication of the liberty of the press. He referred to Lord Brougham's estimate of him, and closed with deducing, as the lesson of his life for young advocates, the value of having a high sense of professional honor, character of unsullied integrity, and unbending independence.

Mr. R. W. Livermore followed on "Compromises." He took the ground that when a compromise called for a sacrifice of principle, it was neither beneficial or justifiable; and that a legislator who so sacrifices his principles, either for the sake of concessions or of conciliations is in the first instance moved by cupidity and in the latter by fear of coercion. All compromise of principle he roundly denounced; and illustrated his position by reference to the compromises on the subject of slavery. He dwelt on the Compromise bill of 1850, showing its design and its failure. He contended that compromise measures were not usually brought before the Legislature in a proper manner, for the reason that they group together a variety of subjects in the same bill and prevent separate discussion at separate times upon the distinct issues involved; and he concluded by showing that these compromise bills have in them the elements of political corruption, and as a matter of fact have exerted an influence adverse to the best interests of American politics.

Mr. Samuel O. Prentice, the last speaker, took up "Lord Erskine" in the three-fold capacity of advocate, statesman, and chancelor. He contended that he was not a jurist; that he did not have either scholarly tastes or aspirations, but he had what served him, perhaps, quite as well—a legal instinct, a judicial, common sense. His great power was a personal one. He presented a rare union of tact, logical clearness, with an upright, persistent character. In him may be found the perfection of adaptation for his work as an advocate. But as a statesman and as Chancellor he was a comparative failure, for the simple reason that the work was outside of the sphere of his especial abilities.

The sympathies and opinions of the large audience were very much divided among the five competitors. The prize was, however, awarded to the last speaker, Mr. Prentice, but it was quite amusing to see the warmth of feeling which was displayed after the exercises were concluded by those who advocated the claims of the particular speakers in whom they had become interested.

But I have anticipated. One of the special attractions of the occasion was an oration which was delivered by Hon. Daniel H. Chamberlain, Governor of South Carolina, of the class graduated in 1862. He was introduced by President Porter with some pleasant references to his brilliant career in college and to his success at this critical time in administering the Government in the State over which he presides.

I shall not undertake to give an account of the oration of Gov. Chamberlain. His subject was: "Some of the Relations and Present Duties of the Legal Profession to our Public Life and Affairs." It was the address of a scholar, as well as that of a practical statesman, and while it abounded with graceful descriptions and allusions—notably one to Dr. Leonard Bacon—it presented a calm and thoughtful discussion of some of the most important of the national questions of the day. Time will allow me only to mention what they were: The relation of the State Governments to the National Government; the almost unlimited extension of the privilege of suffrage; and the importance of a restoration of a sound and honest currency to the country.

Afterward the following prizes were announced: Civil law prize for the best dissertation on the "Influence of the Patria Potestas on Roman History" to Greene Kendrick, Committee of Award being Hon. L. S. Foster and J. Halsey.

The Edwards prize for the best dissertation on the "Power of the States to Bridge Navigable Rivers" to William Foster, Committee of Award being Hon. Leonard E. Wales and Anthony Higgins.

The Jewell Senior prize for the best dissertation on the "Influence of Custom in the Formation of Law" to Greene Kendrick, Committee of Award being C. Van Santvoord and Hon. B. D. Silliman.

The Jewell Junior prize for the best dissertation on "The History of the Trial by Jury" to William J. Mills, Committee of Award being Hon. David B. Booth and Hon. Lyman D. Brewster.

The Betts prize to the student passing the best examination at the end of his Junior year, Levi Mayer.

In the evening the spacious rooms of the school were thrown open to a large number of invited guests, for whom a bountiful entertainment was furnished through the politeness of the Committee of Arrangements.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

THE PRIZE DECLAMATION AND PRIZE DEBATE—THE AWARDS MADE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CLINTON, N. Y., Friday, July 2, 1875.

The refreshing change from the torrid atmosphere of Sunday down to the sixties and seventies of the mercury of Monday and Tuesday has thrown an air of cheerfulness over all the exercises of these days. First came the entrance examinations, early Monday morning. These were crowded, there being three times as many candidates as on the corresponding Monday of last year. The evening of Monday was devoted to prize declamations by picked men of the three lower classes. The prizes are furnished by Charles C. Kingsley, an Alumnus of the college, and a prosperous merchant of Utica. The names of the contestants were as follows:

Junior Class—William H. Albright, Northampton, England; Newton W. Cadwell, Meridian; Archibald L. Love, East Saginaw, Mich.; Byron Wells, Onondaga Valley.

Sophmore Class—Frank Door Budlong, Clinton; Harry Wirt Cockerill, Glasgow, Mo.; William C. MacAdam, Deansville; Frank V. Mills, Windsor, Conn.

Freshman Class—Seward D. Allen, Bridgewater; Charles R. Kingsley, Utica; William L. Parsons, Clinton; James S. Sherman, New-Hartford.

The Committee of Award were Rev. Isaac Hartley, D. D., of Utica, Mayor McKinney, of Binghamton, and Judge P. D. Morrow, Towanda, Penn.

The first prize was awarded to James S. Sherman, son of Hon. Richard N. Sherman, (member of the Assembly at Albany, and former Clerk of the House of Representatives,) and the second to Charles R. Kingsley, of Utica. The first prize was awarded, to Mr. MacAdam, the second to Mr. Mills. In the Junior four were two of the Hamilton crew. One of them, N. W. Cadwell, the tallest and heaviest of the crew, took the first prize. As he left the stage he was overwhelmed with bouquets, and received also a miniature boat, loaded with elegant flowers. The second prize was awarded to W. H. Albright, of England.

The chief event of Tuesday was the Kingsley Prize Debate, the funds for which are from the same source as the others. This debate must be extempore, and is assigned to six members of the senior class who have been proficient as extempore debaters during their whole course. The subject is chosen by the Professor of Rhetoric, and the sides are settled by lot. The subject for this year was the old philosophical problem, "Is all human knowledge derived from experience?" The debaters were: Affirmative—William H. DeWitt, Montrose, Penn.; Benjamin D. Holbrook, Sing Sing, N. Y.; Emmet M. Sharon, Sterlingville. Negative—Josiah A. Hyland, State Bridge; William S. Potter, Jr., State Bridge, and Charles K. Seward, Utica.

The order of the speakers on each side was decided by lot and announced by the Professor of Rhetoric, Prof. Henry A. Frink, who presided on this occasion. The Committee of Award were Rev. Dr. Nelson Millard, of Syracuse, Rev. Dr. William Gibson, of Utica, and Mr. Charles N. Hawley, of Seneca Falls. The first prize was awarded to William S. Potter, Jr., of State Bridge, (Mr. Potter is Valedictorian of his class,) and the second to Charles K. Seward, of Utica.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 1.

Thursday was a gala day among the children of the Fourth Ward, the occasion being the annual Commencement exercises in the female department of Grammar School No. 1, Vandewater street. At 10 A. M. the exercises commenced in the primary department. The attendance was very large, and the appearance and training of the children exceedingly creditable. The little ones were all nicely attired in light frocks and bright-colored sashes, and looked the picture of happiness. The rooms were tastefully decorated with American flags and banners, and the Principal's desks adorned with a profusion of choice flowers. The programme consisted of selections of vocal and instrumental music, dialogues, and recitations, which were rendered by the little ones in a manner reflecting the highest credit on Miss Fitzgibbon and her efficient assistants, one of whom (Miss Lizzie O'Connell) conducted the musical exercises with commendable ability and skill. Certificates and prizes were distributed by School Trustee William H. McAlpin, who delivered an appropriate address to the delighted little ones. The graduating exercises took place at 1 o'clock, the large room being filled with the advanced pupils, who presented a very creditable appearance—all the more creditable when it is remembered that Grammar School No. 1 is situated in the very slums of the City, in which nothing but the most zealous efforts of school Principals and Trustees can succeed in attracting anything like a decent school. The pupils were neatly attired, and displayed commendable proficiency in their studies, reflecting very great credit on Mrs. Mary J. Conklin, Principal. A large number of residents of the ward were present, and among those on the platform were Education Commissioner Klamroth, School Trustees Friedsam, Shea, Duffey, Wimmer, and McAlpin, and John W. Creighton, of Brooklyn. The exercises opened with the anthem "Praise the Lord," sung by the pupils as they marched into the room, to the accompaniment of Prof. Rexford, with pleasing effect. The rendition of vocal and instrumental music, dialogues, recitations in German and English, composition, and musical charades (under the direction of Miss Pauline Ebeck) followed in quick succession, and elicited hearty applause. Education Commissioner Klamroth and Mr. Creighton delivered appropriate addresses, in which they congratulated pupils and Principal on the high standard of ability displayed. Medals and diplomas were then presented to the following graduates: Mary Condon, Katie Curtis, Sarah Bishop, Mary Duignan, Katie Fitzgerald, Mary Hallacy, Nora Curtis, Mary Lockard, Katie Baldwin, Mary Callon, Albertina Clay, Mary Frost, Annie O'Connell, Mary McCarthy, Sarah Christianson, Mary Martin, Katie Hennessy. A general distribution of prizes presented to deserving pupils by the School Trustees, Principals, and teachers then took place, and the interesting exercises were brought to a close.

A SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have made arrangements for the establishment of a school for nurses, to be opened on Aug. 1, at the Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, where facilities for two years' instruction will be afforded to women desirous of becoming thoroughly experienced and educated nurses. Each applicant must be over twenty and under thirty-five years of age, and must present a certificate from a responsible person and a physician as to her moral character and health. All such applicants, if accepted by the chief of the Charity Hospital, will be under the authority of the Board of Charity Commissioners, and will constantly reside at the hospital, the day nurses serving from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M., and the night nurses from 6 P. M. to 6 A. M. Each nurse will have the use of a separate room, with board and washing, and during the first year will receive $10 per month, with an increase of $5 per month during the second year. At the expiration of the two years' term of service, those who are fully qualified will receive a diploma, setting forth that they are experienced and competent nurses, signed by the Medical Examining Committee and the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. During the term lectures will be delivered by medical teachers of the hospital. Each applicant for admission will be required to give their name and address, age and place of birth, present occupation, and the names and addresses of their clergyman and physician, &c.

A GEORGIA FLYING-MACHINE.

A paper printed in Gainesville, Ga., has an account of a flying-machine. "We had a call," it says, "on Thursday from Mr. Micajah Dyer, of Union County, who has recently obtained a patent for an apparatus for navigating the air. The machine is certainly a most ingenious one, containing principles entirely new to æronauts, and which the patentee confidently believes have solved the knotty problem of air navigation. The body of the machine in shape resembles that of an eagle, and is intended to be propelled by different kinds of devices, to wit: wings and paddle-wheels, both to be simultaneously operated through the instrumentality of mechanism connected with the driving power. In operating the machinery the wings receive an upward and downward motion, in the manner of the wings of a bird, their outer ends yielding as they are raised, but opening out and then remaining rigid while being depressed. The wings, if desired, may be set at an angle so as to propel forward as well as to raise the machine in the air. The paddle-wheels are intended to be used for propelling the machine in the same way that a vessel is propelled on water. An instrument answering to a rudder is attached for guiding the machine. A balloon is to be used for elevating the 'Flying-ship,' after which it is to be guided and controlled at the pleasure of its occupants. Mr. Dyer has been studying the subject of air navigation for thirty years, and has tried various experiments during that time, all of which failed until he adopted his present plan. He obtained his idea from the eagle, and taking that king of birds for his model, has constructed his machine so as to imitate his pattern as nearly as possible. Whatever may be the fate of Mr. Dyer's patent, he, himself, has the most unshaken faith in its success; and is ready, as soon as a machine can be constructed, to board the ship and commit himself not to the mercy of the winds."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

All the auctions noticed for yesterday, Friday, July 2, were adjourned, as follows: Sales by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of the Grand Opera-house property, on Twenty-third street, corner of Eighth avenue; of the house and lot No. 308 West Twenty-fourth street, and the house and lot No. 331 West Twenty-third street, adjourned to Aug. 6. Sale by William Kennelly of the house and lot No. 128 Delancey street adjourned to the 9th inst., and sale by A. J. Bleecker & Son of one lot on West One Hundred and Thirteenth street, east of Twelfth avenue, adjourned to the same date.

On Monday, the 5th inst., Jere. Johnson, Jr., conducts an important auction at Englewood, N. J., offering for sale 100 building plots located near the Palisades Mountain House.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's auctions are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 18 Forsyth street, east side, between Division and Bayard streets; also, a right, title, and interest in a lease of the above, dated May 1, 1870, for twenty-one years.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Englewood Cliff, N. J., on the ground, at 2 o'clock, public auction sale of one house, with plot, fronting on the Hudson River, known as the property of L. W. Leeds.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, July 1.

Fulton st., s. s., 71.1 ft. e. of Washington st., 25.1x45.3; J. C. Mahr to O. Frank	$25,000
Midland place, w. s., 212.11 ft. s. of public road leading from White Plains road to Tuckahoe Depot, 25x100; Victoria, wife of M. H. Chambers, to Townsend, Dyett & Goldsmith	400
Reade st., n. s., 285.2 ft. e. of Greenwich st., 25x53; Mary E. C., wife of P. L. Thebaud, and Julia M., wife of G. S. Schermerhorn, to E. M. Harrison	10,500
Rivington st., s. s., 100.1 ft. w. of Cannon st., 18x56; executors of O. H. Coop to A. Fieseler	4,600
Rivington st., s. s., 118.1 ft. w. of Cannon st., 18x56.1; executors of O. H. Coop to T. Clarkin	4,550
Spring st., s. w. corner of Thompson st., 25x56.10; Spring st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Thompson st., 25x56.10; Ann Marshall, widow, to B. L. and E. C. and Caroline E. Marshall	Gift
15th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th av., 75x103.3; Executors of G. W. Brown to J. Stokes and M. K. Jessup	65,500
17th st., s. s., 525 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x92; F. Stagg to Helen D. McLanahan	30,000
37th st., s. s., 245 ft. w. of 6th av., 25.10x98.9; Sarah J., wife of J. W. Pirsson, to Julie D., wife of J. D. Ripley	30,000
40th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x98.9; J. J. Noble to P. Ford	10,250
47th st., s. s., 233.4 ft. e. of 7th av., 16.8x100.4; S. Gregory to Emma Z., wife of F. G. Smedley	18,500
61st st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Lexington av., 21.6x100.5; Executors of H. Leger to M. J. Steinberger	18,000
61st st., n. s., 164.6 ft. e. of Lexington av., 21x100.5; Executors of H. Leger to J. Steinberger	18,600
78th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d av., 18.6x102.2; Caroline M., wife of A. T. Chur, to J. Shuhan	8,000
100th st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.11; Susan P. Quintana and Mary D. West to Lucy J. Closson	3,600
112th st., n. s., 235 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x100.10; Laura A. Upton to Martha H. Shorey	13,000
135th st., n. s., 306.6 ft. e. of Alexander av., 25x100; Phebe J., wife of S. Brooks, to Executors of H. D. Smith	6,000
Lexington av., e. s., 120.5 ft. n. of 61st st., 20x80; Executors of H. Leger to W. L. Loew	17,050
Lexington av., e. s., 80.5 ft. n of 61st st., 20x80; same to Addie L., wife of T. M. Hall	17,200
Lexington av., e. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 62d st., 20.5x80; same to A. Koffmann	19,400
Lexington av., w. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 62d st., 20x80; same to same	17,500
Lexington av., 22.2 ft. s. of 85th st., 20x67.2; W. S. Keiley, Referee, to F. Ehrhart	14,000
2d av., w. s., 98.10 ft. n. of 34th st., 19.8x76; Executors of J. Miller to Jane M. Miller	13,850
5th av., e. s., 38.8 ft. s. of 30th st., 18.6x110; Mary C., wife of J. R. Franklin, to P. R. Underhill	20,000
6th av., w. s., 43.5 ft. n. of 27th st., 20x60; C. Buschendorf to F. V. Osthoff	35,000
Interior lot on centre line between 101st and 102d sts., 150 ft. e. of Boulevard, runs e. 25 ft., thence s. 27.4 ft., thence w. 25.3 ft., thence n. 20 ft.; R. V. Harnett to G. A. Hearn	500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

TO BUILDERS.—FOR SALE, BLOCKS OF LOTS suitable for low cost dwellings, at about $300 per lot; the whole left on mortgage if improved, and with builder's loan if desired. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

TO MANUFACTORIES AND REFINERIES.—For sale, blocks of lots with water front for sale low; all may be left on mortgage if improved. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE, LOT, AND FURNITURE ON easy terms, at No. 78 St. Mark's place; nineteen rooms, eight pantries, wash-house, three tubs. Inquire of C. MEYERS, No. 28 2d av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS dwelling, 200 feet from Central Park. F. C., No. 192 6th av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL Estate, Merchandise, or for Vessel Property.—The two beautiful farms located in the Town of Madison, Conn., three miles from depot, and sixteen miles east of New-Haven. One farm of 100 acres, good land and soil well watered, and divided into mowing, pasture, plowing, and wood land. Has a nice two-story house, painted and blinded, large barn, granary, carriage-house, workshop, hennery, cattle-sheds, &c. The other farm, seventy-five acres, adjoining the above, and well divided into mowing, pasture, wood land, &c.; good one and one-half-story house, good barn, and all necessary out-buildings. Both of the above farms are beautifully located on a high eminence overlooking Long Island Sound, from the Connecticut River to New-Haven. Apply to OVERTON & HAWKINS, No. 163 Maiden lane.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE AND HANDSOME country place of twelve acres in Princeton, N. J.; near the colleges and convenient to the depot; grounds are all underdrained and finely laid out; commodious and substantial two-story and basement brick house; first floor has drawing-room, sitting-room, dining-room, &c.; house has hot and cold water, two bath-rooms, &c.; out-buildings consist of stable, greenhouse, wood-house, &c.; the situation is fine and perfectly healthy. For full particulars apply to GERARDUS C. KING, No. 33 Nassau st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

$11,500.—HOUSE, STABLE, AND LOT; size lot, 100 by 105; house well furnished; gas, water, &c.; $4,000 cash, $2,500 in three months; $5,000 on first mortgage; plenty of shade; good location; ten minutes' from depot; better terms can be made. Address HOUSE, Lock Box No. 28, Sing Sing, N. Y.

NEAR WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—For sale or to let an excellent house with abundant water supply (aqueduct); six bedrooms and bath; good stable and garden; high ground; near depot. Call on J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th st., New-York. THEODORE AYERS, Morristown.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT FLUSHING—A new house of sixteen rooms and all the modern improvements, with five lots of ground, within two minutes' walk of three depots. Apply to HENRY CLEMENT, Flushing, or to SIDNEY WINTRINGHAM, No. 63 Beaver st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

POINT IMPERIAL, WESTPORT, CONN.—Seventeen acres delightful shade and water front, suitable for a gentleman's residence or public pleasure ground. For sale by MELVILLE E. MEAD, owner, South Norwalk, Conn.

FOR SALE—AT EAST ORANGE, N. J., TWO FIRST-class new houses, 36x42; finished in extra style; size of lot, 80x300. For particulars, address JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 57 Broadway, New-York.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE, A GOOD house, with stable, garden, lawn, shrubbery; choice location; modern improvements; a bargain. Address the owner, Post Office Box No. 5,562, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS:
ADJOINING THE
PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
325 FEET ABOVE THE HUDSON RIVER.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers, Real Estate and Loan Brokers,
No. 12 Pine st., New-York,
Will sell at auction, at 2 P. M., on the premises,
SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1875,
A HANDSOME
RESIDENCE
ON THE BLUFFS,
TOGETHER WITH SEVERAL FINE BUILDING SITES.
Also a number of
ELIGIBLE AND BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED
PLOTS
In the park, adjoining the hotel, and on the immediate Palisade front.

The location of this property is without doubt the most picturesque in the vicinity of New-York. A perpendicular elevation of from three to four hundred feet above the river affords magnificent and extended views, entirely overlooking the City of New-York and fifty miles of the surrounding country.

An unusual opportunity for a safe and profitable investment.

Illustrated maps and passage tickets now ready.

Steamer Pleasant Valley will leave foot of Canal st., North River, at 1 o'clock, stopping at 24th st. at 1:10.

Full particulars to be had of the auctioneers,
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 12 Pine st.,
(Equitable Building,) New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the great demand for tickets for the sail at Englewood Cliffs, on the Palisades, on SATURDAY, arrangements have been made to take such as can go at an earlier hour in the day by steamer ALEXIS, leaving Pier No. 34, foot of Harrison st., 9:30 A. M. The special tickets for the steamer PLEASANT VALLEY good for this trip.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT TARRYTOWN, TEN MINUTES' WALK FROM CARS AND BOATS—To let or for sale large house, twenty-six rooms, handsomely and newly furnished throughout; gas, hot and cold water, baths, furnaces, ranges, &c.; also a cottage and stable; nice grounds; fruit garden, and shade in abundance; suitable for a large family, boarding house, or young ladies' seminary; will be rented for season, year, or term of years at a very low rent. Apply on the premises, corner of Washington and Depeyster sts., or to S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TO RENT FOR THREE OR FOUR MONTHS—A country seat on the Hudson, one hour from New-York, fully furnished with exception of silver, perfectly healthy, free from chills and fever, pure spring water in house, fruits of all kinds, large garden with variety of vegetables, pasturage for cow, gardener's cottage, stabling for four horses, and all that is required for a pleasant country home; twenty acres of land in pleasure grounds, unequaled in beauty; possession given on short notice. Address Post-office Box No. 21, Nyack, N. Y.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN.—A DESIRABLE country residence for Summer or Winter; house large, nicely furnished, and containing modern improvements; fine stable, carriage-house, &c.; about four acres of land, handsomely laid out in garden and lawn, with quantities of choice fruit and berries of various kinds, and vegetable garden well advanced; rent low. Apply to S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.
These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

STORE TO LET—AT NO. 120 CHERRY ST.; entirely new and well suited for a drug store. Apply on premises.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, BETWEEN TARRYTOWN and New-Hamburg, either side of river, a well-built small house; abundance of water indispensable; land, fertile, from six to ten acres; terms very moderate. Address, with full particulars, D. LOUIS, No. 4[illegible] East 18th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTORIES, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Second Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for repairs to steam heating apparatus of Primary School No. 34.
GEORGE H. SEARS,
Chairman Board of School Trustees Second Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1875, and until 10 o'clock A. M. on said day, for repairs to steam heating apparatus of Primary School No. 7.
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
Chairman Board of School Trustees Ninth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, and until 10 o'clock A. M. on said day, for repairing and painting Grammar Schools Nos. 35 and 47.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for repairing the hot air furnaces, &c., in Grammar School No. 47.
EDWARD SCHELL,
Chairman Board of School Trustees Fifteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for repairs to hot air furnaces of Grammar School No. 11.
MATTHEW BIRD,
Chairman Board of School Trustees Sixteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the place above named until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1875, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M. on said day, for repairs to hot air furnaces in Grammar Schools Nos. 14 and 49.
ADAM T. SACKETT,
Chairman Board of School Trustees Twenty-first Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings and Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated New-York, June 22, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventh Ward at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 12th day of July, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. for the alterations and repairs of Grammar School No. 12, in said ward.
GEORGE G. HALLOCK,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Seventh Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eighth Ward, at the place, and until 10 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for repairing and painting Grammar School No. 8, in said ward.
CHARLES H. HOUSLEY,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Eighth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the place, and until 10:30 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for alterations to Grammar School No. 4 and Primary School No. 20, in said ward.
FREDERICK HOLSTEN,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward at the place, and until 3:30 o'clock P. M on the day above named, for repairs, &c., of Grammar School No. 20, in said ward.
FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D.,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the place, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for repairing and other work at Grammar Schools Nos. 6, 39, and 54, in said ward.
GRANVILLE P. HAWES,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the place, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for alterations, &c., of Grammar Schools Nos. 63 and 65 in said ward.
MORRIS WILKINS,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of the City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated, New-York, June 28, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 13th day of July, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the alterations and repairs of Primary School No. 22, in said ward.
R. A. BARRY, M. D.,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the place, and until 10:30 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for alterations to Grammar School No. 50, and for furniture for Grammar School No. 40, in said ward.
JOHN F. TROW,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Eighteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the place, and until 10 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for repairing Grammar Schools Nos. 18 and 53, in said ward.
JULIUS KATZENBERG,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Sixth Ward, at the place, and until 3:30 o'clock, P. M. on the day above named, for repairs, &c., of Grammar Schools Nos. 23 and 24, in said ward.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Sixth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the place, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for repairs and other work at Grammar School No. 17, and for alterations to steam-heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 58, in said ward.
JOEL W. MASON,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twenty-second Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the place, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for furniture for Grammar School No. 32, and for repairs, &c., to Primary School No. 27, in said ward.
H. D. RANNEY, M. D.,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twentieth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of the City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be received unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated New-York, June 29, 1875.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by and under Chapter 326 of the laws of 1874, entitled, "An Act to provide for improvements in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City," will receive sealed bids or proposals at their office in the First Ward of Long Island City, on Vernon av., near Flushing st., as follows:

For abutments, retaining and supporting walls, and piers, until WEDNESDAY, July 14, A. D. 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For bridge over Dutch Kills Creek, until FRIDAY, July 16, A. D. 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For crosswalks, and for paving, curbing, guttering, and flagging, until FRIDAY, July 23, A. D. 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The bids or proposals so received will be publicly opened and read at the place and times above mentioned respectively.

Blank forms for proposals will be furnished on application at the Commissioners' office, on and after the 4th inst.

Dated, Improvement District, in Long Island City, July 2, 1875.
PETER G. VAN ALST,
H. S. ANABLE,
R. M. C. GRAHAM,
WILLIAM BRIDGE,
JAMES DENNEN,
Commissioners.

TO BOILER-MAKERS.

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1875.

Proposals for building a boiler for the light-house tender Verbena will be received at this office until noon of the 10th day of July, 1875, when they will be publicly opened.

Plans, with specifications, can be seen at this office, at the office of the Light-house Inspector, No. 209 South 6th st., Philadelphia; at the office of C. W. Copeland, Consulting Engineer, No. 64 Broadway, New-York, and at the office of the Light-house Inspector, No. 14 Pemberton square, Boston, where such further information as may be desired can be obtained.

Each proposal should be enveloped, sealed, and indorsed, "Proposal for building a boiler for the light-house tender Verbena," and then placed in another envelope, which should be addressed to "the Light-house Board, Washington, D. C."

If sent by mail it should be post-paid.
JOHN G. WALKER, Naval Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE, MR. GEORGE ALFRED BRADLEY will sign the name of our firm by procuration.
J. L. PHIPPS & CO.
No. 88 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

No. 128 PEARL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm name of McKEEVER & ARNOLD, for the purpose of transacting an importing and general commission business.
J. LAWRENCE McKEEVER,
CHARLES HENRY ARNOLD.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JOHN COPCUTT and FRANCIS COPCUTT, under the firm of J. & F. COPCUTT, is this day dissolved.—July 2, 1875.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 ADDITIONAL CAPITAL wanted in a manufacturing business, for which liberal terms will be made, and a salaried position secured, if desired by the party; no replies will be noticed except from principals who give name and address to CIVIS, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS HAVING surplus stocks of any description of goods will find it to their advantage to address the undersigned; unexceptionable references.
JARDINE & CO.,
No. 18 St. Sacrament st., Montreal, Canada.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 M., L.&M.ass.pd... 12⅞	100 Lake Shore....... 58½
100 Erie Railway.... 14⅛	300 do.......... 59
100 do.......c. 14⅛	2800 do.......... 58½
100 do.......s3. 14⅛	400 do.......... 58⅝
500 Union Pacific..s3. 76	900 do.......... 58½
100 do.......... 76	1000 do.......... 58⅝
100 Western Union... 79⅜	1100 do.......... 58¾
800 do......... 79¼	400 do.......... 58⅜
600 do......... 79⅛	3000 do.......... 58⅜
500 do......... 79	500 do........c. 58½
800 do......... 79⅛	1000 do.......... 58¾
800 do......... 79¼	1000 do.......... 58½
1300 do......... 79⅜	800 do.......... 58⅝
8800 do......... 79⅜	1000 do.......... 58½
800 do......... 79⅝	700 do........c. 58⅝
1500 do......... 79½	4000 do.......... 58⅜
50 do......... 79⅜	3500 do.......... 58¼
10 do......... 79⅝	1500 do........c. 58⅝
1700 do......... 79½	300 do.......... 58⅜
600 Pacific Mail..... 40¼	1700 do.......... 58⅜
700 do......... 40⅜	1100 do.......s3. 58¼
100 do.......s3. 40½	500 do.......s3. 58⅛
1400 do......... 40¾	7300 do.......... 58
100 do.......c. 40¾	2400 do.......... 57⅞
600 do......... 40⅞	1500 do.......... 57¾
1600 do......... 40¾	1000 do.......... 57⅞
200 do......... 40⅝	1300 do.......... 57¾
300 do......... 40½	800 do.......... 57⅞
100 do......s.10. 40½	1600 do.......... 57¾
300 do.......c. 40½	300 do.......s3. 57⅞
300 do......... 40⅜	1400 do.......... 57¾
100 do.......s3. 40¼	100 North-western... 38½
200 do.......c. 40¼	100 do.......... 38⅝
700 Ohio & Miss.... 22¾	100 do.......... 38¾
200 St. L., K. C. & N. Pref.......s3. 38	100 do........c. 38⅝
	100 do.......... 38½
300 St. Paul.......c. 33½	200 do.......... 38⅝
100 Rock Island..s3.103⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, 1881, R.......12.121	$35,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C..........118½
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 1865......12.122⅛	7,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C..........12.118⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 1865, N........120½	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 Tenn. 6s, Old. 47¾	20 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.102⅜
5,000 Tenn. 6s, New. 47½	45 Mich. Central.... 69
3,000 do......... 47¾	400 Union Pac....b. c. 75½
5,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S. 47½	100 do.......s3. 75¼
2,000 do......... 47¾	200 do.......... 75¼
3,000 Dist.of C.3-65s 72⅛	200 P. M. S. S. Co..b.c. 40¼
5,000 Mo. 6s, Long bds. ex in.....100	100 do.......s3. 40⅜
	100 do.......c. 40⅜
5,000 B.C.R.& M.1st. 31	1100 do......... 40½
1,000 C., R.I. & P. 7s.107¾	1000 do.......s3. 40⅝
1,000 do.........108	500 do......... 40⅝
8,000 N. J. Cen. 1st, Con........c.105	100 do.......s3. 40½
	1200 do......... 40⅜
17,000 do.......b. c.105	100 do.......s3. 40⅜
1,000 Am. D. Im. Co. 7s, ex in.....100	200 do......... 40½
	100 do......... 40⅝
1,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st ex in.......110	500 do......... 40¾
	400 do......... 40⅝
6,000 Chi. & N. W. Con.C.G.bds. 81½	100 do......b3. 40⅝
	300 Erie R'way..b. c. 14⅛
1,000 Mich. S. 2d.....101¼	600 do......... 14¼
3,000 M. & St. P. 1st La C. D. ex in. 88½	400 do......... 14⅜
	600 do......... 14½
13,000 L. S. 1st C. R..100	700 do......... 14⅝
1,000 N. J. S. 1st...... 28⅛	100 do......b3. 14¾
3,000 N. Y. C. 7s,'76.103	1200 do......... 14⅝
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83.103¼	900 do......b3. 14¾
5,000 Har. 1st 7s C...111⅛	35 Reno R. E. 2d Pref. 77
2,000 Ohio & M.Con. S. F........ 95½	100 N. J. Central.....111
	100 do.......b.c.110¼
5,000 C. P. G. bds...103¼	1200 L. S. & M. S. b. c. 57¾
20,000 do.........103	1200 do......... 57⅞
5,000 C. P. 1st, C. & O. B......... 92	900 do......... 58
	300 do......... 58⅛
15,000 U. Pac. 1st....103	1600 do......... 58
1,000 do........103⅛	100 do......c. 57⅞
10,000 U.P.7s,L.G.b3.100	1200 do......c. 58
7,000 St.L.& I.M.1st. 91	300 do......... 58⅛
30,000 U. Pac.S.F...s3. 95⅛	900 do......... 58⅛
5,000 do......... 95⅜	100 do......c. 58¼
8,000 do......... 95½	12 do......... 57⅞
1,000 L. S. Div. bds.100¼	200 do......... 58¼
5 Fourth Nat. Bk.. 99¼	1300 do......... 58⅛
75 Phœnix Bk. ex D. 99½	2200 do......... 58
12 Bank of Com.....121	700 do......... 57⅞
400 M. L. & M. C., Ass. Paid......b. c. 13	100 do......b3. 58
	1300 do......... 58¼
500 do......c. 13	1800 do......... 58⅛
20 Del. & H. C...b. c.121¾	2100 do......... 58⅜
10 Adams Express.. 99½	2100 do......... 58¼
50 do......b. c.100	200 C. & N.W.b.c.b60. 38¾
10 United States Ex. 44	100 do......... 38⅝
20 do......b. c. 44	100 do......... 38½
100 Amer. Ex......b. c. 57	100 do......... 38
5 do......... 57½	100 C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.b3. 50
2600 West. Un....b. c. 79¾	500 C., M. & St. P..b. c. 33⅞
200 do......... 79¾	100 do.......b60. 33⅞
1900 do.......s3. 79¼	100 do.......c. 34
500 do......... 79¾	200 do......... 34
200 do......... 79¾	600 do......... 34⅛
10 do......... 79¾	100 do......... 34
100 do.......c. 79½	100 Chi., Mil. & St. P. Pref.. b. c. b3. 55
200 do......... 79½	
100 do......s30. 79¼	100 Tol., W. & W. b. c. c. 5½
500 do......... 79½	100 do......... 5½
100 do......... 79⅜	30 Del. L. & W..b.c.118½
100 do......... 79¼	10 Morris & Es......101½
300 do......... 79⅝	5 N. Y., N. H. & H. 142
1200 do......... 79½	5 do......... 141
2300 do......... 79¾	20 P. R. of M...b.c.s3. 49½
200 do......... 79⅞	300 do......... 49½
100 do......b3. 80	100 Ohio & M..b.c.b3. 22¾
400 do......... 79⅞	200 do......s3. 22⅝
700 do......... 79¾	200 do......... 22⅞
400 do......b3. 79⅞	10 do......... 23¼
700 do......c. 79¾	100 C., C. & I. C. b. c. 4

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 D. of C. 3-65. 72¼	800 Lake Shore.......... 58¼
1000 Un. Pac. S. Fd.. 95½	400 do......... 58½
1000 do......... 95¾	500 do......... 58⅜
700 West. Union..b3. 79¾	1500 do......... 58¼
100 do.......c. 79¾	500 do......s4. 58¼
100 do......... 79¼	200 do......c. 58¼
100 Pacific Mail...b3. 40⅜	200 Union Pacific..s3. 75½
100 do......... 40⅝	100 North-west.....b3. 39
200 Erie Railway..... 14⅛	100 Toledo and Wab. 5½
300 do......... 14½	50 C., C. & I. C..... 4⅛
25 Mich. Central.... 69	100 do......... 4

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$2,500 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, New.....120½	$5,000 U. S. 10.40s, R.117⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 S. C. 6s,N.n.f. 6	100 Pac. Mail.b. c. s3. 40⅝
10,000 D. of C. 3-65, b. c...........72⅛	100 do......... 40½
	100 do......... 40⅜
1,000 C.P.1st,S.J.B. 93	500 do......s3. 40⅜
20,000 C.P.G.Bs.b.c.103⅛	2500 do......... 40⅜
1,000 P., Ft.W.& C. 1st.........111½	700 Erie Railway.b.c. 14⅝
	100 L. S. & M.S.b.c.s4. 58¼
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st.103	1400 do......... 58¼
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 95½	800 do......... 58¼
5,000 do......b. c. 95½	600 do......... 58¼
4,000 M. & E. Con.103¼	100 do......... 58¼
5,000 C.&N.W.Con. Coup. Gd. Bs.. 81¼	200 do......... 58⅜
	100 do......... 58¼
1,000 N. J. C. Con.110	200 do......s5. 58¼
1,000 L. & N. C.'98. 87¼	2800 do......... 58⅜
100 Spring M. C...b.c. 15	100 do......s3. 58⅜
100 West. Un. Tel.b.c. 79⅝	2400 do......... 58¼
600 do......s3. 79⅝	100 N. J. Cen......b. c.110¼
1600 do......b3. 79¾	100 Union Pac.....b. c. 75¼
700 do......... 79⅝	100 do......s3. 75⅛
1100 do......... 79¾	200 do......... 75
800 do......... 79⅝	100 do......... 75⅛
800 do......... 79½	200 do......... 75⅜
200 do......... 79⅜	100 C. & N. W.Pf..b. c. 50
100 do......... 79¾	200 C. & R. I......b. c.103⅞
100 do......... 79⅞	100 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s3. 33⅞
1100 do......... 79¾	100 do......... 33¾
500 M. L. & M. Pf.,As. Pd........b. c. 13¼	200 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 22¾
	300 do......... 22⅝
25 Am. Express.b. c. 58	100 do......s3. 22⅝
240 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 4	100 do......s10. 22½
100 N. J. So.......b.c. 2¾	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$25,000 Va. 6s, Def... 8⅞	100 Erie Railway..... 14¾
3,000 U. Pac. 1st....103	200 do......... 14⅞
10 N. Y. C. & Hud...102⅞	600 do......b3. 15
1000 Western Un...s3. 79¾	300 do......... 15
200 do......s3. 79½	400 do......... 15⅛
500 do......... 79½	100 do......b3. 15⅛
300 do......s3. 79⅜	1300 do......... 15
200 do......... 79⅜	200 do......s3. 14⅞
500 do......s3. 79¼	100 do......... 14⅞
500 do......b3. 79⅜	200 do......... 14¾
200 Pacific Mail..... 40⅜	100 North-west.....s4. 38⅞
200 do......... 40¼	25 do......... 39¼
1700 do......... 40⅛	100 Rock Island.....103¼
100 do......s3. 40⅛	300 Lake Shore....s3. 58¼
600 do......... 40	200 do......... 58⅜
600 do......... 39⅞	100 do......b3. 58⅜
1700 do......... 39¾	1700 do......... 58½
200 Union Pacific.... 75¼	600 do......... 58⅜
800 do......... 75⅛	400 do......... 58¼
200 do......... 75	100 do......b3. 58⅜
200 do......... 74⅞	32 Del., Lack. & W..118⅞
200 do......... 74⅝	200 do......... 119
300 do......... 74½	100 Ohio & Miss....s5. 22⅝
100 St. Paul Railroad. 33⅞	100 Atl. & Pac. Pref.. 15
100 Toledo & Wab.... 5½	

FRIDAY, July 2—P. M.

At the Stock Exchange to-day the volume of business was not large, and, with the exception of a combination of yesterday's bear movement in Lake Shore during the morning hours, the market was devoid of any special feature. The demonstration against Lake Shore was short-lived, and the stock recovered to 58½, against an early decline from 59 to 57⅝. The short interest in Lake Shore is very large, and to-day as high as 1-16 ⅌ cent. was paid for its use. The bears have made the most of the passing of the dividend and the Auditor's report, and much caution should be exercised by operators in handling these shares. During the afternoon the stock was firm at 58⅛@58½, and considerable purchases were attributed to a prominent officer of the company. The other western roads were firm, North-western advancing to 39 for the common and 50 for the preferred, and St. Paul common rising to 34⅛. Pacific Mail rose from 40¼ to 40⅞, but at the close sold at 39¾. The business of the company is reported to be increasing, especially on the China line. The first round trip of the City of Tokio, from San Francisco to China and back, has resulted in a net profit to the company of $90,279 gold, equal to $1,083,348 gold per annum, or $1,267,517 currency. This does not include the Government subsidy, which would increase the net earnings to $1,767,517 currency, nor the earnings of the other lines of the company, whose entire net profits for the past month are set down at the rate of about $3,000,000 ⅌ annum. Western Union fell off to 79, rose to 80, and closed at 79⅜. Erie advanced 1 ⅌ cent. to 15⅛, and finally reacted to 14¾. Union Pacific opened at 76, and shortly before the close sold at 74½, the last quotation being 74⅝@74¾. Ohio and Mississippi was a fraction lower, closing at 22⅝. Rock Island was steady at 103¾@103⅞. Investment shares were firm. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western sold at 119, and New-Jersey Central at 110¼.

The money market was easy at 2@3 ⅌ cent. for call loans, closing at the former rate. In discounts prime names continue in small supply, but the demand is still large. Sales are made at 3½ to 5 ⅌ cent., according to the time the paper has to run. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption to-day was $1,200,000.

The foreign advices reported money easy at London, discounts in the open market for three months' bills being 3¼ cent., while the rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities was down to 2 ⅌ cent. Consols were strong, and closed at 94¼@94⅜ for money and 94⅜ for the account. American securities were firm at 106⅝@106⅞ for 1867s, 106¾ for old 1865s, 104⅜@104⅝ for 10-40s, and 103½@103¾ for new 5s. The Bank of England gained £58,000 bullion on balance to-day. The Sterling Exchange market was steady on a very moderate business, which was at $4 86¾@$4 87 for 60-day, and $4 89¾@$4 90 for demand bills. Gold was quiet and firm, with the transactions alternately at 117 and 117⅛. The final sales were at the higher figure. Cash gold was easier than on any previous day of the week, and holders had to pay from 1 to 3 ⅌ cent. to have balances carried over. The specie engagements for to-morrow foot up $1,500,000.

Government bonds were strong and the prices in some cases were ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. higher than yesterday. Railroad mortgages displayed great firmness, especially for the Pacific issues, of which Union Sinking Funds made the largest improvement, closing at 95¾@95⅞, against 95@95¼ yesterday. State bonds were dull and steady.

The imports of dry goods at this port for the week ending to-day were $1,251,100, and the amount marketed $1,055,847. The total imports of dry goods since Jan. 1, this year, are $53,991,416, and the total amount marketed, $56,283,172.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1875.

Gold receipts	$1,912,305 00
Gold payments	1,974,275 39
Gold balance	38,524,988 95
Currency receipts	2,027,309 56
Currency payments	785,589 43
Currency balance	54,529,635 90
Customs	355,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 2.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 5s, 1881, coup	118½	118½
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	118⅛	118¼
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	121⅞	121¾
American Gold	117⅛	117⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86¾@$4 87	$4 86¾@$4 87
New-York Central	102⅞	102⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅞	103¾
Pacific Mail	40½	39¾
St. Paul Common	33⅜	33⅞
St Paul Preferred	55	55
Western Union	79⅜	79⅜
Union Pacific	75⅞	74⅝
Lake Shore	59⅛	58⅜
Wabash and Toledo	5½	5½
North-western Common	38⅝	39
North-western Preferred	49½	50
Delaware, Lack. and Western	118¾	119
New-Jersey Central	111¼	110¼
Panama	131	131
Erie	14	14¾
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅞	22⅝
Col., Cin. and Ind. Central	4	4
Harlem	131	131

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Erie	15⅛	14⅛	9,800
Lake Shore	59	57⅝	78,000
Wabash	5⅝	5½	500
North-western	39	38½	1,400
North-western Preferred	50	50	200
Rock Island	103⅞	103¾	400
Milwaukee and St. Paul	34⅛	33½	2,000
Mil. and St. Paul-Pref	55	55	100
Del., Lack. and Western	119	118⅞	232
New-Jersey Central	110¼	110¼	400
Union Pacific	76	74½	4,500
C., C. and Ind. Central	4	4	390
St. L., K. C. and N. Pref	38	38	200
Atlantic and Pac. Pref	15	15	100
Ohio and Mississippi	22¾	22⅝	1,700
Missouri Pacific	49½	49½	400
Western Union	80	79	37,400
Pacific Mail	40⅞	39¾	20,400
Mariposa	13	12⅞	1,400
Mariposa Preferred	13¼	13¼	500
Amer. Mer. Union Exp	57	57	180
New-Jersey Southern	2¾	2¾	100
Total sales			160,302

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	122½	122¾	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	120½	120⅝
6s, 1881, r	120⅞	121¼	5-20s, 1867, r	121¼	121¾
6s, 1881, c	122½	123	5-20s, 1867, c	122	122⅛
5-20s, 1862, c	118	118½	5-20s, 1868, r	121¼	122
5-20s, 1864, r	118¾	119	5-20s, 1868, c	121⅛	122
5-20s, 1864, c	118¾	119	10-40s, r	117¾	118
5-20s, 1865, r	120¾	121	10-40s, c	119	119⅜
5-20s, 1865, c	122	122⅜	5s, 1881, r	117¾	118
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	120½	120¾	5s, 1881, c	118½	118⅝

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $780,000 for interest and $97,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$30,674,000
Gold balances	1,851,802
Currency balances	2,193,175

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$89,358,730
Currency balances	5,640,142
Gold exchanges	7,488,444
Gold balances	1,195,680

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded.... 30	N.C. 6s, April & Oct. 20
Ark.7s,L.R.& F.S. is. 15	N.C.,N.C.R., J.&J.. 51
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L.R. 15	N.C.,N.C.R., Ap.&O. 51
Ark.7s,L.R.P.B.&NO 15	N.C.N.C.R.c.off J&J. 38
Ark.7s,Miss.O.&R.R. 15	N.C.N.C.R.c.offA&O 38
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. 15	N.C.Fund'gAct 1866. 12
California 7s........111	N.C.Fund'gAct 1868. 11½
Connecticut 6s......105	N.C.newbonds,J.&J. 11
Georgia 6s.......... 89	N.C.newbonds,A.&O. 10
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 92	N.C.Spl. Tax class 1. 3
Georgia 7s, Gold Bds. 94	N.C. Spl. Tax class 2. 3
Indiana 5s.......... 99	N.C. Spl. Tax class 3. 3
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77. 99	Ohio 6s, 1875...... 99
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79. 99	Ohio 6s, 1881.......102
Illinois War Loan... 99	Ohio 6s, 1886.......103
Kentucky 6s........102	Rhode Island 6s.....103
Louisiana 6s........ 36	South Carolina 6s... 35
La. 6s, new bonds... 36	S. C. 6s, J. & J.... 35
La. 6s, N. Fl'g Debt. 36	S. C. 6s, April & Oct. 34½
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 36	S.C.Fund'g Act 1866. 34
La. 6s, Levee Bonds. 36	S.C. L.C. 1889 J.& J. 34
La. 8s, Levee Bonds. 25	S.C. L.C. 1889 A.& O. 34
La. 8s of '75, L. Bds. 36½	S.C. non-fund. bds.... 5½
Michigan 6s,1878-9..103	Tennessee 6s, old... 47½
Michigan 6s, '83....103	Tenn. 6s, new bds... 47½
Michigan 7s, '90....105	Tenn. 6s, new series. 47⅜
Mo. 6s, due in '75...100	Texas 10s, 1876......103
Fund. Bds.,due '94-5. 99½	Virginia 6s, old.....x37½
L.B.,due '81 to '91,inc. 99¾	Virginia 6s, n.b.1866.x37½
Han.& St.Jo.,due '75.100	Virginia 6s, n.b.1867.x37½
N.Y. Reg. B'ty L'n..105¾	Virginia 6s, c. bds...x64½
N.Y. coup. B'ty L'n.105½	Virginia 6s,ex mat.c.x56½
N.Y. 6s Gold L'n1891.120	Virginia 6s, defer.bs. 8½
N.Y. 5s Gold L'n1876.114	Dis.of Col. 3-65s,1924. 72
N.C. 6s, old, J. & J.. 20	

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st....108½	D., M. & Tol. Bds...102½
Alb. & Susq. 2d.....105¼	Buf. & Erie N. Bds..103
Alb. & Susq. 3d.....100	Buf. & State Line 7s.100
Bos., H. & Erie 1st.. 25	Lake Shore Div. Bds.100¼
Bur.C.R.&M.1st 7s,G 31	Lake Shore C. C.1st. 97½
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.. 35	Lake Shore C. R.1st.100
Ches. & O ex-coup.. 30	Mar. & Cin. 1st.....106½
Chic. & Alton 1st....110	M. Cen. C. 7s, 1902..103½
Chic. & Alton Inc....103	M.Cen.1st 8s,'82,S.F.111
C., B. & Q. 8s, 1st...112	N. J. South. 1st 7s... 28
Chic., R.I., & Pac....107¼	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.....101⅜
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st n.112¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....103
Cen. R. of N.J. C. C.110	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....101¾
M.&St.P.2d 7 3-10 P.D 90	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E..100¼
M.&St.P.1st,I.&M.D 77	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub...100⅛
M.&St.P.1st,C.&M... 80¾	N. Y.C.& H. R.1st,C.115
M. & St. P. 1st Con'd 71¼	N. Y.C.& H.R.1st,R.113
M. & St. P. 2d....... 80	H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F. '85.108
Chic. & N. W. S. F...104	Harlem 1st 7s, C.....110⅞
C. & N. W. Con. bds. 95¾	Harlem 1st 7s, R.....111
C. & N. W. Ext. bds 90	North Missouri 1st... 88
C. & N. W. 1st.......101¼	Ohio & M. C. S. F.... 95¾
C.&N.W.Coup.G.bds 81¼	Ohio & Miss. Consol. 94⅜
C.&N.W Reg.G.bds. 80	Ohio & Miss. 2d, C.. 74⅞
Gal. & Chic. Ext'd...107½	Cent. Pac. Gold Bds.102⅞
Peninsula 1st, Con... 96⅝	C. P., S. Joaquin Br. 92⅞
Chicago & Mil. 1st... 97½	C. P. Cal. & Or. 1st.. 91¾
Winona & St. Pet.2d 50	Western Pac. bds.... 96
C.,C.C.& I.1st,7s,S.F.105½	U. Pac. 1st, bds.....103
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.111	U. Pac. Land G. 7s... 99⅞
D.,L.& W. 7s, Con..118½	U. Pac. Sinking Fd.. 95⅜
Morris & Essex 1st..112	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st... 95
Morris and Essex 2d.108½	Pac. R. of M. 2d..... 75¼
Morris & E. Con.....103	Pac. R. 7s, g. by Mo.100⅛
M. & E. 1st Con. G..103	C. & P. Con. S. F....104⅞
Erie 3d 7s, 1883..... 96	C. & P. 4th S. F..... 98
Erie 4th 7s, 1880.... 95	C., C. & Ind. 1st..... 46
Erie 5th 7s, 1888.... 94½	R., W. & Og. C. 1st... 90
Long Dock bonds....101	Alton & T. H. 1st....104¾
B.,N.Y.&E.1st,1877.. 84	Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. 73
H. & St. Jo. 8s,Con... 88	Bel. & S. I. R. 1st 8s. 96
Ind., B. & West. 1st. 28	Tol., P. & W. W.D... 50
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d..101¼	Tol. & Wab. 1st E.... 80
M.S.N.I.S.F'd,7⅌ct.107	T. & W. 1st St. L.div. 55½
Clev. & Tol. S. F.....103½	T. & W. Con. Conv... 25
Clev. & Tol. N. Bds.103½	Han. & Naples 1st.... 32
C., P. & A. O. Bds...101	Gt. Western 1st, '88.. 78
C., P. & A. N. Bds...104	

And the following for City bank shares:

America............150	Mechanics'..........140
Central National.... 96½	Mercantile..........108
Chemical...........1600	Merchants'..........121
City...............300	Merchants' Exch'ge..101½
Commerce...........120½	Metropolitan........130
Continental........ 98	New-York............133
Corn Exchange......132	Park................148
First National.....200	Phenix.............. 99
Fourth National.... 99	Tradesmen's.........140
Importers & Traders'195	Union...............137½
Irving.............130	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 2.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	107¼	107⅜
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130	130⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	50	50⅛
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55⅞	56
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60⅝	60¾
Catawissa Railroad, Preferred	42⅝	42¾
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅝	20¾
Lehigh Navigation	50	50⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	101¾	101⅞

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of *Two and One-half ⅌ cent.* on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 30th of July next at the office of the company, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

The Niagara Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*

The Star Fire Insurance Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.* on the capital stock, also an extra dividend of *Two and One-half ⅌ cent.*

The Howard Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Six ⅌ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Park Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Ten ⅌ cent.*

The Hoffman Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*

The Lorillard Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*

The Empire City Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Seven ⅌ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Commerce Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable on and after July 8.

The Dry Dock Savings Bank will pay *Six ⅌ cent.* interest, on demand, on all sums of $2,000 and under, and *Five ⅌ cent.* on the excess over $2,000.

The North River Savings Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of *Six ⅌ cent.* per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, payable on and after July 18.

City Chamberlain Tappan has collected from banks, for interest on June deposits, $3,802 14.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BAYONNE CITY 7s.

HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

FOR SALE,

BROWN, ANDERTON & IMBRIE, No. 38 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 2, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	2	Spirits Turp., bbls	37
Beans, bbls	22	Pea-nuts, bags	370
Bees-wax, pks	1	Skins, bales	3
Flour, bbls	16,280	Pork, pks	100
Wheat, bushels	128,781	Cut-meats, pks	343
Corn, bushels	37,200	Lard, tcs	105
Oats, bushels	23,600	Butter, pks	4,195
Malt, bushels	2,000	Cheese, pks	14,777
Copper, bbls	117	Starch, pks	1,495
Cotton, bales	86	Tallow, pks	15
Eggs, bbls	1,026	Tobacco, hhds	259
Grease, pks	36	Tobacco, pks	177
Hides, bales	48	Wool, bales	3
Leather, sides	3,892	Whisky, bbls	125
Resin, bbls	65		

ASHES—Have been very quiet since our last, with Pots quoted nominal at $6, and Pearls at $8, ⅌ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Yellow in moderate request, and quoted at from 32½c.@35c. ⅌ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Some increase of demand has been noted for supplies, but the aggregate dealings have not been large, and the market generally presents a very quiet appearance. Values on seasonable goods are without important changes. The auction movements are tamer. Collections are progressing fairly. The latest Boston report is to the effect: "There has been rather more doing among the buyers, although the market is by no means active, and it is yet too early to expect a brisk demand. We notice some considerable shipments to Santa Fe. The Texas trade are taking some goods, and thick Boots are being forwarded to various Western ports. Manufacturers are not anticipating an active trade, and the demand is likely to be confined to small lots, and to order further supplies as wanted. Stocks everywhere are reduced to the lowest possible point, and the country trade is likely to be good."

CANDLES—Have been comparatively dull since our last, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ⅌ lb.

COAL—A fairly active business has been reported in this line on a generally steady market. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $17; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7@$8; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; Provincial Gas, $5; American Gas, $6 25@$7; Cumberland Soft, $6@$6 25, and Anthracite at $5 25@$6 50 ⅌ ton. The offerings of Anthracite, though more liberal, have met with a prompt sale, and little accumulation of stock has been noted.

COFFEE—An unusually active movement has been reported in Rio, at an advance of fully ½c. ⅌ lb., closing strong and buoyant, on materially reduced offerings from first hands. Sales have been made of 20,563 bags, including 5,000 bags by the Blue Bird at 18c.; 1,000 bags by the Merrimac at 18¼c.@18½c., 1,624 bags by the Ontario, mainly at 18½c.; 1,515 bags by Northern Star, 5,424 bags by the Three Brothers, and 5,000 bags by the Alfred, on private terms; and at Baltimore, 1,000 bags (a resale) at full rates. Other important sales and resales were rumored, but without reliable particulars. The stock in first hands here this evening is 22,623 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 27,546 bags. Other kinds are in good request at very full rates, with holders offering supplies reservedly, in anticipation of a further rise. Java, in invoices, quoted at 25c.@28c.; Rio, good ordinary to prime cargoes, 16¾c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 19½c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@23c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17c., gold, ⅌ lb. ....Jobbing business more active at buoyant prices.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in slack demand generally, with Hogshead Staves quoted at from $100@$200; do. Pipe, $140@$260; do. Barrel, $50@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $1 90@$2 60; Molasses do., $2 10@$2 20; Empty Hogsheads, $2 50@$2 75.

CORDAGE—Has been nominally unchanged as to quotations, but has been in very limited demand, in most instances, within the previous range.

COTTON—Has been quoted firm for early delivery, but not active. The export inquiry has been tamer. Spinners have been buying sparingly. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of 1,480 bales, (of which 825 bales were on last evening,) including 970 bales to shippers, 500 bales to spinners, and 10 bales to speculators....The business for forward delivery has been very moderate, operators evincing but little disposition to deal freely this side of the holidays, prices opening a shade weaker, under the less favorable advices from Liverpool, but closed about steady. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 14,900 bales, (of which 1,800 bales were on last evening, and 13,100 bales were on to-day,) with 1,500 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 15 7-32c.@15¼c.; August, 15¼c.@15 9-32c.; September, 14 31-32c.@15c.; October, 14 19-32c.@14⅝c.; November, 14½c.@14 17-32c.; December, 14½c.@14 9-16c.; January, 14⅝c.@14 21-32c.; February, 14 27-32c.@14⅞c.; March, 15 1-16c.@15 3-32c.; April, 15¼c.@15 5-16c.; May, 15 17-32c.@15 9-16c.; June, 15 11-16@15 23-32c. ⅌ lb....The Cotton Exchange adjourned this evening to Tuesday, July 6....The receipts at this port to-day were 86 bales, including 65 bales by railway....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 581 bales, against 1,853 bales same day last week, and for the week 6,017 bales, against 9,638 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,437,407 bales, against 3,724,363 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 9,354 bales; to the Continent, 12,556 bales. Stock in New-York, 110,846 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 199,182 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	13	13
Good Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14½	14½
Low Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Good Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling Fair	16⅜	16½	16¾	16¾
Fair	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYE-WOODS—A light movement has been noted in Drugs and Dyes, prices of which have been quoted irregular. The limited offerings of Dye-woods check operations in this line, with values quoted, however, very firm.

FERTILIZERS—Meet with a slow sale on the basis of old quotations.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been comparatively dull in the wholesale line, within the range of from $2 19@$2 22½, currency, for No. 1 short to full count.

FISH—The general movement has been moderate, with values ruling essentially unaltered. Dry Cod quoted at from $5 50@$6 ⅌ cwt.; Dry Cod in drums, $6@$7 50; Pickled Cod, $6 50@$7 ⅌ bbl.; No. 1 Mackerel, $9@$12; No. 2 at $7 50@$9 50; No. 3 at $6 50@$8 75 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 30c.@35c. for scaled, ⅌ box; Dutch Herrings at 95c.@$1 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less freely dealt in, but held with firmness, on restricted offerings, particularly of shipping Extras, in lines. Superfine has been offered with less urgency, and the finer qualities of Winter Wheat product have been held with more confidence. The sales since our last have been 16,150 bbls. of all grades, including poor to good No. 2 Flour at $3@$4 40; poor to very good Superfine State and Western at $4 40@$4 75, the latter an extreme for very choice White Wheat, chiefly at $4 45@$4 60; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 10@$5 50, chiefly at $5 25@$5 40; very good to very fancy do., $5 50@$6; City Mills Extra at $5 50@$6 15; very fancy do., for South America, up to $7; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 10@$5 50, chiefly at $5 25@$5 40; very good to very fancy do., $5 50@$6; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 50 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, $5 45@$6 20, and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 6,900 bbls. shipping Extras, in good part Minnesota, at full rates....Southern Flour has been in request at steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $4 45@$4 85 for superfine; $4 90@$6 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 10@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice Trade and Family Extras, and $4 25 for No. 2. ....Canada Flour very quiet and wholly nominal.... Rye Flour has been in demand, within the range of from $4 30@$5 50 for very poor to choice Superfine. Sales, 300 bbls., chiefly at $5 20@$5 50 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl. ....Corn-meal has been comparatively quiet, within the range of from $3 65@$4 25 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, $3 80@$4 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 600 bbls.

FRUIT—The business in this line has been moderate at about former rates. Sales, 1,400 bxs. Layer Raisins, $2 25@$2 30; 1,000 bxs. loose Muscatel Raisins, $3 40@$3 50; 250 bbls. Currants, 6¼c.; 500 cases Sardines, 14c.@14½c. for quarter-bxs.; 600 half-bxs. Valencia Raisins, 9¾c.@10c., and 30 casks Turkey Prunes, 7¾c.@8¼c.

GRAIN—The movements in Spring Wheat since our last have been less extensive and the market has been somewhat irregular, opening at an improvement of about 1c. a bushel on yesterday's final quotations; subsequently receding ½c.@1c. on No. 2 Chicago Spring, under increased offerings and firmer ocean freights; then rallying slightly, with more call for supplies for early delivery, chiefly on export account, but closing dull and weak. No. 2 Milwaukee Spring has been exceptionally scarce and quoted strong in price most of the day, but without important dealings. Winter Wheat has been in light supply, and held with decided confidence, but has been inactive. Amber Western has been in most request, mainly for milling purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 239,000 bushels (part to arrive soon,) at $1 26½ for choice No. 1 Minnesota Spring, afloat; $1 25 for prime do., to arrive next week; $1 26 for choice No. 1 Sheboygan do., afloat; $1 25 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, (hard,) to arrive from the Canal; $1 16½@$1 17 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, mainly at the latter rate, closing, however, at $1 16½, afloat, ($1 21 bid, and $1 22 asked, most of the day, for strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, but closing with some offerings reported at $1 21, afloat;) $1 16 for ordinary No. 2 Chicago do., afloat; $1 15 for fair do., in store, (24,000 bushels;) $1 14@$1 24 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 38 for Amber Michigan, and within the previous range for Red and White do. ....For forward delivery sales have been reported since our last of 50,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, July options, as $1 24 ⅌ bushel....New Corn has again advanced slightly, on a fair demand, partly for export, and quite moderate offerings. Sales have been reported of 69,000 bushels, at 78c.@80½c. for poor to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, closing with 80c. bid for best steamer, afloat, 81c.@82½c. for sailing vessel do. do., 75c.@77c. for heated do., and 82½c.@83½c. for new Yellow do....And for forward delivery, 16,000 bushels strictly prime new Mixed Western, July and August options, reported sold at 83½c.@84c. ⅌ bushel ...Old Corn wholly nominal. ....Rye and Barley as last quoted....Of Barley Malt, one or two car-loads of two-rowed State were disposed of at $1 45; market unchanged....Oats have been again quite active at a further rise of ½c.@1c. ⅌ bushel, closing very firmly, with sales reported of 146,500 bushels, at 62½c.@64½c. for poor to strictly prime Mixed Western, mainly at 64¼c.@64½c. for prime Chicago, afloat, closing at the latter rate, and 63½c.@64c., closing at 64c., for do., in store; 62½c.@69c. for very poor to very choice White do., mostly at 68c. for strictly prime Western and 62½c. for very poor Iowa; 68c. for prime White State; 64½c. for prime Mixed State, and 64½c. for fair ordinary White Canada, afloat....Feed has been in fair request, in a jobbing way, within the range of $20@$30 as extremes...Bale Hay has been moderately active, chiefly for shipment, at about previous prices, with shipping grades ranging 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1 10; Clover, 55c.@60c.; Salt Hay at 60c.@70c....Rye Straw has been in light request within the range of from 55c.@90c. Oat, 50c.@60c, ⅌ 100 lb.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—The demand has been almost wholly for domestic Cloth, the sales of which embrace 1,200 rolls at 13c., and 800 rolls do. in Boston at 13c. Market otherwise dull and nominally unchanged.

HEMP—Has been without activity but quoted steady. Jute Butts have been in good demand, with sales of 600 bales, 2⅞c.@2 15-16c., currency, cash and time, and 500 bales to arrive, 2¾c., currency, cash.

HIDES—Have been moderately sought after at about late quotations; sales, 2,300 California, 300 Dry-salted Matamoras, 700 Dry do., and 500 Wet-salted Southern on private terms; also, 1,200 City Slaughters, 9½c., currency.

HOPS—More demand has been noted for desirable qualities, but at unsettled prices. We quote: New-York, about fair to choice, new, 28c.@35c.; Eastern, new, 25c.@30c.; Western, new, 25c.@30c.; Yearlings, 15c.@23c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@12c.; California, 28c.@30c. ⅌ lb. The week's receipts of domestic have been 36 bales, and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 42,636 bales, as against 22,498 bales same time last year. Exports this week, none, and since Sept. 1, 15,688 bales.

LEATHER—A moderately active inquiry has been noted for supplies, mainly for Sole, on the basis of our revised range. The offerings of stock have been comparatively liberal. The export movement has been fair, mainly for the Continent. The week's receipts have been 71,815 sides and 2,305 bales do.; exports, 11,000 sides. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 26c.@27c. for Buenos Ayres; 25c.@25½c. for Orinoco, and 25c.@25½c. for California; Medium, 27½c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres; 26c.@26½c. for Orinoco, and 26½c.@27c. for California; Heavy, 27½c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres; 26c.@26½c. for Orinoco, and 26½c.@27c. for California; good damaged stock, 23c.@24½c.; poor do., 17c.@20c. ⅌ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 34c.@35c.; Middle Backs, 36c.@39c.; Light Crop, 32c.@33c.; Middle Crop, 33c.@35c.; Heavy Crop, 33c.@35c. ⅌ lb....Texas thus: Light, 31c.@32c.; Middle and Over Crop, 32c.@34c.; Bellies, 14c.@17c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@28c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@30c. ⅌ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in fair demand at steady rates. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 22¾c.@23c. ⅌ lb.; sales 175,000 lb....A limited business has been transacted in Copper products, with new Sheathing quoted at 30c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Copper Nails, 38c.@39c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.; Copper Bolts, 31c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; Yellow Metal Nails, 22c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ⅌ lb....Iron has been rather more active, with sales reported of 300 tons No. 1 American Pig at $27 50@$28; 500 tons Mottled on private terms; and 250 tons Coltness Pig, also on private terms. An invoice of 200 tons Coltness, lately arrived, has been been placed in store. We quote Eglington Pig nominal at $30@$31; Glengarnock, $32@$33; Coltness, $31 50@$32; No. 1 American Pig, $27@$28; No. 2 do., $24@$26; Forge, $21@$24; English Rails, $50, gold, free; American Rails, $48@$50, at works; Old Rails, $26@$27; Wrought Scrap, $28@$32 ⅌ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $62 50@$67 50; Russia Sheet-iron, 14½c., gold....Lead has been quiet, but steady. We quote: Ordinary foreign Pig at $6 87½@$7; American Pig at $6@$6 12½, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet at 9½c.; and Pipe at 9¼c....Spelter has been lightly dealt in at $7 25@$7 37½, gold, for foreign, and $7 15@$7 25 for domestic....American Steel has been inactive, yet quoted steady, ranging from 9c.@16c., currency, ⅌ lb.; English do., 6¾c.@17c., gold, ⅌ lb....Regulus Antimony has been held at 13½c., gold, for foreign, and 12½c.@12¾c., gold, for American, but has been rather dull....Shot steady at 9¾c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb....Tin has been inactive, with sales reported of only 250 bxs. Charcoal Plates and 250 bxs. Coke Terne on private terms. We quote: Straits at 18¾c.@19c.; English at 18¾c.@19c.; Refined at 19c., and Banca at 23c., gold, and Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $8 12½@$8 50; I. C. Coke, $6 80@$7 25; Charcoal Terne, $7 50@$8; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 12½, gold....Zinc has been inactive, within the range of from 8½c.@8⅞c., gold.

MOLASSES—Foreign has been inactive at nominally unchanged prices; 50 test Refining quoted at 34c. as the best bid. Sales, 70 hhds. Gibara at 36c. Invoices of 288 pchs. and 1 tc. St. Vincent, 28 hhds., 215 pchs. and 16 tcs. Barbados, and 50 hhds. Matanzas, of recent arrival, have not yet been reported as marketed.....We quote: Porto Rico at 40c.@55c.; Barbados, 42c.@45c.; Demerara, 36c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 37c.@42c.; do. refining grades, 34c.@35c. for 50 test; Cuba Centrifugal nominal at 25c.@28½c.; St. Croix, 39c.@45c.; New-Orleans, 69c.@75c. for prime to fancy....Syrups have been in limited request, with Sugar Syrup quoted within the range of 38c.@58c., and Molasses do., 32c.@42c. for ordinary to prime ⅌ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been more sought after for export, and quoted at from 21c.@22c. for hhds., and 24c.@25c. for bbls., and 26c.@27c. for extra heavy. Sales have been reported of about 1,800 pchs.

NAILS—Have been moderately inquired for since our last on the basis of $3 25@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet at unchanged previous quotations, ranging from $1 70@$1 80 for common to good Strained, $1 85@$2 25 for No. 2, $2 75@$4 75 for No. 1, $5@$6 for Pale, $6 50@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass. Sales, 1,750 bbls Strained to good Strained at $1 75, and 400 bbls. No. 1 and Pale, at $4 50@$5 ⅌ 280 lb....Tar has been quoted steady at $2 12½@$2 37½ ⅌ bbl., but inactive....City Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate demand, at about previous figures, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, at 32½c. ⅌ gallon. Sales, 60 bbls.

OILS—Have been in generally moderate request at about steady rates. We quote: Crude, Whale, 60c.@65c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@73c.; Bleached Sperm, 70c.@77½c.; Crude Sperm, $1 65; Unbleached Sperm, $1 90@$1 95; Bleached Sperm, $1 95@$2; Lard-oil, $1 02½@$1 10 for good to prime, and 80c.@90c. for for No. 1; Red-oil, 65c.; Saponified do., 72½c.@75c.; Linseed-oil, 63c.@64c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 15@$1 20, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 35c.@36c. for Sound Oil; Bleached do., 50c.@52c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 55c.@60c.; Yellow do., 62½c.@70c.; Refined Yellow, 70c.@72½c., and White, 72½c.@75c.; Paraffine, 25c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8c.@8½c.; Resin-oil, 15c.@21c.; Tallow-oil, 85c.@92c.; Cod, 65c.@70c.; Neats foot, 85c.@$1 25; Rape-seed-oil, $1 10; Cocoa-nut, 11c.@14c.; Tanner's Oil, 41c.@43c.

PETROLEUM—Has been comparatively tame. The firmness of holders has been against business. Demand quite moderate....Crude has been in some request and quoted on the basis of 6c.@6⅛c., in bulk, for early deliveries, and 9⅛c.@9¼c., in shipping order. ....Refined has been in moderate demand, with early deliveries quoted firm at 12⅛c.@12¼c.; sales, 2,500 bbls. at 12¼c....Refined, in cases, 17c.@18½c.... Naphtha, 8¾c.@9c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted at 12c.@12⅛c.; sales, 10,000 bbls. at 12c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 12c.@12⅛c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted firmer, on, however, a restricted business for early delivery. Sales have been reported of 200 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 85@$21; small lots of Prime Mess at $19@$19 50, and Extra Prime at $16@$16 50....For forward delivery sales have been reported of 2,750 bbls. new Western Mess, August option, at $20 70@$20 75, closing at $20 75, and 250 bbls., September, at $21, closing at $20 95@$21. ....Dressed Hogs have been in fair request and again quoted firmer, with City quoted at 9¾c.@10c. for heavy to light weights ⅌ lb....Cut-meats have been in demand at full prices, with sales reported of 50 bxs. Rib Bellies, 12 to 13 lb., at 11½c.; 4,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, 12 lb., at 11¼c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within the previous range....Bacon has been very quiet at unchanged prices; sales 80 bxs. City Long Clear, in lots, at 11½c.; Western do. quoted 11¼c....Lard has been less active for early delivery, opening more firmly, but closing rather in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported of 350 tcs. prime to choice Western Steam at 13 13-16c.@13⅞c.; 75 tcs. City do. at 12¾c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 12½c.; 750 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, at 13c., and small lots of do., for the Continent, at 13¾c. ⅌ lb....And for forward delivery sales have been made of 1,750 tcs. Western Steam, July option, at 13 11-16c.@13¾c., closing at 13 11-16c. bid; 3,000 tcs. do., August option, at 13 13-16c.@13⅞c., closing at 13 13-16c.; 2,500 tcs., September, at 13 15-16c.@14c., closing at 13 15-16c. ⅌ lb....A moderate inquiry has been noted for Beef, at steady rates for job lots. We quote from $8@$9 50 for Plain Mess, $10@$10 75 for Extra do., and $15 50 for Packet, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 120 bbls....Tierce Beef quoted at $15 for Prime Mess, $16@$17 for India Mess, and $27@$28 for City Extra do., ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams have been in some demand at from $18@$19 for very good to choice....The general movement in Butter has been limited. The main call has been for the finest makes of State and Western suited to the local trade, which have been offered with reserve and quoted steady. Medium and low grades have been dull and weak in price. We quote new Butter thus: New State, in tubs and pails, at 20c.@30c. for ordinary to fancy, chiefly at 22c.@28c. for fair to choice do., in firkins; 22c.@28c. for about fair to choice; New Western at 13c.@27c. for ordinary to very fancy, mostly at 16c.@23c. for about good to choice....Cheese has been moderately active, chiefly for shipment, but with the advantage as to prices in favor of buyers. We quote New Cheese at 6c.@12¾c. for ordinary to very fancy State Factory, mainly at 11c.@12¼c. for good to strictly fine, and 5c.@11½c. for State Dairies, and new Ohio Factory at 3c.@12c. for very poor to strictly fancy....Eggs have been in fair demand and firmer, within the range of 20c.@23c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 21c.@22c. for good to choice marks, ⅌ dozen.

SOAP—There has been a fair jobbing trade reported at unchanged prices. Wholesale dealings have been limited. Castile quoted at 8¾c.@8½c. Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—A rather more satisfactory jobbing business has been reported at steady rates. Market otherwise very quiet. We quote Mace at $1 02½@$1 12½; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 22c.@22½c.; Cloves, 35c.@36c.; East India Pepper, 17c.@17¼c.; White Pepper, 25½c.; Pimento, 10¼c.@10½c.; Ginger, 10c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

STARCH—Has been in fair request, with Western Corn at 4¾c.@6c.; Potato at 5½c.

SUMAC—Has been generally slow of sale, with Sicily quoted at from $77 50@$125 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $60@$65 ⅌ ton.

SUGARS—A brisk trade has been reported in Raw on refining account at a shade stronger prices, closing quite firmly, with holders less urgent in their offerings and claiming a further improvement. Sales have been made of 4,019 hhds. and 423 bxs., including 644 hhds. about fair Refining Cuba at 7 13-16c.; 1,020 hhds. common to strictly good do. do. at 7½c.@8¼c.; 576 hhds. about scant good do. at 8⅛c.; 457 hhds. and 80 bxs. do. do. at 8⅛c.; 380 hhds. and 93 bxs. fair Refining do. at 7 13-16c.; 331 hhds. common to about good fair do. at 7½c.@8c.; 171 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8⅜c.; 345 hhds. Martinique at 7⅝c.; 95 hhds. Centrifugal at 9¼c., and 250 bxs. do. at 7 3-16c. ⅌ lb....We quote fair Refining Cubas at 7 13-16c.; good do., 8⅛c.@8 3-16c.; prime do., 8 5-16c.@8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅜c.@9c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9¼c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4⅝c.@6½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in good demand, with Crushed quoted at 11¼c.@11⅜c., Powdered at 11¼c., Granulated at 10¾c., A's at 9¾c.@10¼c., and Yellow at 8⅞c.@9⅝c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of equal to 135,000 lb. prime at 9c., and 10 tcs. and 45 bbls. at 9⅛c. ⅌ lb.; market firm....Of Stearine, 50 tcs. prime Western sold at 15½c., closing very firmly at this price, and 95 tcs. common to very good at 14c.@15¼c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been inactive at former quotations. Sales, 1,000 half-chests Green and 1,500 half-chests Japan on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been in rather better demand at generally unchanged prices, with sales reported since our last of 200 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 9½c.@22c.; 54 cases 1873 New-York Seed Leaf on private terms; 23 cases 1872 do. at 7⅞c.; 140 cases 1874 Massachusetts do. at 8c.@9c.; 363 cases 1874 Connecticut, and 303 cases 1873 Wisconsin, on private terms; 100 cases sundry growths at 8c.@45c., and 200 bales Havana at 88c.@$1 10 ⅌ lb....Havana Tobacco quoted thus: Common, 85c.@90c.; Good, 92½c.@$1; Fine, $1 10@$1 25, and Yara, assorted lots, at 90c.@95c. ⅌ lb....Manufactured Tobacco has been quoted steady, with Black, common to fine, at 17c.@30c., and Bright, common to fine, at 25c.@50c. ⅌ lb., on a rather limited movement, partly for shipment.

WHALEBONE—Has been in fair request, and quoted up to $1 40, gold, for Arctic.

WHISKY—Advanced to $1 21; sales, 200 bbls.

WOOL—Has been offered with more urgency in the local market, especially Texas and California Spring, and values have been generally quoted weak and favoring buyers without leading to much animation in the leading instances. Manufacturers have been operating quite cautiously as a rule. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 48,500 lb. Domestic Fleece, part at 45c.@52½c.; 10,000 lb. unwashed Clothing; 23,000 Scoured; 16 bales Black Pulled, 10,000 lb. Cape, and 2,500 lb. East India on private terms; 5,000 lb. Washed Combing at 60c.; 191 pks. and 16,000 lb. Domestic Pulled, part at 38c.@47c.; 3,000 lb. Georgia Fleece at 30c.@32c.; 5,000 lb. Kentucky at 40c.; 2,000 lb. Unwashed Black at 35c.; 276,000 lb. Texas at 25c.@34c; 25 bales and 101,000 lb. California Fall at 18c.@20c.; 138 bales and 151,000 lb. California Spring at 25c.@34c.; 11,000 lb. Australian, part at $1 10 for scoured. Advices from the interior report but little movement in supplies, the extreme views of holders impeding transactions. Foreign advices are favorable. The late London colonial Wool sales were well attended, and the bidding was quite spirited, leading to an advance of 1d.@1½d. during the early part of the sales. For so long a series the regularity and steady position of prices was deemed remarkable. Foreign buyers for some weeks took a leading position in the market, but eventually the firm tone of the sales had the effect of stimulating the very dull and unsatisfactory trade in the home districts, and the English buyers operated more freely. The demand for half-bred classes, of which there was an increased supply, and for superior Port Philip Fleece, is reported as particularly good both for home and foreign account. Greasy Wools, as usual, at this season, were taken freely by foreign purchasers. In Cape Wools the demand exceeded the supply, and prices throughout had a hardening tendency. The sales closed with a firm tone, excepting, perhaps, for very fine Sydney and for medium and faulty clothing, which for the last few days ruled slightly in buyers' favor.... The receipts of domestic Wool in New-York in June were: 4,344 bales and bags. Coastwise: Texas, 3,613 bales; New-Orleans, 2,583 bales; Savannah, 517 bales; Brazos Santiago, 115 bales; Southern, 394 bales. The importations as reported are: London, 1,062 bales; Liverpool, 744 bales; Rio Grande, 75 bales; Valparaiso, 150 bales; Maracaibo, 31 bales; Aspinwall, 64 bales; Antwerp, 31 bales; Hull, 50 bales; Almeria, 59 bales; Algo Bay, 1,092 bales.

FREIGHTS—The feature of business in this line to-day was the increased demand for room for Grain, on berth and charter, at generally firmer rates, closing strong, with a materially reduced supply of accommodation available for early use. Tonnage for Petroleum was offered with reserve and at extreme rates, tending to check negotiations, though a moderate inquiry was noted. The offerings of Provision, Cotton, Flour, and other general cargo were moderate at about late quotations. Vessels for Deals and Lumber were rather more sought after. Market otherwise comparatively quiet....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels of Wheat, (to fill up,) on private terms, quoted nominally at 7d.@7½d. ⅌ bushel; 24,000 bushels Corn and 16,000 bushels Wheat, from store, at 7¾d. and 8d. respectively, ⅌ bushel; 50 hhds. Virginia Tobacco at 30s. 100 hhds. Kentucky do. at 32s. 6d., and, by steam, 500 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d. ⅌ lb.; 48,000 bushels Grain at 7½d.@7¾d., closing at 7¾d., ⅌ bushel; 3,100 bxs. Cheese at 40s.@45s.; 460 bxs. Bacon at 35s.@40s., and 50 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco at 37s. 6d. Also, a British ship, 1,067 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo. A good inquiry was reported for vessels for the Deal trade, St. John loading, on the basis of 75s. for Liverpool, Dublin, Dundalk, Waterford, or Bristol Channel....For London, by sail, 350 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.; and, by steam, 350 bbls. do. at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; 24,000 bushels Grain (prompt shipments) at 9d.; 56,000 bushels do., (next week's shipments) at 9½d. ⅌ bushel; 600 sides Leather at 55s.; 2,000 bbls. Sugar and 1,000 pks. Dried Fruit on private terms; 25 cases Sewing-machines at 25s....For Glasgow, by steam, 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s ⅌ ton; 750 bbls. Sugar, 600 pks. Bacon and Lard, and 5,000 Staves on private terms....For Hull, by steam, 28,000 bushels Grain, (in addition to the shipments mentioned in our last) at 9d. ⅌ bushel; and 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 10½d. ⅌ 280 lbs...For Ipswich, by steam, via Hull, 250 bbls. Resin, at 4s. 3d. ⅌ 280 lbs....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian brig, 473 tons, hence, with about 2,900 quarters Grain, at 6s. 9d. ⅌ quarter, flat, and £15 gratuity....For Cork and orders, a German bark, 390 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters Grain, at 7s. 6d., or, if direct, 3d. off; a British brig, 295 tons, hence, with about 2,000 quarters do., at 7s.; another, hence, with about 1,900 quarters do., reported at 7s., but not confirmed; an Austrian bark, 563 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters Grain at 7s. 6d., and £15 gratuity; another, 573 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do. at 7s. 3d.; a British ship, 892 tons, hence, with about 6,000 quarters do., at 6s. 6d.; a British bark, 567 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do., at 7s.; another, 280 tons, hence, with about 2,000 quarters do. at 7s., closing at 7s. 3d.@7s. 6d. for vessels of medium size; also, a British ship, 1,247 tons, with Spars and Timber from Buzzard Inlet, reported on owner's account....For Antwerp, by steam, about 10 tons dry Hides at 60s., and 75 tons Wet-salted do. on private terms....For Rotterdam, by steam, 20 hhds. and 100 cases Tobacco at 35s. and 25s....For Hamburg, by steam, 100 bales Cotton at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 308 bbls. and 28 tcs. Honey on private terms; 120 bbls. Beef at 4½ reichmarks; 170 pks. Agricultural Implements at 70c. do.; 4 tons Leather at 3 reichmarks....For Alexandria, an American bark, 414 tons, (now on the way hither from Boston,) hence, with about 12,500 cases Petroleum, at 30c. ⅌ case....For Adelaide, Australia, a British bark, 633 tons, with Lumber, reported from Buzzard Inlet, at 80s. 6d....For Martinique, an American schooner, 174 tons, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $9, gold....For Jamaica, a British bark, 219 tons, hence, with general cargo, at 35c. ⅌ bbl....For St. John, Newfoundland, two British schooners, 177 and 172 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Flour and Provisions, at 32½c.@35c. ⅌ bbl....For Trinidad, P. S., an American brig, 393 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Hartford, an American schooner, 130 tons, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $9....For Philadelphia, an American schooner, 236 tons, with Lumber, from King's Ferry, (Fla.,) at $7 50; and another, with do., from Pensacola, at $8....For New-York, a schooner, with Oak Timber, from Fernandina, at 12c. ⅌ cubic foot.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 2, 1875.

On this forenoon there was a fair trade in good quality Beeves; poor quality Steers generally remained unsold. At Sixtieth Street Yards 472 head of horned Cattle came fresh to hand; those disposed of went off from 12¼c.@13c., strong, ⅌ lb., weights 7 to 8¼ cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices ranged from 8½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weights 5¾ to 8½ cwt. From 55 to 58 lb. has been allowed to the cwt. net. Milch Cows very slow at $40@$80 ⅌ head, Calves included. Veals and Calves extremely dull at 5c.@7½c. ⅌ lb.; quality indifferent. Trade small but firm in Sheep and Lambs. Sheep sold at 4¾c.@5¾c. ⅌ lb.; Lambs at 8c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. There were no live Hogs on sale. City Dressed, 9¼c.@9¾c ⅌ lb. Trade firm in smooth quality light weight Hogs; small and slow in heavy Hogs.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 32 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 30 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; 93 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., with 50c. on ⅌ head, weight 7½ cwt., scant; 84 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ⅌ lb., with $20 off the lot, weight 7¼ cwt.; 61 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ⅌ lb., with $15 on ⅌ head, weight 7¾ cwt., strong. George Reid sold for Carter & Walters 17 good Ohio Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant. W. Thompson held on sale 89 Texan Steers. Burchard & Merritt held on sale 60 Cherokee Steers.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—S. McGraw sold 1 State Veal, weight 130 lb., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 1 State Veal, weight 150 lb., at 7½c. ⅌ lb. P. McCabe sold 1 State Calf, weight 140 lb., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 7 State Calves, weight 910 lb., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 27 fresh Milch Cows at $40@$50@$60@$80 ⅌ head, Calves included. J. Kirby sold 9 State Calves, weight 1,130 lb., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 8 State Veals, weight 880 lb., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 48 State Veals, weight 7,420 lb., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 13 State Sheep, weight 1,040 lb., at 5c. ⅌ lb. Hume and Elliott sold 18 State Sheep, weight 1,400 lb., at 4¾c. ⅌ lb.; 10 State Lambs, weight 520 lb., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 34 State Lambs, weight 1,880 lb., at 10c. ⅌ lb.; 62 Kentucky Lambs, weight 3,400 lb., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 106 Kentucky Lambs, weight 6,340 lb., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 27 Kentucky Lambs, weight 1,550 lb., at 9½c. ⅌ lb.

At Fortieth Street Yards—Judd and Buckingham sold 199 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,750 lb., at 5⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 195 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,270 lb., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.

At Harsimus Cove—C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Brown, 64 choice Kentucky Steers at 13c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt., strong; 34 rough Indiana Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 16 Kentucky Oxen at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 48 Indiana Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; for H. Kahn, 16 good Kentucky Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for Kahn & Furst, 76 fair Indiana Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for Saddler, Havens & Co., 19 rough mountain-bred Kentucky Oxen at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; M. Goldschmidt sold for Kahn & Brown 32 good Kentucky Steers at 12c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb., weights 6¾ to 7½ cwt.; S. W. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton 17 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt., strong. Coney & McPherson sold for S. Brown 99 still-fed Kentucky Steers at 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; for E. Newton 30 coarse but fat Ohio Steers at 12¼c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for Harenden & Huggins 17 Tennessee Oxen at 8½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for Hedge, Hoff & Co. 18 Texan Bulls, live weight 1,000 lb. ⅌ head, at $2 62½ ⅌ cwt. C. Houver sold 234 Ohio Sheep, weight 78 lb. ⅌ head, at 4⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 189 Kentucky Lambs, weight 57 lb. ⅌ head, at 8c. ⅌ lb. Kase & Pidcock sold 120 Sheep, weight 11,280 lb., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 155 Sheep, weight 13,480 lb., at 5⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 129 Sheep, weight 13,170 lb., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 146 Maryland Lambs, weight 8,320 lb., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 157 Maryland Lambs, weight 9,190 lb., at 10c. ⅌ lb.; 90 Jersey Lambs, weight 5,200 lb., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 212 Jersey Lambs, weight 12,350 lb., at 9½c. ⅌ lb.; 361 Jersey Lambs, weight 21,810 lb., at 10c. ⅌ lb.; 95 Jersey Lambs, weight 5,800 lb., at 10¼c. ⅌ lb.; 75 Jersey Lambs, weight 4,450 lb., at 10⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 104 Jersey Lambs, weight 6,140 lb., at 10½c. ⅌ lb.; 225 Jersey Lambs, weight 14,230 lb., at 10½c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixteenth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 472 head of horned Cattle, 6 Cows, 751 Veals and Calves, 90 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,004 Sheep and Lambs, 9 Cows, 578 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,839 Hogs, 337 Veals and Calves, 195 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 1,600 head of horned Cattle, 4,037 Sheep and Lambs, 3,329 Hogs.

BUFFALO, July 2.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 697 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 8,636 head, or 508 cars, (330 cars through consignments, the balance on sale,) against 648 cars for the same time last week, and 702 cars for the same time last year. No market to-day, and no sales; 30 through cars held for shipment to-morrow will leave the yards bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 400 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 8,800 head, against 12,800 head for the same time last week, and 11,400 head for the same time last year. No market to-day; sales yesterday, late, 852 head; yards bare of stock. Those remaining unsold after yesterday's market were shipped East. Sales, 207 Canada Lambs, averaging 61 lb., at $7 70; 218 Indiana clipped Sheep, averaging 102 lb., at $7½c.; 209 Ohio clipped Sheep, averaging 90 lb., at $4 62½; 209 of the same, selected and of the same average, at $5 07. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,800, against 15,900 same time last week, 11,500 corresponding week last year. Market dull and slow; Yorkers in light demand at $7 15@$7 25; heavy Hogs very slow at $7 25 for best; 300 head, all that offered, disposed of. Cows—Receipts for the week, 10 cars all kinds, majority common quality; 5 cars shipped East and to milkmen out of the city; demand dull, sales slow; quoted at $25@$40 per head by car lots; a few head of late Springers were disposed of at $50 per head. Calves—Receipts to-day, 100 head, all fair to good Veals, and sold here; trade dull and dragging at $4@$9 per head.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,800 head; fairly active for shipping grades; others dull and easy; one drove Extra sold at $7 30; through Texans, $2@$4; fair to extra Shipping, $4 75@$6 75; native Butchers', $3@$4 75; one lot of choice sold at $6. Shipments not given. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head; demand good at full prices; sales at $6@$7 30, chiefly at $6 65@$6 95 for heavy, and $6 90@$7 05 for light. Shipments not given. Sheep dull and unchanged. Receipts, 300 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Flour, an advance asked but none established. Wheat in fair demand; weak, lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 06; No. 2 do., $1 02¾, spot or July; $1 03⅝, August; No. 3 do., 99½c.; Rejected, 89½c. Corn in good demand; No. 2 Mixed, 68⅛c. bid, spot or July; 70¼c. bid, August; 71⅜c., September; Rejected, 65½c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 52½c. bid, spot; 50¾c., July; 39¾c., September. Rye dull and nominal. Barley dull and drooping; No. 2 Spring, $1 17@$1 20, spot; $1, September. Pork quiet and weak at $19 45@$19 50, spot; $19 62½@$19 65, August. Lard in fair demand and advanced at $13 15, spot; $13 30, August; $13 50, September. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 11¾c.; Short Clear do., 12c. Whisky, $1 16. Freights advanced and in fair demand; Wheat to Buffalo, 2⅞c.@3c.; Corn to do., 2⅝c.@2¾c. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat firm, higher, at $1 03¼, July; $1 03¾@$1 03⅞, August. Corn firmer at 68½c., July; 70⅜c.@70½c., August. Oats unchanged. Pork stronger at $19 65@$19 70, August. Lard firm at $13 32½, August; $13 50, September. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 61,000 bushels; Corn, 148,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 215,000 bushels; Corn, 46,000 bushels; Oats, 38,000 bushels. The board has adjourned to Tuesday, July 6.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Petroleum firm at 12c. for Refined; 8¾c. for Crude. Clover-seed quiet at 10c.@12c.; Flaxseed, $1 80; Timothy, $2 85@$3. Flour dull and weak; Extras, $4 25@$4 75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family, $5 12½@$6; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 50@$6 25; high grades, $6 50@$7 75. Wheat in moderate supply and dull; Red, $1 28@$1 31; Amber, $1 31@$1 34; White, $1 35@$1 40; Spring nominal. Rye weak at $1 03@$1 04. Corn steady; Yellow, 80c.@81c.; Mixed Western, 78c.@80c. Oats firm at 62c.@65c. for White; 60c.@61c. for Mixed. Whisky, $1 19. Butter quiet; New-York Extras, 24c.@25c.; Bradford County Extras, 25c.@26c.; do. do., Firsts, 22c.@23c.; Western, Extras, 20c.@22c.; do., Firsts, 18c.@19c.; Rolls, Firsts, 12c.@15c. Cheese firm; New-York Fancy, 11½c.@12½c.; New-York Prime, 10c.@11c.; Western, Fine, 10¼c.@11¼c.; Western Prime, 9½c. Eggs improving; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, Fresh, 21c.@22c.; Western, Fresh, 20c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 2.—Receipts by Lake—Flour, 4,800 bbls.; Wheat, 47,500 bushels; Corn, 47,200 bushels. Receipts by Railroads—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 28,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels. Shipments by Railroads—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels. Shipments by Canal to tide-water—Wheat, 171,000 bushels; Corn, 33,000 bushels; to interior points—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn, 6⅞c.; Oats, 4½c., to New-York, tolls included. Flour unchanged; sales of 750 bbls. Wheat unsettled, neglected, and entirely nominal. Corn dull and heavy; sales of 20,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 73c., including car lots. Oats held at 60c. for No. 2, buyers holding off. Rye wanted; market bare. Barley—None here. Seeds inactive. Pork, Lard, and Highwines quiet and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania Red, $1 27@$1 30; other grades unchanged. Corn—Western firmer; Southern quiet; Southern White, 83c.@86c.; do. Yellow, 81c.; Western Mixed, 81c., spot; 82c. last half of July. Oats weaker; Southern, 61c.@68c.; Western White, 63c.; do. Mixed, 62c. Rye dull and nominal. Hay firm and unchanged. Provisions quiet; fair order trade. Pork firm at $21. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c., loose; packed, 9¼c.@12½c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Hams, 14½c.@15c. Lard steady; Crude, 14c.; Refined, 14¼c.@14½c. Butter—High grades firmer, with an upward tendency; nothing doing in low grades; Western Extras, 20c.@22c.; do. firsts, 18c.@20c. Petroleum nominally unchanged. Coffee strong; ordinary to prime Rio cargoes, 16½c.@19¼c.; jobbing, 17c.@20c. Whisky quiet at $1 19.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 2.—Sugar dull; jobbing common, 8c.; low fair to fully fair, 8¼c.@9c.; prime to strictly prime, 9¼c.@9¾c. Molasses—100 bbls. sold on private terms; jobbing common, 40c.@45c.; fair, 50c.@55c.; prime to choice, 58c.@70c. Flour—500 bbls. sold for Cuba at $6 25@$6 50; sales, choice to Extra, $6 62½@$7. Corn firm at 88c.@90c. Oats quiet at 67c.@68c. Bran quiet at 92½c.@95c. Hay firm; prime, $25; choice, $26. Coffee firm; no stock in first hands; dealers' stock, 8,900 bags; fair to prime, 17½c.@18½c., gold, for cargoes. Pork quiet but firm; Heavy Mess held $21 75@$22. Dry-salted Meats scarce and firm; Shoulders would command 9¾c. Bacon scarce and firm; Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅜c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Lard dull, in good supply; Tierce, 14¾c.; Keg, 14¾c.@15c. Hams firm; choice sugar-cured, 13c.@13½c. Corn-meal dull at $3 80. Exchange—New-York, sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 72; Gold, 117⅛.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 2.—Flour dull and unchanged; only a small order trade. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 31, cash; $1 30@$1 30¼ August; No. 3 do., $1 23½; Soft No. 2 do., 96½c. Corn higher at 65¾c.@66c., cash; 65¾c.@66½c. July; 69¼c.@69½c. August; 70c. September. Oats—No. 2 higher at 55c. cash. Rye—No sales. Whisky steady at $1 18. Pork firm at 20c.@25c. Dry-salted Meats firm and unchanged; no sales. Bacon strong; only a jobbing trade. Lard firm; Summer, 12¼c. Live Hogs firm; Shippers, $6 35@$6 65. Bacon, $6 50@$6 75; Butchers', $6 80@$7 20. Cattle firm; a shade higher; sales of good Texan Steers at $3 75; fair do., $3 25@$3 40; Medium, $2 85@$3; common, $2 20@$2 30. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,300 head.

BOSTON, July 2.—Flour steady and in fair demand; sales of Western Superfine at $4 25@$4 50; common Extras, $4 75@$5 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $5@$6 25; White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6@$6 75; Illinois, $6 25@$7 25; St. Louis, including choice and favorite brands, $6 25@$8. Southern Flour dull at $4 75@$8 for common Extras and choice family; Fancy Minnesota, $6 25@$8. Corn firm and scarce; sales at 87c.@90c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats dull and in moderate demand at 67c.@70c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 15. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings, $19 50@$23. Receipts—Flour, 2,802 bbls.; Corn, 6,108 bushels; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 7,150 bushels; Shorts, 3,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Wool steady and in moderate demand; supply increasing; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 49c.@50c.; X, 49c.@50c.; Medium, 49c.@52c.; Coarse, 45c.@48c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 46c.@48c.; Medium, 48c.@50c.; Coarse, 45c.@48c.; Combing, Washed, 58c.@60c.; Unwashed, 42½c.; Canada Combing, 62c.@65c.; Fine, Unwashed, 32c.@33c.; Coarse and Medium, Unwashed, 35c.@38c.; Tub Washed, 48c.@52½c.; Colorado, Washed, 28c.@35c.; Colorado, Unwashed, 22c.@25c.; Extra Merino, Pulled, 40c.@44c.; No. 1 and Super do., 40c.@45c.; Texas, fine and medium, 28c.@35c.; California, fine and medium, 28c.@35c.; Course, 22c.@25c.

TOLEDO, July 2.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat, 1c.@1½c. better, closing weak; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 30; No. 3 do., $1 23; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 28; No. 2 do., $1 20; Extra do., $1 30; Amber Michigan, $1 26; August, $1 28; September, $1 29; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 26¼; August and September, $1 28½. Corn firm and in fair demand; High Mixed, cash and July, 73c.; August, 75c.@75½c.; Low Mixed, 72½c.@72¾c.; no grade, 70½c.; Damaged, 60c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 58c.; August, old and new, 40c.; September, 39¾c. Freights dull; Wheat, to Buffalo, 2¼c.; to Oswego, 5c. Receipts—26,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats. Note.—Board adjourned till Tuesday.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 2.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 for White Winter; $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat higher; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20; Extra White Michigan, $1 38. Corn unchanged; High Mixed, 82c.; Low Mixed, 80c. Corn-meal, $33 for Bolted and $32 for Unbolted ⅌ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $20; Ship-stuffs, $24; Middlings, $28 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat to New York, 5½c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Oats, 3½c.; Lumber, $2 20 to the Hudson. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 43c.; to New-York, 33c.; to Albany, 28c. Lake Receipts—12,600 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Oats, 1,751,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—1,451,000 feet Lumber.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 2.—Flour quiet, but firm. Wheat weak; No. 1, $1 08; No. 2, $1 04½; July, $1 03¾; August, $1 03⅝. Oats easier, inactive; No. 2, 51c. Corn active, lower; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 65c. Rye nominal; No. 1, 95c. Barley nominal, neglected; No. 2 Spring, September, $1. Provisions nominally firmer. Pork, $19 50, cash. Lard firmly held at 13½c.@14c. Freights stronger; Wheat to Buffalo, 3c. Receipts—5,500 bbls. Flour, 92,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flour, 77,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, July 2.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat dull, drooping; Extra, $1 28; No. 1 White, $1 27¼; Amber Michigan, $1 24½. Corn firm at 68c.@69c. Oats firm at 55c. Freights—To Buffalo, 2½c.; to Oswego, 5c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 2.—Flour, $5@$6 25. Wheat, Red, $1 18@$1 20; Amber, $1 15@$1 20; White, $1 20@$1 25. Corn—Ears, 60c.@63c.; Shelled, 66c.@67c.; White, 69c., in elevator. Oats, 55c.@57c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 11⅞c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Hams, 13¼c.@13½c. Lard, 13½c.@14½c.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 18@$1 22. Corn firmer, but not quotably higher; sales at 66c.@68c. Oats quiet and steady at 53c.@57c. Rye unchanged. Butter quiet and steady. Pork quiet and steady at $20. Lard steady; Steam, 13¼c.@13¾c.; Kettle, 14c.@14¼c. Bulk Meats quiet and easier; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.@11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12⅜c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9¾c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13⅛c.@13¼c. Whisky firm at $1 15. Live Hogs firm; common, $6 50@$6 65; fair to medium, $6 75@$7; good to extra, $7 10@$7 25; receipts, 940 head; shipments, 400 head. Note.—No market to-morrow.

LOUISVILLE, July 2.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet, unchanged. Corn dull at 76c.@78c. Oats dull at 58c.@60c. Rye nominal. Provisions strong. Pork, $20 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12⅜c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13⅜c. Hams, Sugar-cured, 13c.@12½c. Lard—Tierce, 14½c.@15c.; Keg, 15¼c. Whisky, $1 15. Bagging firm at 13½c.@14c. Note.—Board adjourned till Tuesday.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 2.—Wheat quiet, without movement. Rye steady at 98c. Corn in moderate demand at 82c.@83c. for Western, and 85c. for round Yellow; sales, 500 bushels Western at 83c., and 1 car round State at 85c. Malt continues in demand at firm prices. Oats slightly improved in value; 65c.@69c. for the range; sales, 5,000 bushels Mixed, seller September, at 48½c., and 1 car No. 1 White Western at 60c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, July 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¾c. Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.@13¾c.; net receipts, 61 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 5,724 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 423 bales; exports coastwise, 547 bales; sales, 500 bales.

MOBILE, July 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14½c.@14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 61 bales; exports coastwise, 30 bales; stock, 2,693 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 341 bales; exports coastwise, 432 bales; sales, 425 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅜c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 140 bales; gross, 170 bales; exports coastwise, 200 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, 36,674 bales; Weekly—Net receipts, 809 bales; gross, 1,582 bales; exports to France, 9,656 bales; to the Continent, 1,421 bales; coastwise, 527 bales; sales, 1,550 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 26 bales; sales, 87 bales; stock, 1,919 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 493 bales; exports to Great Britain, 978 bales; coastwise, 1,716 bales; sales, 234 bales. The 978 bales reported as coastwise, June 29, should have been exports to Great Britain.

GALVESTON, July 2.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling 14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅞c.; net receipts, 81 bales; sales, 220 bales; stock, 11,232 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,192 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,053 bales; sales, 1,624 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 2—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 3-16; for account, 94 5-16. Erie Railway shares, 12. New-York Central, 89, ex-dividend.

2 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 5-16; for the account, 94 7-16.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £58,000. Erie Railway shares, 12⅛.

5:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¼ per cent., which is ¼ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 7½c.

LIVERPOOL, July 2—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is irregular; Middling Uplands, 7 3-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅜d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 48,000 bales, of which 7,000 bales were taken for export and 2,000 bales on speculation; furnished from the ship's side direct to the spinner, 5,000 bales. The stock in port is 1,030,000 bales, including 622,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 92,000 bales, including 54,000 bales American; actual exports, 8,000 bales. The stock afloat is 536,000 bales, including 97,000 bales American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, 6 15-16d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 7d.; do. do., deliverable September and October, at 7 3-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 53,000 quarters, of which 45,000 quarters were American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day exceed the morning estimate, and were 10,000 bales, including 2,500 bales for speculation and export. Sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7 5-16d.; also, sales of the same at 7¼d. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 7 1-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Wheat, 9s.@9s. 4d. ⅌ cental for average California White; 9s. 4d.@9s. 7d. for Club do.; 8s. 4d.@8s. 11d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 31s. 9d.@32s. Peas, 40s. ⅌ quintal for Canadian.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,100 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull and tending downward.

LONDON, July 2—6 P. M.—Produce—Spirits of Petroleum, 7½d.@8d. ⅌ gallon. Tallow, 44s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Evening—Sperm Oil, £98@£99 ⅌ ton. Common Resin, 5s.@5s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, July 2.—Petroleum, 24½f. ⅌ gallon for fine Pale American.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

OPPORTUNITY OF THE REPUBLICANS—THEY SHOULD REDEEM THE STATE.

From the Albany Journal, July 1.

The conviction has been growing for some time in all intelligent circles that the Republicans can this year redeem the State. Such expressions come to us from all sides—from the representative men, from the rank and file, from those who have the best opportunity of knowing public sentiment, and even from the enemy themselves. Many Democrats do not hesitate to concede what our own friends clearly recognize. The feeling is not an impulsive, unwarranted or over-sanguine campaign effusion, but a deliberate judgment of what is practicable, founded upon an intelligent survey of the field, and upon a clear understanding of the influences at work upon the public mind.

We desire to emphasize this conviction and to impress upon the Republicans of New-York a sense of the opportunity which is before them. We believe it is clearly within their power to place our State again in the Republican column. To every rational observer it is palpable that during the past few months the Democratic Party has been steadily declining and the Republican Party steadily gaining. This is true through the whole country—at least through all the East, North, and West. The first and the chief reason is that the Democracy have grossly abused the opportunity they acquired through the revulsion of last year. Winning the ascendency in many States, they have prostituted it to the worst partisan and reactionary purposes. In their deeds and in their declarations, in Congress and in the States, they have everywhere shown the cloven foot. The election of Bourbons and corruptionists to the United States Senate, the bitter hostility to the fortunate Louisiana settlement, the opposition to the sound currency law, the Ohio and other platforms of inflation, the New-Hampshire outrage, the assaults upon the public schools—all these and other acts of kindred character have convinced the people that the Democratic Party is no more worthy of trust now than during the war. Then, in this State, peculiar circumstances have added to its general difficulties. Gov. Tilden's course has produced deep dissensions and provoked angry antagonisms. If anybody supposes these will not be felt in coming contests he has little conception of their real character. The Democrats are divided and the Republicans united, and all these influences make in our favor.

Of course, we do not mean that, even with our manifest advantages, success is to be achieved without deserving it. And it is, first, to assure the Republicans of the State of the possibility of victory, and, then, to spur them to the essential steps, that we address them these words. Above and beyond everything else, we place the *duty of organization.* We put it first, because it can be initiated now and because without it all other requirements are of no avail. It is not too early to inaugurate this vital work. The ordinary campaigning will necessarily be deferred till the campaign shall have opened. But there is very much in the shape of counseling judicious nominations, of learning where work can best be directed, and where are the elements that need attention, which can wisely be done now and which cannot safely be put off. Gov. Tilden has himself taught us a lesson in thorough organization which we may well remember and follow. If we should take hold of the State in the systematic and efficient manner which characterized his operations last year, our victory would be already as good as won.

Next to prompt organization as the guarantee of success we count *the strongest State and local tickets that can be made up.* Always essential, this duty is peculiarly important at the present time. It is a period when the standing and reputation of men are scanned with unusual closeness. Character weighs more than ever before. Our State ticket should be strong and unexceptionable in every part—composed throughout of names which carry their own argument. It is not a time for men to seek the places, but for the places to seek and command the men. The same care should be exercised in the selection of the local tickets. Prudence and good judgment should especially govern the nominations for the Legislature. We ought to carry the Assembly without much difficulty, and, with popular candidates, we can hardly fail of a majority in the Senate. But it would be possible, by ill-judged selections, to fritter away some districts which rightly belong to us and so endanger our control of that body. The next Senate will be the most important of years, and no risks should be incurred. We trust our Republican friends throughout the State are thoroughly awake to this subject, and that they will act under a full sense of the high obligations resting upon them.

In the third place, *we should adopt a broad and liberal policy and appeal to the best sentiment of the State.* We should throw open our doors and welcome all who are disposed to act with us. We should seek to win accessions, not by unworthy bargains or by yielding any honorable position, but by setting up the highest standard of administration and commanding support. We have only to give fair expression to the general Republican sentiment to insure all this. It has been apparent for some time that the tendency of those who are not regularly attached to either party is toward the Republican column. The fatuous course of the Democracy is driving off all except those who are allied to them by selfish interests. The great mass of those who really seek good government, whether they have always acted with the Republican Party or not, are now looking to it as embodying the best sentiment and the safest policy for the country. We have only to do what the best spirit of our own party demands in order to win the support of all such. What appeals to the truest Republican sentiment will appeal to the best independent sentiment, and with such a policy, supported by a strong ticket, thorough organization, and a vigorous, energetic canvass, we can redeem New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Rev. HENRY CLEVELAND, of Augusta, Ga., will preach Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

CONVERSATIONAL BIBLE CLASS, for young men only, Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock, in the reading-room.

Meetings for young men Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in the lecture-room, and Saturday evening at 9 o'clock, in the parlors.

Meetings for all classes every afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the parlors.

ALL SOULS' INDEPENDENT EPISCOPAL Church, corner of Pierrepont and Clinton sts.—Rev. Dr. Porteous will preach to-morrow at 10:45 morning, on "The Mischiefs of Religious Sentimentalists," and at 7:30 evening, on "The Moral and Demoralizing Effects of the Late Trial." Strangers cordially welcomed.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—"Influence of Temperance on Religion and Business" will be the subject of an address by Rev. Dr. Matthew Hale Smith at Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., Sunday, July 4, at 3 P. M. All are welcome.
J. B. GIBBS, President.
L. C. COLE, Secretary.

AT SIXTY-FIRST STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 3d and 2d avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. by the Pastor, Dr. Crook. Morning subject—"The Preface to the Gospel according to St. John." Evening—"The True Principle of National Greatness."

AT NO. 62 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, ROOM No. 4.—Granite monuments of any design cut from the best Quincy granite; cemetery lots inclosed with granite posts, chains, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. Estimates and plans for the same furnished.
L. C. HILDRETH.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—On Sunday at 10:30 A. M. divine service, with sermon and Holy Communion; no evening service. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th av. and 22d st., Rev. Dr. Chapman, Pastor, preaching on Sunday morning by Rev. Dr. Crawford at 10:30, and by Rev. Dr. Freeman at 7:45 P. M. All welcome. Young people's meeting at 6:45 P. M.

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor.—Morning subject—"From Glory to Glory;" evening subject, "The Love of the Father." Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers invited and welcomed.

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. J. Johns, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning, 10:30; evening, 7:45; young people's meeting, 6:30 P. M. Seats free. All welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, July 4, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "Strictures on Our National Life." Evening service omitted.

AT STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. William Hayne Leavell will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, EAST 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. William H. Thomas, Pastor, will preach Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Bedford and Downing sts.—Preaching on Sunday, July 4, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by Rev. H. D. Osterhout, of Harlem. All are cordially invited.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—During the month of July Prof. William M. Barbour, D. D., of Bangor, will preach morning and evening. Services commence at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The church will be closed during the month of August.

BEDFORD STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, corner Morton st.—Rev. G. H. Gregory will preach Sunday, July 4, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Evening subject appropriate to the day.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,

57th st., near 8th av.

Rev. C. H. FAY will preach

Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

CITY MISSION CHAPELS.—PREACHING every Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock, as follows:
De Witt Chapel, No. 135 Greenwich st., by Rev. George Hatt, Pastor.
Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth st., by Rev. John P. Betker, Pastor.
Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia st., by Rev. Joseph H. Bradley, Pastor.
Carmel Chapel, No. 134 Bowery, by Rev. D. Stuart Dodge.
Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d st., by Rev. A. F. Schauffler, Pastor.
Seats free. Come and welcome.
New-York City Mission and Tract Society Office, No. 30 Bible House.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning and evening. He expects to preach regularly morning and evening during the entire month of July. Strangers are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor. —Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free, and all are invited to enter.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av., corner 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services, morning at 10:30 o'clock, with holy communion. Afternoon at 4 o'clock.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., BEtween 13th and 14th sts.—Preaching on Sunday by Rev. C. S. Harrower, Pastor, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. A cordial welcome to strangers.

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, Rev. M. S. Terry, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject—"American Dependence and Independence."

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 4th inst.: Morning prayer, Litany, Holy Communion, and sermon, 10:30 A. M.; evening prayer, choral, 5 P. M.; Vesper service and sermon, in the German language, 8 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach morning and evening. All cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND Park av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and Lord's Supper at 3:30 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song by the children on Sunday at 3 P. M., in the airy and commodious chapel.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34TH st., near Broadway.—Rev. Cyrus Dickson, D. D., will preach in this church to-morrow morning at 10:30, and afternoon at 4 o'clock.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, 23D ST., east of 3d av., Rev. John W. Kramer.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sermon in the morning on "The Duties of the Citizen."

IS THAT THE SIGN?—BISHOP SNOW, OF Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"Joshua, the High Priest, and His Fellows Men Wondered at—Why?"

MACDOUGAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, opposite Vandam st.—Rev. T. G. Freeman, of Ticonderoga, N. Y., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. All are welcome.

NATIONAL RELIGIOUS SERVICE AT SEA Cliff, Long Island.—Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., of Washington, D. C., will preach at 10:30 A. M. Praise-meeting at 7:45 P. M. Organ concert, Monday, July 5, at 11 A. M. See advertisement.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison streets, to-morrow, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 at No. 278 Water st., by Rev. Capt. C. H. Barrett.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rosseter. Morning service 10:30. Subject—"Religion, Politics, and Patriotism." No service in the evening during July and August.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. N. G. Cheney, Pastor.—Morning service at 10:30, when the Lord's Supper will be administered; meeting for prayer and praise at 6:45; evening sermon at 7:45. Strangers are cordially welcomed.

REV. GEORGE G. MINGINS WILL PREACH statedly in the North Dutch Church Chapel, corner William, Fulton, and Ann sts.; entrances No. 103 Fulton st. and No. 58 Ann st. Morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock. In this chapel the Fulton street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR OF Allen Street M. E. Church, (between Delancey and Rivington sts.,) will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Evening subject, a Fourth of July sermon—"The Declaration of Independence and What it Signifies." Seats free.

REV. ERSKINE N. WHITE, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting in lecture-room at close of evening service.

REV. J. H. LIGHTBOURN WILL PREACH in Seventeenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between 1st and 2d avs. Subjects—10:30 A. M., "Heaven;" 7:45 P. M., "A Holy Nation." Seats free.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited.

REV. JAMES M. DICKSON, OF NEW-JERSEY, will preach at 10:30 A. M. in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av. No evening service.

REV. EDWARD P. PAYSON WILL PREACH in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., near 6th av., to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. J. S. HANNA WILL PREACH AT 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., in the Canal Street Presbyterian Church. Entrance on Greene st., near Canal.

SEA CLIFF TABERNACLE.—REV. DR. J. P. Newman, of Washington, will deliver, in the great Tabernacle at Sea Cliff, a national anniversary sermon, at 11 A. M. The new organ built for the Tabernacle will be in use; also, on Monday, at 11 A. M. Go by Long Island Railroad, or boat at Grand and 33d sts., East River, 4 and 5 P. M. or 9 A. M.

SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH—REV. J. S. Willis.—Morning subject, "Christ's Conception of His Own Mission a Proof of His Divinity." Evening subject, "A Discourse on National Aspects and Relations." Seats free; all invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 53d st.—Services Sunday, July 4: Morning service, sermon and holy communion, at 10:30 o'clock. Afternoon service at 4 o'clock. There will be service in this church every Sunday throughout the Summer.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate.—Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:15 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services for July and August at 7 and 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Strangers welcomed.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 33D ST., NEAR Broadway, Rev. James M. King, Rector.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All are welcome.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.,
Rev. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 A. M., and 7:45 P. M.
Morning:
"SHALL WE PRESERVE THE SABBATH?"
Evening:
"THE NEW BIRTH."
Baptism after evening sermon.

Young men and strangers cordially invited.

THIRTIETH STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween 8th and 9th avs., Rev. G. H. Corey, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. Dr. Findley, of Newark, will preach to-morrow forenoon and evening; and this church will be open all Summer.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching during July by Rev. T. S. Hamlin, of Troy, N. Y. Services at 10:30 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female;) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, and all other kinds for City or country. Call at Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING, or Nurse and Plain Sewing.—By a very respectable Scotch girl, who can furnish excellent references from all her former employers; any one of them can be referred to. To be seen at the French Bureau, No. 602 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL as good chamber-maid, waitress, or nurse and care of children, and to be generally useful; for City or country; for small wages. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH girl; knows how to take care of children, sew, and do house-work; City or country; wages not so much an object as a home; has good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—COOK.—BY TWO respectable Protestant girls, one as chamber-maid and waitress, the other as good plain cook; both willing to assist in the washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 194 10th av., between 21st and 22d sts.

CHAR-WOMAN.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WILL go out by the day washing and house-cleaning; good City references. Call at No. 309 East 46th st., back room, second floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; INTELligent and neat; well recommended by present employer; is an excellent meat and pastry cook, and understands milk and butter; is an excellent baker; also a first-class laundress, who can plait, flute, and polish; gets up suits, shirts, and collars equal to new. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK—WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AND wife; woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-worker; man as waiter, groom, or useful man around a gentleman's place; Virginians; both will go for $22 per month. Can be seen at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO COMPEtent young women; cook understands her business thoroughly, is a good meat cook, and makes good bread and biscuit; chamber-maid is neat and tidy, and a good waitress; both have best recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO WELSH girls, who have lived together; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid, and do the waiting together; are not lazy, and will do their best to please. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A STRONG, capable Scotch woman as cook and laundress; is obliging and not afraid of work; in City or country; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK, &c.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN WITH three years' reference; she is an excellent cook and a thorough washer and ironer; steady, civil, and reliable. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN WHO IS A thorough, capable cook and a reliable woman for a private family, or hotel, or boarding-house; City or country; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF TWELVE years' experience in English and American cooking, nine of which she spent in her last place; the family will testify to her capacity, and reference in every respect to be excellent. Call at No. 602 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; BEST of City references; a real cordon bleue, with a thorough knowledge of hot and cold artistic cookery; all kinds of jellies and gelatines. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS — CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—By two excellent Danish girls; for City or country; have good reference; understand their business thoroughly. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up-stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a willing, capable girl; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; a reliable, economical, and neat servant; best references; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, just from Norfolk, Va., a home in the country; cooking, &c.; is willing and obliging; not particular about high wages. Can be seen at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class English cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call at No. 220 East 57th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS COOK; no objection to assist in washing; willing to go to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 407 East 16th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, boning, larding, pastries, and cream; in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 106 Spring st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; UNderstands French and American cooking, pastries, desserts of every description; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 6 5th av., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A COOK JUST DISENGAGED; UNDERstands soups, pastry, and prepared dishes; good City reference; wages no object. Can be seen at No. 218 East 45th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WHO DOES NOT want to leave the City, and will take moderate wages, but no washing; has the best of City reference. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED BY TWO REspectable Protestant girls; capable of filling any position in a family; best of reference. Call at No. 66 West 37th st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG Scotch woman; strong, obliging, and knows how to cook, wash, and iron well; wants a good home in City or country; good reference; willing to take general work. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY A POSITION as children's governess; country preferred; references exchanged. Address I. Dorr, care S. M. Ackman & Co., No. 261 Pearl st.

GOVERNESS.—BY A PROTESTANT, YOUNG, INtelligent nursery governess of domestic refinement; American born, with eight years' references; is of active habits and fond of children; willing to make herself useful; can take charge of a baby if necessary. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young widow, to wait on an invalid, or as companion; no objection to travel. Address Work, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMan, lately landed, in a small private family where she can make herself generally useful. Call for Mary Ann Wilkins, Lafayette Hotel, Watt st., near Washington st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A GERMAN PROTestant young woman, who is a good washer, ironer, &c., for City or country, at low wages; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMan; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL WHO IS a good plain cook and laundress; neat and capable; City or country; or would serve in any other capacity; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up-stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light house-work in a small family. Inquire at No. 27 Pitt st., in the basement.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; has three years' City reference. Call at No. 215 East 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 199 3d av.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RELIABLE person as maid and seamstress; competent to take charge of an invalid lady; willing to travel for the Summer; good reference. Call at No. 323 6th av., hair store.

MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY CAPABLE NORTH of Germany girl; is a tasteful trimmer; very amiable and obliging; would not object to assist or take charge of growing children. Call at No. 602 6th av., corner 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN, WHO has had a thorough training in the way of bringing up children of all ages, young or old, and is highly recommended by her employers. Call at 602 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant woman as competent nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of a baby or see to growing children; a good home preferred to high wages; country preferred. Apply at No. 114 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse for an infant; can bring it up from its birth; or would see after one grown child; no objections to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th st.; ring the basement bell.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.
HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
IMPORTERS and JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

A BEAUTIFUL PONY RIG FOR SALE.—Pony twelve hands high, six years old, without fault or blemish; can be used by the most timid child; phaeton, harness, and side-saddle, in good order. Apply at stable, No. 161 East 28th st.

HARNESS, RIDING-SADDLES, LINEN AND Woolen Horse Clothing, Lap-dusters, &c.—Large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

WANTED—A SMALL PONY, NOT OVER TWELVE hands high, with or without phaeton and harness. Address A. B. G., Box No. 1,623 Post Office.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHING.—A full assortment of Summer goods, lap dusters, linen sheets, &c. C. B. SMITH & CO., 40 Warren st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE and to do plain sewing, or chamber-maid and sewing; no objection to the country for the Summer months; best City reference. Call at No. 136 West 35th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY LANDed, to take care of children and do plain sewing. Inquire at No. 27 Pitt st., in the basement.

PRIVATE FAMILIES OF NEW-YORK AND environs will find a nice selection of servants for every capacity at the French Office, No. 602 6th av.

STEWARDESS.—ON STEAMER, OR ANY VESsel; is willing and obliging; can furnish good references. Address M. A. G., No. 326 Pearl st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, sewing with a family for the Summer months; accustomed to dress-making and machine-sewing. Address Lizzie Stuart, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A CUTTER AND FITTER of family clothing; perfect operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; $1 25 per day; no objection to country; sixteen years' reference. Call at 26 East 12th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to take families' washing to her residence; has a nice clean place, with all conveniences; fine washing done in the neatest style; best City reference. Call at No. 62 East 41st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; HAS the best of testimonials in regard of his business and the care and management of horses; has lived six years with his present employer. Call or address H. S., New-York Tattersalls Stables, corner 42d st. and 7th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PRACTICAL, EXPERIENCED man; is a first-class groom; good steady driver; temperate, industrious habits; willing and obliging; City or country; ten years' unexceptionable City recommendations. Address I. or Coachman, No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 5, former employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN AS coachman; understands the management of horses, carriages, &c.; has no objection to the country; good recommendations. Call or address for two days No. 5 East 19th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT, INDUSTRIOUS, reliable, temperate, Protestant married man, of good character, in the country; willing to be useful every way. Address for one week, John, Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A MAN WHO CAN FURNISH THE best City references; City or country. Address Cornelius E. Pignion, No. 415 West 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COACHman; good reference. Address for three days Coachman, No. 47 West 30th st., private stable.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED; no family; thoroughly understands his business in every department, and can furnish best of City references; would not object to go to any part of the country. Address J. B. D., BOX NO. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, who is a perfect waiter or butler; about two years' reference from present employer; is sober, honest, and an excellent servant. Seen or address at No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A SWISS man; single; first-class references. Address Louis, Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

A.—SHIRT BUTTONERS WANTED; ALSO operators on Wheeler & Wilson machine.
JOHN C. MARNI, No. 538 West 23d st.

WANTED—A SINGLE PROTESTANT COACHMAN; must come well recommended; tall, rather slender man preferred. Call at No. 87 Front st., before 11 A. M.

WANTED—A GERMAN GARDENER AND WIFE, without children; man must be a good vegetable gardener, and understand the care of horses; wife must understand general house-work, and be a good washer and ironer; family small. Address E., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral house-work in a small family; a permanent situation to the right kind. Address E. F. R., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, ENGlish or colored, man and wife, as waiter and cook, and where a good quiet home may be secured. Apply at No. 77 Madison av.

ICE-CREAM.

FUSSELL'S

ICE CREAM.

PRICE LIST:

To retailers and Church Fairs..........25c. per quart.
To families and boarding-houses taking four quarts or more..........30c. per quart.
All under four quarts..........35c. per quart.
Ice cream shipped by any of the railroads or steamboats.

J. FUSSELL & SONS,
NO. 12 BIBLE HOUSE.

MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, 1813, and 1814, in this and adjacent counties, will meet at Military Hall, No. 191 Bowery, opposite Spring st., on MONDAY, the 5th inst., at 12 o'clock M., with cockade on hat, to celebrate the ninety-ninth year of our American Independence. By order.
Gen. H. RAYMOND,
Col. ABRAM DALLY.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY DE ZAVALA, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant has been issued by said court against the estate of Henry De Zavala, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 26th day of July, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE,
Jy2-1aw3wF* Marshal.—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN FILES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John Files, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of July, 1875, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1875.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy3-1aw3wS*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RAYMOND S. PERRIN and ISAAC A. HANCE, bankrupts.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, at the City of New-York the 2d day of July, 1875.—Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of the said Register at No. 7 Beekman st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 15th day of July, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purposes mentioned in Section 5,093, Revised Statutes of the United States Title Bankruptcy.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—THE UNDERsigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of EDMUND UNKART and JACOB H. HENSCHEN, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, June 15, 1875.
WM. TOEL, Assignee.
je19-1aw3wS*

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE GILBERT ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ELECtion for Directors of the above mentioned company for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon. E. F. BACON, Sec.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

Kings Co. 6 p.c. Bonds, due 1889,

Elizabeth City 7 p.c. Bonds, due 1895,

Rochester Water Loan 7 p.c., due 1903,

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE K. SISTARE,

No. 24 Nassau st.

FIRST-CLASS BONDS

FOR INVESTMENT.

NEW-YORK CITY, 7s, due in 1900.
BROOKLYN CITY 7s, due in 1914.
ROCHESTER CITY 7s, due in 1905.
LONG ISLAND CITY 7s, due in 1896.
JERSEY CITY 7s, due in 1895.
ELIZABETH CITY 7s, due in 1877.
PASSAIC CITY (N. J.) 7s, due in 1885.
CINCINNATI 7-30s, due in 1903.
MISSOURI STATE 6s, due in 1894.

All of the above are FIRST-CLASS, and deserving of the attention of careful investors.

For sale by

DANIEL A. MORAN, No. 40 Wall st.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD, GOVERNMENT STATE MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

AGENCY OF

Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital..........$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up..........7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
WALTER WATSON, WM. J. INGRAM, } Agents.
LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

FOR SALE BELOW PAR,
7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ALSO, OTHER A1
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.
INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty 23 years.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The July, 1875, January, 1876, and July, 1876, Coupons on the following Government Bonds:
$76,000 Coupon 6s, 1881. Nos. 56,975 to 57,050 inclusive, $30 each.
$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 4,552 to 4,601 inclusive, $30 each.
$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 151,060 to 151,109 inclusive, $30 each.
$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 118,314 to 118,363 inclusive, $30 each.
$14,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 13,893, 13,894, 97,914, 97,915, 97,916, 29,771, 29,770, 56,248, to 56,354 inclusive, $30 each.
Payment on the above has been stopped at the United States Treasury Offices.
Also lost, three Coupons from $500 bonds of Paterson City, called "Bounty Bonds:" Nos. 548, 549, 556. And from $1,000 bond of Long Dock Company, No. 2,685.
A reward of **$2,000** will be paid for the recovery of the above, and no questions asked, and in proportion for any part thereof.
Address Post Office Box No. 1,242 New-York City.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 187 West st., on TUESDAY, the 13th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.
The transfer books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 12th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 14th of July next.
The transfer office will be reopened on Wednesday, July 14, 1875, and thereafter be continued at the general offices of the company, No. 212 Duane st., New-York.
By order of the board: A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FLUSHING, NORTH SHORE AND CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Flushing, North Shore and Central Railroad Company on WEDNESDAY, July 14, 1875, for the election of thirteen Directors, to manage the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year, and also for the election of three inspectors of election. The meeting will be held at the offices of the company, No. 11 Mercer st., New-York City, and the polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and will close at 1 o'clock P. M.
Dated, July 2, 1875. E. B. HINSDALE, Secretary.

New-York and Yonkers Fire Ins. Co.,
NO. 100 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1875.
The Board of Directors have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE per cent., payable July 1.
JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORT-GAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The undersigned will receive proposals until 12 o'clock on the 12th inst., at the office of the Consolidation Coal Company, No. 71 Broadway, for the sale of the whole or any part of $40,000 of said bonds for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.
Proposals should be addressed to the "Trustees of the C. C. & I. Co., at this office.
JAMES BROWN, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, LOWELL HOLBROOK, } Trustees.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.
The office of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company in the City of New-York, has been removed to No. 68 William st., where the transfer of stocks will hereafter be made, and the interest coupons paid. JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President.
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1875.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.
Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORT-GAGE.—Property in New-York, Brooklyn, Westchester, and New-Jersey. First, second, and leasehold mortgages cashed. City and county bonds negotiated. References: R. H. Lowry, Esq.; J. D. Vermilye, Esq. Apply to S. S. WOOD, JR., & R. B. FLOYD JONES, No. 98 Broadway.

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE IN WALL st. by investments of $212 in spreads on Erie: $10 or $106 pays proportionately; 100 shares of any stock bought on deposit of $300. Pamphlet free.
SIMPSON, DARRAGH & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 84 Broadway, corner Wall st., New-York.

$115,000 WANTED ON BOND AND mortgage for five years, on property worth four times the amount, at a low valuation, at seven per cent. Apply to SEWELL & PIERCE, Attorneys and Counselors, No. 208 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE MATTER OF THE SALE OF

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD,

UNDER DECREE OF FORECLOSURE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Whereas, in a certain action pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, sitting in equity, wherein Jay Cooke, Charlemagne Tower, J. Fraley Smith, Theodore Hosmer, William S. Lane, and William A. Griswold are complainants, (together with Charles D. Drake, John R. Wheat, and Ellen Meline, who have been admitted as complainants therein,) and "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" is defendant, the said court did make and enter a certain decree on the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. And, whereas, by said decree the court did order, adjudge, and decree that all the right, title, interest, claim, estate or demand whatsoever, which the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" has, or may at any time hereafter acquire or become in any way entitled to, of, in, and to all the lands and sections of lands situate, lying, and being on either side of the railroad of said company, and the branch thereof, as the same may be finally located and constructed in accordance with the said acts of Congress and the supplements thereto, in or through the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Oregon, and the United States Territories of Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington, making in the aggregate about sixty millions of acres of land, more or less, and also all the right of way and railroad and branches thereof authorized by the said act of Congress and the acts and resolutions supplementary thereto, constructed and to be constructed, under the said act in the said States and Territories, and all engines, cars, and rolling stock which the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" may have at any time placed upon the said railroad for the use and operation thereof, together with all the rights, liberties, franchises, including the franchise to be a corporation, and property of every description, to the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company," belonging or in anywise appertaining to the said railroad under or by virtue of the said acts and resolutions of the Congress of the United States, with all accessions thereto at the time of the sale thereof (except the lands and land grants which are therein specially provided for) be sold in one entire parcel, as an *entirety*, under direction of Oliver Fiske and Kenneth G. White, Esqs., as Master Commissioners, at public auction, in front of the Custom House in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the first Monday of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and that upon confirmation of such sale by the court, and receiving the purchase money therefor, the said Masters shall convey the same by good and sufficient conveyances to the purchaser or purchasers, and such sale and conveyance so made shall convey all the right, title, estate, interest, and property of the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company," in and to the said railroad, premises, franchises, and property above mentioned and described to the said purchaser or purchasers, in fee simple forever, and shall be a perpetual bar, both in law and equity against the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" and its successors and assigns, and against all and every person claiming or to claim the said premises or any part thereof under them forever, and against each and every the defendants in this action; and the said defendants shall be forever foreclosed from all equity of redemption in said premises and every part of the same.

And that at the sale of the property of said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" of its railroad, equipments, appurtenances, the said Jay Cooke and Charlemagne Tower, their successors, or successor in said trust, *as Trustees*, may bid for and purchase, or cause to be bid for and purchased, the property so sold, in behalf of all the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage or deed of trust, and then outstanding in the proportion of the respective interests of such bondholders.

And, whereas by the said decree, the court did order, adjudge, and decree that at the time of said sale of railroad and equipments, as aforesaid, the purchaser or purchasers shall pay to said Masters the sum of at least one hundred thousand dollars in cash as part payment, to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the terms of sale; and within sixty days thereafter or on final confirmation of said sale by this court, and at the delivery of the deeds therefor, the balance in cash; provided however, that in the payment of such balance, first mortgage bonds, which may have been sanctioned by the court, may be taken as cash, each bond in such case to be taken only for such an amount as would equal the dividend to which it would be finally entitled under the said decree.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the said decree we, the undersigned, the Master Commissioners as aforesaid, will sell at public auction, in front of the Custom-house, in the City of New-York, on the first Monday of August, 1875, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the above described property, (except the lands and land grants which are in said decree specially provided for,) in one parcel as an *entirety* under the terms and conditions of sale as above prescribed by said decree.

OLIVER FISKE,
KENNETH G. WHITE,
Master Commissioners.

FRED'K A. LANE,
Solicitor and of Counsel for Complainants.

NOTE.—Lest some misunderstanding as to the above notice of sale may arise, the Master Commissioners hereby further state that the land grant of all lands, other than those situated on the completed portions of the road, was intended to be included in the sale, and said land grant will be sold with the road as one of its franchises.
OLIVER FISKE,
KENNETH G. WHITE,
Master Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE J. WHITNEY, AS surviving Trustee for the bondholders of the Rochester Water-Works Company, against the ROCHESTER WATER-WORKS COMPANY, the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, and others.
In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, rendered in the above entitled action, at a term of this court held at the Court-house, in the City of Rochester, in and for the County of Monroe, on the 29th day of May, 1872, and entered in the office of the Clerk of said county on the 15th day of June, 1872, and of the judgments of the General Term of this court, and of the Court of Appeals, in affirmance thereof, and of the order of this court, made June 3, 1875, appointing me Referee in the above action in the place of Edward A. Raymond, deceased, with the same powers and duties that were granted to and imposed upon the said Edward A. Raymond, by said judgment of foreclosure and sale, I, Daniel B. Beach, the Referee, authorized and appointed by the aforesaid judgments and order, to ascertain the amounts and the holders of the bonds of the defendant, the Rochester Water-Works Company, issued on or about the first day of March, 1867, and of the coupons thereon, which are now outstanding, and which bonds and coupons are secured by a mortgage from the said The Rochester Water-Works Company to the plaintiff and George H. Mumford, dated April 8, 1867, the foreclosure and sale whereof has been decreed by the judgments aforesaid, and who are entitled to share in the proceeds of the sale therein ordered and the amounts due and to become due thereon, and report the same to this court;
Do hereby give notice to all persons holding any of the said bonds or any of the coupons thereof, that they are, pursuant to the provisions of said judgments, hereby required to produce or have before me, as such Referee, at my office, No. 105 Powers' block, in the City of Rochester aforesaid, on the 25th day of August, 1875, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., the said bonds or coupons, and to make proof before me of their ownership thereof, and the amount due, owing, and unpaid upon said bonds or coupons respectively, for principal and interest. Also, that all persons not presenting or proving such bonds and coupons before me, as such Referee, within the time limited in this notice, will be precluded from sharing in the proceeds of the sale of the mortgaged premises in said judgments decreed, and from any interest therein.—Dated June 8, 1875.
DANIEL B. BEACH, Referee.
COGSWELL & PERKINS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

$100,000 HYDE PARK, CHICAGO, Ill., twenty year eight per cent. bonds, interest paid March and September at New-York City. Price low for an approved security. Also, several other approved investments wanted and for sale by SAMUEL R. MACLEAN, Banker, No. 90 Broadway, north-east corner Wall st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAIL-ROAD COMPANY'S BONDS, bought and sold by HAAR & CO., No. 45 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
(ESTABLISHED 1787.)
OFFICE, NO. 64 WALL ST.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1875.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable on and after July 15, 1875; also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., payable at the same time.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, July 1, 1875.
A semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.
G. T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 7 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1875.
SIXTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent. for the three months ending 30th June, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst. Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 16th inst.
W. I. EMMET, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MECHANICS' BANK, ST. LOUIS, JUNE 30, 1875.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. was declared, free of all tax, payable on demand. Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the National Bank Republic, New-York.
GEORGE T. HULSE, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1875.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all tax, payable 1st July. The transfer books will be closed from 24th inst. till that date. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1875.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1875. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1875.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable July 1, 1875, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.
SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND. — THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1. CHAS. B. BROWN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COUPONS FROM BONDS OF THE following Railroads, Cities, Counties, &c., are payable on July 1 at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine st.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 1st and 2d Mortgages and Construction Bonds.
Allegheny Valley Railroad, 7 3-10 per cents.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis Railroad.
Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago Railroad.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad.
Massillon and Cleveland Railroad, Gold.
Indianapolis City, Ind.
Allegheny City, Penn., Compromise Bonds.
Wheeling City, West Va., Compromise Bonds.
Terre Haute City, Ind.
Scioto County, Ohio, 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. Bonds.
Jackson County, Ohio.
Dawson County, Nebraska.
Town of Harmar, Ohio.
Town of Danville, Ind.
Indianapolis, Ind., Water-works, Gold.
Indianapolis, Ind., Car Company.
And
Louisiana State NEW Consolidated Bonds.
Also, the following Dividends on Stocks:
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Special Guaranteed.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Guaranteed, on the 6th inst.
On and after July 6 a dividend of 5 per cent. will be paid on the stock of the Louisiana National Bank of New-Orleans.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Nos. 261 and 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1875.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. has been declared by the Trustees of the Company, payable on and after July 1, 1875.
The transfer books will be closed on June 21, and reopened July 2, 1875.
J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH FOURTH ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1875.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer books of this company will be closed on Tuesday, July 6, and reopened on Monday, July 19. A quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 30th of July next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 6th of July.
All dividends payable at this office, where blank powers of attorney can be obtained.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 201 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1875.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after July 1, 1875. P. NOTMAN, Vice President and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on their capital stock; also, an Extra Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent. Both payable on demand.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1875.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1875. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.
The coupons due 1st July, 1875, from bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company will be paid on presentation on and after that date by
J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar st., New-York.

FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. is payable on and after July 1.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.
CASH CAPITAL..........$200,000 00
NET ASSETS 1st July, 1875..........4,7[illegible]3 86
A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. is payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, President.
WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, June 9, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent.; also an extra dividend of five per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1875.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1875.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, at our office as above.
The transfer-books will be closed July 3, at 2 P. M., and reopened July 16. THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. IS THIS day declared, payable on demand.
JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.
FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.
LINDLEY MURRAY, JR., Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.
A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared payable on and after THURSDAY, the 8th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1875.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY WILL pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., on and after the 15th of July next, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.
Stockholders residing in Jefferson County can receive their dividends at the Watertown office. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to day of payment. MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 2d day of August next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 14th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August the transfer books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.

EMPORIUM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1875.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after July 1, 1875.
GEORGE ALGER, President.
HENRY B. MEAD, Secretary.

OFFICE RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, June 28, 1875.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. is declared payable July 1, prox., at the New-York Office of this Company, No. 170 Broadway.
WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Thursday, July 1, 1875.
The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 7, 1875.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1 proximo. The transfer books will be closed until July 6, 1875.
R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of all tax, payable July 1, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—THE past-due coupons, and those due July 1, 1875, of the Consolidated Bonds of Virginia bought at best market price, or two-thirds cash and one-third interest scrip given; also, the interest due July 1, 1874, on the Second Series Consols and old Unfunded Bonds collected by JOHN B. MANNING, No. 78 Broadway.

THE COUPONS ON FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the JACKSONVILLE, NORTH-WESTERN AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY maturing July 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date at American Exchange National Bank, New-York. WM. S. HOOK, Treasurer. Jacksonville, Ill., July, 1875.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 25, 1875.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have declared a dividend of SEVEN per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, free of tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER cent. has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Howard Insurance Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.
CAPITAL, $250,000. SURPLUS, $250,000.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.
A dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1, 1875. The transfer-books will be closed until 1st proximo.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared by this company, payable on demand, at No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.
JULY 1, 1875. HENRY POPE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO 203 MONTAGUE ST., JULY 1, 1875.
DIVIDEND.
A DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT. has been declared to the stockholders, payable on demand.
ALSO,
a scrip return of
SIXTY PER CENT,
to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits for which certificates will be issued Sept. 1, 1875.
AND
Six per cent. interest on the outstanding scrip, payable Aug. 1, 1875.
The scrip issue of 1867 will be paid in cash Aug. 1, 1875, on presentation of the certificates.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1875.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of six per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending July 1, 1875, payable on and after July 19, 1875.
Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1875.
FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock was declared, payable on and after the 6th of July. DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, proximo. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 6.
ED. SKILLIN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1875.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, free of tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1875.
THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, maturing July 1, will be paid, in gold, at the National City Bank.
WILLIAM M. RICE, Financial Agent.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1875.
FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-annual Dividend of THREE DOLLARS per Share of the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid on and after the 1st July ensuing.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE CANTON COM-PANY of Baltimore, due July 1, 1875, will be paid at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO. on and after that date.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Dry Dock Savings Bank,
No. 341 East 4th St.
Six per Cent. Interest
paid on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on the excess over $2,000.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
WM. V. WEBSTER, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker st.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1875.
49TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
The Trustees of this institution have declared the Forty-ninth Semi-Annual Dividend to depositors, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums (by the rules entitled thereto) remaining on deposit on the first day of July next, payable on and after the third MONDAY in the month.
Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal.
Deposits will draw interest from the 1st of January, April, July, and October. E. J. BROWN, President.
C. F. ALVORD, Sec'y. EDWARD SCHELL, Treas.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1875.
FIFTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 10th day of July, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1875.
Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAY from 10 to 7. WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 58 BOWERY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF CANAL ST.
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the thirtieth Interest Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid or credited on and after July 21 on all sums remaining in bank July 1, 1875, for the number of calendar months the same have been on deposit.
Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit, and entitled to interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before SATURDAY, July 10, will bear interest July 1.
The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Bank-books in German, French, and English.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 AND 3 THIRD AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.
FORTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.
INTEREST to July 1, 1875, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after July 14, or, if not called for, the same draws interest from July 1, and will be entered in depositors' book, at any time after the 14th.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 10, 1875, (and no later,) will draw interest from July 1.
By order of the Trustees,
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, Vice-President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.
Bond st. and Bowery.
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1875.
THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have directed that on and after MONDAY, July 19, interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto
Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will draw interest as principal. By order,
C. D. BAILEY, Treas. HARRISON HALL, Prest.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before July 10, date interest from July 1.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
The usual semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. will be payable on and after July 19. Deposits on or before July 10 will bear interest from July 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.
STAATS ZEITUNG BUILDING, No. 1 CENTRE ST., Opposite City Hall, New-York.
July interest, 1875. A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on and after July 21. Bank open from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock. Books in German, French, and English.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after July 19.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 23D st. and 6th av., New-York.—Interest computed and compounded January and July. Interest paid, Six per Cent. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily; also, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.
JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres.
GEO. C. WALDO, Sec. H. K. THURBER, Vice Pres.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK.
No. 247 Greenwich st., corner Park place.
The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid to all depositors entitled thereto on and after July 19, 1875. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1. By order of the Trustees. S. BROADWELL, President.
DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 301 3D AV., CORNER 23D ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL SUMS.
The usual semi-annual interest on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of JULY will be paid on and after JULY 20.
Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JULY 10 will draw interest from July 1.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, President.
HENRY BRENT, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 19.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 430 Grand st., between Attorney and Ridge sts.
Money deposited on or before July 10 (the time limited by law) will draw interest from July 1.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*BOTHNIA...WED., July 7 | ALGERIA...WED., July 21
ABYSSINIA.WED., July 14 | SCYTHIA...WED., July 28

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling-green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BRITANNIC............SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 P. M.
GERMANIC............SATURDAY, July 10, at 10:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC............SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 P. M.
CELTIC............SATURDAY, July 24, at 9:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ....SATURDAY, July 10
AMERIQUE, POUZOLS............SATURDAY, July 24
PEREIRE, DANRE............SATURDAY, Aug. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

ODER.........July 3 | MOSEL..........July 17
NECKAR.........July 10 | DONAU..........July 24

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER.......Wed., July 14
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER.......Wed., July 28
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......Wednesday, Aug. 11

and every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS........Saturday, July 3, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, July 10, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, July 17, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, July 24, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 31, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN..........July 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING..........July 13, at 1:30 P. M.
IDAHO..........July 20, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA..........July 27, at noon.
NEVADA..........Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA..........Aug. 10, at noon.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65 gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, July 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. CHEESMAN, SATURDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, July 14, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON..........Saturday, July 3
SOUTH CAROLINA..........Wednesday, July 7

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, July 3, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

Owing to detention, the steamer HUNTSVILLE will not leave before Saturday, July 3, at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply to HERM. GELPCKE, Agent, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Wednesday, July 7
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, July 13
CUBA..........Thursday, July 15

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, July 13

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 17 and Aug. 7 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

GEORGIA, Capt. MORTON..........THURSDAY, July 8
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED..........TUESDAY, July 20

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.

The following steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
VADERLAND........July 8 | SWITZERLAND.....July 20
NEDERLAND.......July 31 | STATE OF NEVADA.Aug. 13

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
NEDERLAND........July 8 | STATE OF NEVADA.July 20
VADERLAND........Aug. 1 | SWITZERLAND.....Aug. 13

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

*ABBOTSFORD....July 8 | *KENILWORTH...July 29
OHIO............July 15 | PENNSYLVANIA....Aug. 5
ILLINOIS............July 22 | INDIANA..........Aug. 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:

ANDES..........July 10
ATLAS..........July 27

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:

ALPS..........July 14
CLARIBEL..........Aug. 3

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK..........THURSDAY, July 8, 9:30 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt, July 3, 3 P. M. | Spain, July 17, 3 P. M.
The Queen, July 10, 10 A.M. | Erin, July 24, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

COLOMBO.....Sat. July 10 | HINDOO..........To follow
NAVARINO, to follow July 24 | OTHELLO..........To follow

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

BOLIVIA..........Sails Saturday, July 10, 11 A. M.
ELYSIA..........Sails Saturday, July 17, 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.

Steerage at lowest current rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall,

COLON..........July 15

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC..........Aug. 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHONSE P. MONTANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. H. & B. F. Watson, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of June, 1875.

J. H. & B. F. WATSON, Proctors for Administrator, No. 291 Broadway, New-York.

jy3-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS DENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office in Jauncey court, No. 39 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1875.

THOMAS DENNY, Administrator of Thomas Denny, deceased.

my29-1aw6mSa

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. E. Simmons, No. 20 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of November, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1875.

DOLLY H. SMITH, JOSEPH M. WARD, J. E. SIMMONS, Executrix and Executors of James Smith, deceased.

my22-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JORDAN MOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of William M. Hoes, Counselor at Law, room No. 17, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next. Dated New-York, the sixth day of May, 1875.

MYNDERT VAN BUREN, Executor.

my8-1aw6mS* RUTH ANN WALLACE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. F. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, at the office of Platt & Gerard, No. 45 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the twenty fourth day of February, 1875.

JAMES W. GERARD, JAMES THOMSON, JAMES N. PLATT, Executors.

f27-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA D. K. DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next. Dated New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875.

THEODORE GENTIL, Administrator with the will annexed. By ADRIAN ISELIN, his attorney in fact.

f20-1aw6mS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA AUGUSTA GENTIL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875.

THEODORE GENTIL, Executor. By ADRIAN ISELIN, his attorney in fact.

f20-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILE JOUANIQUE, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of January, 1875.

CHARLES COUDERT, JR., Administrator.

jan30-1aw6mS*

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF THE REVENUE CUTTER CAMPBELL.—Will be sold at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at 12 o'clock noon, of THURSDAY, the 8th day of July, 1875, at the Government Wharf, Staten Island, New-York Harbor, the Revenue cutter CAMPBELL. Said vessel was built at Wickford, R. I., in 1853, and has been kept in good repairs; is about 140 tons burthen, (O. M.;) length 92 feet over all; beam, 22 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet 4 inches; materials, white oak and locust, and hackmatack knees; she is coppered and copper-fastened, and well fitted with spars, standing, and running rigging, sails, awnings, boats, boat-davits, blocks and falls, anchors and chains, binnacle and compass, &c., which fixtures will be sold with the vessel; her equipments and outfit, consisting of compasses, glasses, lanterns, lead-lines, tools, furniture, crockery, &c., together with several lots of old articles of equipment and furniture of other vessels, as per inventories, will be sold separately, at same time and place. The vessel will be open for inspection until the day of sale, at the place designated above. Inventories of the articles to be sold with the vessel, and all further desired information can be obtained on board, or of Capt. J. H. MERRYMAN, U. S. R. M., No. 16 Broadway, New-York. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. A Government vessel will leave the Battery at 11:15 A. M., of the day named, to convey parties desirous to attend the sale.

B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, D.C., June 17, 1875.

REMOVALS.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of *The Scalpel*, has removed his private hospital to Madison av., one square from Central Park. Spacious single and communicating apartments for nurses and every comfort are provided. SPECIALTY—Diseases of the bladder, (stone removed by lithotrity, (stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, and the more obscure diseases of the abdominal organs. Hours for consultation from 8 to 10; 2 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings, at Dr. DIXON'S residence, No. 29 5th av.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 4:50, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD—SUMMER

Arrangement—June 28, 1875—Depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.

8:40 A. M. train, through to Elmira, stopping at New-Market, Bound Brook, Phillipsburg, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Towanda, and intermediate stations; also connects with trains for Reading, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.

12:50 P. M. train, through to Tunkhannock, stopping at the principal intermediate stations. This train has connection also for Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M. train, through to Mauch Chunk, stopping at all intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. train, Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, and connects with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached to this train.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA VIA. LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train.

From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.

WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

CHARLES P. McFADDIN, General Ticket Agent, Long Branch, N. J.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH DIVISION.—Until further notice trains will be run as follows between NEW-YORK AND SOUTH AMBOY:

Leave New-York from foot of Liberty st., North River, at 6:05, 9 A. M., 3:30 P. M., stopping at Elizabethport, Elizabeth av., Bayway, East Rahway, Woodbridge, and Perth Amboy.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

R. F. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS

are the **best made**; *The* **touch elastic**, *and a* **fine singing tone, powerful, pure,** *and* **even.**

WATERS' Concerto ORGANS

cannot be **excelled** *in* **tone** *or* **beauty**; *they* **defy competition.** *The* **Concerto Stop** *is a* **fine Imitation** *of the* **Human Voice.**

PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for cash during this Month.* **Monthly Installments received. Pianos and Organs to Let, and Rent-Money allowed if purchased. Second-hand Instruments AT GREAT BARGAINS. AGENTS WANTED.** A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc.* **Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.** *Box No.* 3,567.

A PIANOFORTE—PIANOFORTE—PIANOFORE.—Private family will sell their magnificent 7¼-octave, four round-cornered rosewood pianoforte, used six months, cost $1,000, for $300; stool, cover, music cabinet, box for shipping, bill of sale, and warrantee for five years. Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., New-York City.

STORAGE.

E. O. CARRINGTON'S STORAGE WAREHOUSES for all kinds of goods in separate compartments of all sizes; insurance effected at the lowest possible rates; furniture trucks always on hand. Principal office No. 384 3d av., branch office No. 1 East 22d st., or No. 1,284 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

United States Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.

JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.

Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN.

Address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND,

IS NOW OPEN.

Through tickets and baggage checked from New-York by Central Railroad from James slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and 34th st., 9:10 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.; also, by Southern Railroad, from Roosevelt st., New-York, at 8:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

SPRING HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

OPEN JUNE 15.

By T. R. PROCTOR, of Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y. Refers by permission to Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Francis Kernan, Hon. Horatio Seymour, John H. Sherwood, New-York, and proprietors of leading New-York hotels.

THE HIGH FALLS HOTEL,

Dingman's Ferry, Pike County, Penn.,

(The scene of the recent great ice gorge in the picturesque Delaware Valley.)

A popular family resort, within five hours' travel of New-York. Unsurpassable scenery; wonderful waterfalls and freaks of nature; cool mountain air; bathing; boating on the river; trout streams; lovely walks and drives. Conveyances meet trains at Port Jervis and at "Delaware Water Gap." Terms, $10 per week; $2 50 per day. Write for a circular.

P. F. FULMER, M. D., Proprietor.

LAURELTON HALL,

COLD SPRING HARBOR, LONG ISLAND,

NOW OPEN AT POPULAR PRICES.

C. BANTA, formerly of the old Astor, and late of Florida House, St. Augustine, is connected with the above Hotel. Trains on Long Island Railroad to Siossett and by steamer Sappho from Pier No. 27 East River, at 3:30 P. M., and foot of 33d st. at 3:45 P. M.

O. E. AUSTIN.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK ON THE HUDSON.

This house is now open for the reception of guests; the proprietor has secured two elegant cottages known as the "Villa" and "Kathrina Cottage," in which suites of rooms suitable for families can be had; gas, water, bath-rooms, &c., in both cottages and hotel.

C. DE LA VERGNE, Proprietor.

NIAGARA!!

MONTEAGLE HOUSE,

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, N. Y.

This house is now open, and offers unusual inducements to tourists. Terms, $3 per day, $10 to $15 per week. Baggage designed for the Monteagle should be checked to Suspension Bridge. Address ALEXANDER & TERRILL, Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.

High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world; twenty acres of grounds; first-class accommodations for 300 to 400 guests. Accessible by day boats and cars Hudson River Railroad.

WILL OPEN JUNE 10.

Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

MISS THOMSON'S

ELEGANT BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 22 YORK PLACE, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, (152D ST.,) CARMANSVILLE, on the Hudson, having changed hands, is now open. Fronts the water. Splendid view; near depot and boat-landing. Gas; Croton water on every floor. Forty-five minutes from Wall st. Hudson River Railroad every hour from 30th st. and 9th av. Boat from Harrison st. S. L. PIERCE, Proprietor.

OSCAWANA LAKE HOUSE—AMONG THE mountains, eight miles from Peekskill; good fishing, splendid boating, no mosquitoes, and good board; terms moderate. Address A. LEE, Peekskill, N. Y. Refers to J. F. McCoy, Ferry st.; W. H. Dunning, No. 20 Nassau st., New-York.

HOTEL FENIMORE,

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.,

OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION, WOODSBURGH, LONG ISLAND—Very healthy and delightfully cool; has splendid accommodations for families at very low prices; can be reached by Southern or Long Island Rail road; fourteen trains per day, each way; terms, $15 to $18 per week; $3 50 per day. Address N. P. SEWELL.

OCEAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH.

Superior accommodations; four counters to let; suitable for fancy goods.

CHARLES & WARREN LELAND, Managers.

CASCADE HOTEL, HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y.—On banks of Hudson, ten minutes below West Point Academy; delightful location. Apply as above or at Westmoreland Hotel, Union square, New-York. Also, a furnished cottage to let.

ANALOMINK HOUSE, NEAR THE DELAWARE WATER GAP.—Reduction for early and late boarders. For particulars apply to JAMES BELL, JR., Experiment Mills Post Office., Monroe County, Penn.

NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.—MRS. ADAMS, AT the Clarendon, has a few more rooms for Summer boarders; five minutes from the depot; one-quarter hour from foot of Chambers st.

NORWOOD HOTEL—AT NORWOOD, TWENTY miles from New-York on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, is now open.

MRS. M. E. WIXSON, Proprietress.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SEMINARY, N. J., will be open for boarders from the 25th of June, at moderate prices. LAWRENCE H. HUNT, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

SUMMER HOME FOR CHILDREN.—ADdress Box No. 82 Hempstead, Long Island.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A PARTY OF ABOUT FOUR PERSONS CAN be accommodated with first-class board and rooms; Summer and Winter if desired; no other boarders; house large and commodious; vegetables, fruits, and milk raised on the place; half mile from the shore, three-quarters of a mile from either Port Richmond or West Brighton, on Division av.; accommodation for horses and carriages. Address Box No. 78 Port Richmond, Staten Island.

SUMMER BOARD—AT A FARM-HOUSE ELEGANTLY situated at the base of a mountain in the town of Cornwall, near Short Cut Station, Mountainville and Newburg Branch, Salisbury, Erie Railway; abundance of milk and fruit; terms reasonable. Address W. T. WARD, Salisbury Mills, Orange County, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, AND VERY DESIRAble accommodations can be had for a season of eleven weeks from July 1, at Morristown, N. J.; no chills and fever, no mosquitoes. Address C. G. HAZELTINE.

NEAR LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.—NO MOSquitoes, no chills; superior country board for $6 per week. Parties desiring a comfortable home for the Summer will please address, RAYMOND HOPKINS, Canaan Four Corners, N. Y.

BOARD AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—PERFECTLY healthful; no chills or mosquitoes; terms moderate. For particulars apply to L., 171 Washington st.

INSTRUCTION.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY.

A book of nearly 200 pages, compiled expressly as a guide to aid parents and guardians in selecting a school. It contains a complete list of all the Schools and Colleges in the United States; information in regard to places wherein the schools are located, the climate, railroad facilities, &c.; also a special description of the most desirable institutions of learning.

Sent free upon application. (Postage six cents.)

T. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, Bureau of School Advertising and Information, Domestic Building, corner Broadway and 14th st., New-York City.

Pamphlets of the leading Seminaries and Academies, both City and Country, can also be obtained, free of expense, by calling at the Directory Office, as above, in Union square.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." founded 1855, *Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau*

To aid Schools and Families wanting Teachers;
To represent Teachers seeking positions;
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CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES.

Boarding and Day School; Latin, English, and French. French is the language of the family, Mme. D'Hervilly. Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Penn.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A College of the highest rank for well prepared and advanced students. It has also superior advantages for the best instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 8.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, OLD HADLEY, MASS.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35, EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. Nos. 220 and 222 West 23d st., near 7th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished room to let, with or without board; single gentleman can have nice large room at Summer prices; a handsome reception-room, with all modern improvements, to let for a doctor's office; also meals without room.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—An elegant second floor. Also, third and fourth floor rooms to let, with board, to families or single gentlemen, at Summer prices. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV., OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE. —Beautiful rooms, second story, fronting 5th av. and Broadway, with or without private table, at Summer prices. No. 206.

NO. 56 EAST 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY—Large square room and parlor floor, en suite or separate; splendidly furnished; neatly kept; Summer prices.

A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH PRIVATE bath, to let, near Union Club, to a gentleman, without meals. Apply at No. 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A WIDOW WOMAN WITH ONE CHILD desires a young lady to board; good, quiet, and comfortable home; reference exchanged. Call at No. 1,129 2d av., first floor, front.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—LARGE, AIRY rooms, handsomely furnished, from $2 to $10 a week; board in immediate neighborhood.

HANDSOME BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS in City or country. J. G. SANDS' Boarding Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway and No. 16 Murray st.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, VIA STONINGTON LINE,

daily from pier No. 33 North River at 5 P. M., connecting at Stonington with the 4:30 A. M. WHITE MOUNTAIN EXPRESS. New and elegant drawing-room cars THROUGH without change.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY, TROY, AND SARATOGA.

Special trips by CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS to accommodate the increased travel on 3d, 4th, and 5th of July, from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy st.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 3, at 6 o'clock steamer THOMAS POWELL.

SUNDAY EVENING, July 4, at 6 o'clock, steamer THOMAS POWELL.

MONDAY EVENING, July 5, at 8 o'clock (instead of 6 P. M.,) steamer SUNNYSIDE.

Excursion tickets, New-York to Albany or Troy and return, $2; good on either boat to go and return. Excursion to Saratoga and return, $4; good thirty days.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 2d	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 2d	6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 3d	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 3d	6:45 A. M.
Sunday, 4th	8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 3d	7:00 P. M.
Monday, 5th	8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 4th	3:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 6th	6:00 A. M.	Monday, 5th	4:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 7th	7:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 6th	10:00 A. M.
		Wednesday, 7th	11:30 A. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 2d	8:00 A. M.	Friday, 2d	3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 3d	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 6th	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 6th	3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 7th	6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 7th	12:00 M.	Thursday, 8th	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 8th	12:00 M.	Friday, 9th	7:30 A. M.
Friday, 9th	1:00 P. M.	Saturday, 10th	7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 10th	1:30 P. M.		

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, LANDING AT CATSKILL.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1; $6 25 only to Buffalo.

SUNDAY EXCURSION, 8 A. M.; 24th st., 8:15; landing at Iona Island, Newburg, 25c.; Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Athens, $1; return ticket, $1 50, arriving at New-York same day. Landing at Manhattanville at 8:40 A. M. J. W. HANCOX.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT,

COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK. IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:30 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA—Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS

ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FIVE YOUNG WOMEN graduates of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, who have received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and are prepared to teach English, French, German, Latin, music. Address ALONZO FLACK, President, Claverack, N. Y.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

AMERICAN CHAMPAGNE.—DEWEY & SON, No. 201 Broadway, New-York, established 1865, sell pure Champagne; quarts $12, pints $14 per case; single bottles, as samples, quarts $1, pints 50 cents, half pints 25 cents. Also, still Wines at lowest price.

EXCURSIONS.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

☞ This SATURDAY, JULY 3,
☞ Next MONDAY, JULY 5,
☞ Next WEDNESDAY, JULY 7,
☞ Next THURSDAY, JULY 8,
☞ Next SATURDAY, JULY 10,

and all race days.

JARRETT & PALMER'S superb palace steamer,

PLYMOUTH ROCK,

will leave for Sandy Hook, connecting with the New-Jersey Southern Railroad to the Race Course. Boat leaves Fall River Line Pier, foot of Murray st., North River, at 10 A. M.; foot of 23d st., North River, at 10:30; and Pier No. 8 North River at 11 o'clock. Returning, the boat will leave Sandy Hook on the arrival of the train that leaves the Race Course immediately at the termination of the last race.

TICKETS for the round trip to the Race Course, via boat and rail..........$1 75
TICKETS for the round trip, including admission to the track..........2 50
TICKETS to Long Branch, via rail and boat and RETURN..........1 50
TICKETS (single) to LONG BRANCH or Race Course..........1 00
TICKETS to Sandy Hook and return by boat..........1 00

All the great musical attractions, including GILMORE'S BAND, MADRIGAL BOYS, SET OF CHURCH CHIMES, MOZART GLEE CLUB, &c. Refreshments at reasonable rates.

GRAND GALA TRIP TO NEW-HAVEN.

SUNDAY.

The PLYMOUTH ROCK will make a grand gala trip to NEW-HAVEN and return to-morrow,

☞ SUNDAY, FOURTH OF JULY. ☜

All the great musical attractions.

Leaves Fall River Line Pier, foot of Murray st., North River, at 8:15 o'clock A. M., and foot of 23d st., North River, at 8:45 o'clock.

TICKETS..........(round trip)..........ONE DOLLAR.

Children half price.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1875.

The superb steamer,

PLYMOUTH ROCK,

will, besides going to the LONG BRANCH RACES, make TWO grand holiday excursions to

SANDY HOOK, ATLANTIC OCEAN, and RETURN.

FIRST TRIP.

Leaving her Pier, foot of Murray st., North River, at 10 A. M.; foot of 23d st., North River, at 10:30, and Pier No. 8 North River at 11 o'clock.

SECOND TRIP.

Leaving Pier foot of 23d st., 3 o'clock P. M., and foot of Murray st. at 3:30.

All the great musical attractions. Refreshments of the choicest kind.

FARE..........(round trip)..........ONE DOLLAR.

Children half price.

SUMMER EXCURSION ROUTE BOOK.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

This publication is a convenient volume of 234 pages, profusely illustrated, containing sketches of all prominent resorts in the United States, and a map showing the routes to the same. It will be sold at the very low price of Ten Cents per Copy, or mailed post-paid, for Fifteen Cents, and may be obtained at the ticket-offices of the company.

As a contribution to the requirements of the thousands of SUMMER TRAVELERS who desire to familiarize themselves with the many points of interest and attraction open to visitors, this book will be found valuable, because it so systematizes and summarizes PLEASURE TRAVEL as to greatly economize its cost, both in time and money.

D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

L. P. FARMER, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. Pier No. 27 E. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:45 and 11:45 A. M., 5 and 5:30 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

A.—GRAND 4TH AND 5TH OF JULY EXCURSIONS to Newburg on board the magnificent steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN LYNCH, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. Leaves as follows each day: Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; West 10th st., North River, at 8:30; and 23d st., North River, at 9 A. M. The Long Branch being the only regular Sunday morning boat, and also the only first-class steamer that will go up the Hudson on the 5th of July, excursionists will find it to their advantage to take only the Long Branch, as they receive the benefit of the early sail in the morning, affording abundance of time at all the different landings, and returning to New-York at 6:30. A grand brass band will be in attendance. Fare for the excursion, $1.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The largest and finest steamer in the world,

BRISTOL,

OF THE FALL RIVER LINE,

will make a delightful excursion up the Hudson River,

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1875.

HALL'S BOSTON BRASS AND STRING BAND will be on board. Refreshments at moderate rates.

Leaving Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., at 9:30 A. M.; foot of 24th st., North River, at 10 sharp.

TICKETS, for the round trip, ONE DOLLAR.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION

TO GLEN COVE, SEA CLIFF, AND GLENWOOD,

LANDING AT COLLEGE POINT AND WHITESTONE, ON MONDAY, JULY 5, 1875.

The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8:30 A. M.; Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) New-York, at 8:35; South 6th st., (Brooklyn, E. D., at 8:45, and foot of 33d st., East River, New-York, at 9 o'clock. Returning to the City at about 6 o'clock P. M.

MUSIC ON BOARD.

4TH AND 5TH OF JULY EXCURSIONS

TO ROCKAWAY BEACH,

including a short sail on the ocean, by the splendid steam-boats

AMERICUS AND NEVERSINK.

For landing and hours of departure see regular advertisement in this paper.

SIXTY MILES SAIL FOR FIFTY CENTS.

EXTRA TRIP.—On MONDAY the NELLY WHITE will leave 33d st., East River, at 11 A. M.; Market st., New-York, at 11:30; and Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 11:45, and for Rockaway direct.

EXCURSIONS UP THE EAST RIVER AND SOUND.

THOMAS P. WAY,

JULY 5,

Will leave Barclay st., North River, at 8 A. M., for Sea Cliff, touching at Grand st., 33d st., East River, and Whitestone. Returning, leave Sea Cliff at 4 P. M., and New-York for Sea Cliff at 6 P. M.

FOURTH OF JULY GRAND EXCURSION.

To take place MONDAY, JULY 5, 1875.

STEAMER MATTEAWAN will leave foot of Barclay st.

FOR KEYPORT AT 9:30 A. M.

Returning,

LEAVE KEYPORT AT 3:30 P. M.

FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP, SIXTY CENTS.

A FIRST-CLASS BAND WILL ACCOMPANY THE EXCURSIONISTS.

SELECT EXCURSION, JULY FOURTH,

To New-Haven, the beautiful "City of Elms." New and elegant steamer C. H. NORTHAM leaves Peck slip at 8 A. M., 23d st., East River, at 8:15 A. M., and New-Haven, returning at 11:30 P. M. The views along Long Island Sound and around New-Haven Bay make the trip unsurpassed. Fare for round trip, $2. No charge, for berths.

DAILY EXCURSIONS THROUGH THE charming scenery of the East River, Lower Sound, and Hempstead Harbor to Sea Cliff, Long Island.—The popular steamer THOS. P. WAY has been chartered for the season by the Sea Cliff Association, and will make two trips daily, Sundays excepted. Time, 90 minutes. Will leave pier foot of Grand st., East River, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., (and Saturdays 7 P. M.,) touching at Whitestone on the 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. trips, and 33d st. on all trips.

FISHING BANKS, MONDAY, JULY 5. Sea steamer ONLY SON. Fare $1.

$5 and $3 for two largest fish.

Leaving Franklin st., North River, 5:45; 8th st., East River, 6:15; Pier No. 27 East River, 6:30; West 11th st., North River, 7; Pier No. 6 North River, 7:30 A. M.

Bait, lines, and refreshments, New-York prices.

M. DERBY, Manager.

CROCHERON'S BAY SIDE HOUSE, LITTLE NECK BAY, LONG ISLAND.—JAMES GRIFFITHS, Proprietor.—Those desiring to spend a quiet Fourth will find this favorite resort unsurpassed in all its appointments. Take North Shore Railroad from Hunter's Point for Bay Side, at 9:05 A. M., or 2:30 P. M., or driving via 34th st. or 92d st. ferries.

GRAND 5TH OF JULY EXCURSION AROUND STATEN ISLAND.—The steamer CHRYSTENAH will leave 24th st., North River, at 10:30 A. M. and Harrison Street Pier at 11 o'clock. Returning about 3:30 P. M. Fare, 75 cents. Dinner provided on board.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA —Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

FIFTH OF JULY, MONDAY.—GRAND EXCURsion to Fort Lee, Pleasant Valley, and Shady Side. Steam-boats PLEASANT VALLEY, FORT LEE, and ALEXIS will leave foot of Canal st., North River, promptly during the day at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d and 34th sts. ten minutes later. Fare 30c. for the round trip.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION ON MONDAY, JULY 5TH.—The splendid steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River (Peck Slip) at 9 A. M., 9th st. at 9:05, and 33d st., East River, at 9:15, for Great Neck, City Island, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Sea Cliff, Glen Wood, and Roslyn. Returning, arriving at New-York about 6 P. M. Dinner and refreshments on board.

TO CHARTER OR FOR SALE—TWO SMALL side-wheel steamers, OSSEO and WATER LILY, for daily excursions or for sale. Apply to Capt. BULLOCK, on either of the boats, at Morris' Landing, Harlem River, above High Bridge, or by letter to Capt. S. BULLOCK, care of L. G. Morris, Morrisania, N. Y.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS FOR GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sands Point, and Glen Wood; the elegant steamer Seawanhaka will leave Pier No. 24 East River (Peck slip) on SUNDAY, July 4, at 9 A. M.; 9th st., 9:05, and 33d st., East River, at 9:15, for the above landings, and returning to the City about 6 P. M. Dinner and refreshments on board.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)

Mr. P. S. GILMORE..........Director

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.

Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.

And

THE WORLD'S GREATEST CORNETIST, MR. J. LEVY,

who will appear every evening in the choicest selections from his repertoire of rare musical gems.

Change of programme every night.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.

MATINEE PERFORMANCE, MUSIC BY A SERENADE BAND OF SELECTED MUSICIANS.

Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, admitting four, $3.

The Garden is open every other afternoon without music from 2 to 6 o'clock. A delightful resort for ladies and children. Admission, 25 cents.

Season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THEODORE THOMAS'

UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, July 3, at 8.

OVERTURE, "Ruy Blas"..........Mendelssohn
WALTZ, "Dreams of Love"..........Lanner
FINALE, BALLET MUSIC, "Prometheus"...Beethoven
SELECTIONS, "First Act William Tell"..........Rossini
OVERTURE, "Magic Flute"..........Mozart
CIACONNE..........Bach
INVITATION A LA DANSE..........Weber
SELECTIONS, "Phantom Ship"..........Wagner
OVERTURE, "Fra Diavolo"..........Auber
NOUVELLE MEDITATION..........Gounod
WALTZ, "Wiener Fresken"..........Strauss
MARCH, "Dneppler Storm"..........Peifke

Admission 50 cents; boxes $1 and $2.

A DARING ATTEMPT TO SUPPRESS THE FREE LANCE.

THE ONLY INDEPENDENT WEEKLY JOURNAL IN NEW-YORK.

GEORGE WILKES AND THE TAMMANY RING IN LEAGUE WITH THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

THEY DECLINE TO DISTRIBUTE THE FREE LANCE.

It will be on the news-stands for sale to-day as usual.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

THE BEST AND LIVELIEST ISSUE YET PUBLISHED.

News-dealers will be supplied at No. 31 Park row.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.

"Dedication March," (written for public schools,) A. J. Davis, 40 cents. "Who Knows," H. N. Bartlett, 50 cents. "When the Roses Bloom," J. H. Sayles, 30 cents. "La Chatelaine Mazurka," Morris, 50 cents. "Down Beside Old Tampa Bay," Col. Lee, 30 cents. "Upside Down," comic song, Howard Paul, 30 cents. "S. G. March Comique," played by Gilmore, Braham, 40 cents. Copies mailed.

WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York. Branch store No. 39 Union square.

ROBINSON'S ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE

COMPANY AT ROBINSON HALL.

Coolest and best ventilated theatre in New-York.

Seventh week and immense success of the reigning sensation, GIROFLE-GIROFLA. Combination of the Soldene Troupe. First appearance of LA FAMILLE TROUILLE. NOUVEAUTES CLAUDECHONS AVEC GRAND CAN-CAN PARISIENNE.

Grand Centennial Matinée at 2, on MONDAY, July 5, 1875. Popular prices 25c., 50c., $1. Boxes, $8, $10. EVERY EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

GRAND EXHIBITION.

BARNES' TROPICAL GARDEN

Is now open to the public; it comprises a choice selection of tropical plants never before seen in this country, such as Australian tree ferns, African tree palms, and a large and extensive variety of rare and valuable plants, well worthy the attention of botanists, as well as other cultivated people of this country; open from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M. Opposite Academy of Music, Nos. 116 to 120 East 14th st. Grand matinee, with music; Saturday afternoon and evening, July 3.

THE ROSA D'ERINA

MUSICAL MIRACLES,

COOPER INSTITUTE,

SUNDAY EVENING, July 4, at 8 o'clock.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved, 75 cents. Tickets and programmes at the Rosa D'Erina Academy of Music, No. 15 East 14th st.

GRAND ORGAN CONCERT—AT SEA CLIFF, Long Island, MONDAY, July 5, at 11 A. M. Organist, Mr. George H. Ryder, of Boston. Soloists—Miss Clementine V. Lasar and Mr. J. E. Morawski. Tickets 50c. Boats leave Pier No. 24 East River at 8:30 A. M., and foot of Grand st. at 9 A. M., both touching at 33d st.; returning at 5 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY

THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.

Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES, MONMOUTH PARK.

COMMENCE SATURDAY, July 3, and continue July 5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 15, and 17.

Boats leave Pier No. 8, North River, at 7 and 9:45 A. M., and the PLYMOUTH ROCK leaves foot of Murray st., at 10 A. M.; foot of 23d st., North River, at 10:30 A. M., and Pier No. 8, North River, at 11 A. M.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.

WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

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EXCURSIONS.

GRAND AND CHEAP EXCURSION

ON RIVER, SOUND, AND IN COUNTRY.

Parties desirous of spending the Fourth (Sunday) quietly, pleasantly, and healthfully, can be thoroughly accommodated by taking the steamer STATE OF NEW-YORK, on TO-DAY, (Saturday,) July 3, from Pier No. 24 East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., for Saybrook, or any of the landings on the Connecticut, including Hartford. Beautiful scenery on the East River and on the Connecticut, refreshing and strengthening sea air on the Sound. A delightful trip. Tickets for the round trip, first-class cabin, $2 50; second-class, deck, $2. To be had of the clerk on board, or on Pier No. 24 East River, and return tickets, good for one week, on either boat.

SPLENDID EXCURSION AND PICNIC.

JULY 5, 1875.

The first-class steamer CITY OF HARTFORD, of 1,200 tons burden, will leave Railroad Dock, opposite Harlem, MONDAY MORNING, July 5, 1875, on arrival of train from Norwalk and intermediate stations at 9:05 o'clock; stop at Second Avenue dock; Harlem, 9:15; 33d st., East River, 9:45; Peck slip, 10 o'clock; 34th st., North River, 10:40; Manhattanville, 11 o'clock; proceed up the Hudson to IONA ISLAND, remain one and a half to two hours TO PICNIC, and then return. Fare for entire excursion, $1.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE FIREMEN'S WARRANTS.

MAYOR WICKHAM'S FUTILE STRATEGY — HE DIRECTS HIS CLERK TO STAMP HIS NAME ON THE CHECKS—THE STAMPED SIGNATURES REJECTED.

Early yesterday morning Controller Green transmitted the warrants for the salaries of the firemen for the month of June to Mayor Wickham for his signature. The Mayor, however, sent them back, unsigned, to the Finance Department. They had not been on his desk two hours when he had them returned. Later in the day the Controller received the following communication:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1875.
Hon. Andrew H. Green, Controller, &c.:
SIR: The Mayor requests you to send to this office, upon receipt of this note, the warrants for payment of amounts due the firemen.
Very respectfully, BURTON N. HARRISON.

After reading this brief note the Controller expressed his delight at the prospect of the firemen receiving their salaries for May and June, and caused his Secretary to send the following reply:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 2—3 P. M.
Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor:
SIR: The Controller has just received yours of this date with reference to the firemen's warrants, and in accordance with its request, desires me to return you herewith, for your signature, the warrants in payment of these salaries for May and June. I am further desired by the Controller to say that if the warrants can be signed by you this afternoon, the clerks and Paymaster of this office will be directed to remain after the usual office hours in order to make the payments, so far as practicable, to-night.
Very respectfully, ELIOT McCORMICK, Secretary.

At 3:30 o'clock the warrants were again placed in the hands of the Mayor, who was then preparing to take his afternoon trip to his country seat at Huntington, Long Island. Before he left however, he directed his chief clerk to "stamp" his signature on each check, and to transmit them to the Controller. The stamp, which was recently made, has been used, it is said, on permits issued in the Mayor's office, so as to save his Honor the labor of writing his name on each. It is supposed to be a fac simile, but it is not as distinct as the written signature. Having given his clerk the order to "stamp" his name on the warrants, the Mayor left the office for the day.

At 5:30 o'clock Mr. Peixotto, of the Mayor's office, took the warrants back to the Finance Department. Paymaster Falls and the clerks of the Controller were at their desks preparing to have the men paid late in the evening. The packages were opened, and the Controller at once found that the Mayor had not "countersigned the warrants" as the charter directs, but had caused a stamp to be used instead of his written signature. It was subsequently ascertained that the Mayor had not even used the "stamp" himself, but had directed his clerk to do so. Chamberlain Tappan, whose requisition for the aggregate amount of the pay-rolls was necessary, and Mr. Peixotto subsequently called upon the Controller, who seemed to be much surprised at the strange action of the Mayor. A brief conference ensued, in the course of which Mr. Green said he could not regard a stamped name as a signature. He did not desire, he said, to censure anybody, but as he was guardian of the monetary interests of the City, he could not consent to the use of fac similes instead of genuine signatures. The warrants were then detained by the Controller for the better security of the Finance Department. Had they been sent to the bank on which they had been drawn, the stamping process would have been instantly detected and payment would have been refused.

Col. Harrison, the Mayor's Secretary, informed a TIMES reporter that the Mayor had obtained legal advice on the point, and that he was convinced of his right to stamp his name or have his name stamped on the firemen's warrants. He said the stamp was intended to be used when the Mayor was too much engaged to sign the checks. The matter seems to be regarded in the Finance Department as one of serious import, especially as the Mayor has not even taken the precaution to keep the stamp in his possession, or use it himself. As to the labor of signing all the City warrants, monthly, it can be performed in two or three days leisurely. The late Mayor Havemeyer used to boast that he could sign his name to City checks at the rate of fourteen a minute, or 854 an hour. At this rate all the monthly warrants could be signed in a day by Mayor Wickham, who receives $1,000 a month.

Fire Commissioner King has addressed a letter to the Controller offering to act as Paymaster of the firemen, and to give bonds for the faithful discharge of the duty, but it is not at all likely that the money can be had without each warrant being "countersigned," not "stamped," by the Mayor.

THE RIVER TRAGEDY.

SEQUEL TO THE SHOOTING OF SOPHIE SCHOEDLER—THE HUSBAND OF THE MURDERED WOMAN MAKES HIS APPEARANCE—HE IDENTIFIES HER CLOTHING AT THE MORGUE.

It will be remembered by the readers of THE TIMES that on the morning of June 25, an unknown German accompanied by a young German girl, hired a boat from Mr. Daniel Collins, at the Battery, and rowed out in the stream until near Governor's Island, when the German, drawing a revolver, fatally wounded the girl and then shot himself dead. The girl, who died on the following day, in her ante-mortem statement made to Coroner Woltman, said that her name was Sophie Schoedler, of Howard street, Philadelphia, and that the dead man was her step-father, Gottlieb Schoedler, an engineer. This statement was thought at the time, to be false. Yesterday morning Frederick Schoedler, a young German, employed in a wire factory at South Easton, Penn., called at the Coroner's Office and informed Coroner Woltman that the murdered girl was his wife, and that in all probability her murderer was one Lucas Wieser, with whom she had eloped in April, 1874. Mr. Schoedler stated that he knew his late wife in Germany, she having been born near Lake Constance, his native place. Wieser was also a native of that place. Wieser came to this country and boarded with him at South Easton. About twenty months ago Mr. Shoedler sent money to Germany to pay the passage of Sophie Bonensteng to this country, and on her arrival here married her. On April 13, 1874, Mr. Schoedler became convinced that an undue intimacy existed between his wife and Wieser, and turned the latter out of the house. On April 21, 1874, his wife eloped with Wieser, and Mr. Shoedler never heard of the fugitives until he read an account of the tragedy in New-York. Wieser has a wife and family in Germany. Mr. Schoedler yesterday afternoon proceeded to the Morgue and identified the clothes worn by the murdered woman as those taken in her flight by his wife. Her body is interred in Potter's Field.

A LOST MAIL.

DISAPPEARANCE OF LETTERS BELONGING TO THE MARINE BANK—DRAFTS FOR $34,000 CONTAINED IN THE CORRESPONDENCE—THEIR PAYMENT STOPPED.

It has been learned that the Marine Bank, No. 78 Wall street, recently lost a mail containing about $34,000 in drafts. From what could be ascertained, last evening, it appears that the letters, containing the checks and remittances sent on by the bank's correspondents, and due on Saturday, arrived at the New-York Post Office, but beyond that no trace of them can be found. The porter belonging to the bank goes to the Post Office every morning to collect the mail. On Saturday morning last he went to the Post Office as usual and procured the bag containing the letters. On opening it, but six letters, none of which contained any drafts, were found. This naturally excited the suspicions of the bank officials, as they expected heavy remittances, and they telegraphed to their correspondents inquiring whether remittances had been made. Answers were received informing the Directors that fully $34,000 in checks and drafts should have come to hand on Saturday morning. They immediately stopped payment of the various drafts and communicated with the Post Office authorities on the subject. Mr. J. Delamater, the Cashier of the bank, was questioned last night by a TIMES reporter on the subject. He admitted that the missing mail contained some $34,000, as far as they were able to ascertain. He felt satisfied that no loss could possibly accrue to the bank, from the fact that all the missing drafts had been promptly stopped, and that such drafts were made payable to the order of the Marine Bank, without which indorsement they could not be cashed. As to the manner in which the drafts and letters were lost, Mr. Delamater was not prepared to say. The missing mail contained letters from Troy, New-London, Hartford, Baltimore, and several other places. The Marine Bank expected their heaviest remittance from their Troy correspondent, and he has made inquiry from the Postmaster at his town, as to the whereabouts of the letters which he proved were posted. Communication between the Postmaster at Troy and Postmaster James, was the immediate result, and the whole matter is now being investigated. The Directors of the Marine Bank have, at his own request furnished Postmaster James with full particulars of the missing drafts. The bank officials place entire confidence in their messenger and are of opinion that the missing letters have been put into the wrong box, or that some one, expecting to make a rich prize, opened them, and finding that their contents were worthless to him, burned or destroyed them.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.

Late on Thursday night Detective McDonald, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested a young man named James Carlisle, who said he was an actor, on a charge of stealing a valuable gold watch and chain from Fernando Fleury, a gentleman residing in Newark. The prisoner was locked up in the cells attached to the Church Street Station. At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning it was discovered that he had effected his escape by picking the lock of his cell and climbing through a ventilating shaft in the prison. He has not been rearrested. His baggage, consisting of a well-filled trunk and valise, were seized in the Revere House and conveyed to Police Head-quarters by the detectives. An investigation will be made in the case by the Police Commissioners.

EXECUTION IN NEW-JERSEY.

JOHN HUGHES HANGED IN NEWTON FOR FOR THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE—HE DIES PROTESTING HIS INNOCENCE—NO SYMPATHY FELT FOR THE MURDERER.

John Hughes was hanged for the murder of his wife at Newton, N. J., yesterday morning. At the time of the murder he resided with his wife in a small house on the outskirts of Newton, Sussex County. His wife was an invalid, and had been confined to her bed for some time, but in January last she began to grow better, and that irritated her husband, who had expected her to die. He made no effort to conceal his rage at her recovery, and some of the neighbors heard him abuse her frequently, his abuse growing more violent as her health improved. On the 7th of January Mrs. Hughes felt so much better that she rose from her bed, and seated herself in a rocking-chair in the front room. When Hughes came home and found her there, he went out and drank until he became partially intoxicated, after which he returned home, determined to rid himself of his wife. The details of the deed are not known, as there were no eye-witnesses of the murder; but toward evening Hughes entered a neighboring tavern, flourishing a bloody ax, and announced that he had got rid of his wife at last. In the meantime his house was discovered to be on fire, and some of the neighbors succeeded in extinguishing the flames before they had gained much headway, and Mrs. Hughes was found lying on the floor dead, her head literally chopped in pieces. The skull was split open in several places, and the brains oozed out. Hughes was arrested and freely confessed that he had murdered his wife. On the following morning he denied having committed the murder, and ever since, even up to the moment before his execution, he has strongly protested his innocence. He was tried at the February Term of the Sussex County Court, before Judge Dalrymple, and convicted, although nothing but circumstantial evidence was produced against him. This, however, was of a very strong character, so strong, in fact that no one doubted his guilt. After his conviction and sentence he acted in a reckless and defiant manner, being evidently buoyed up with the hope that the Court of Pardons would at least commute his sentence to imprisonment for life. After that court had considered his case and refused to interfere, he became more subdued in manner and asked for spiritual consolation, although he still continued to maintain his innocence of the murder. For the last two or three days Fathers Grady and McCorkle have been in almost constant attendance upon the condemned man, and administered the last consolations of religion. On Thursday Sheriff Ross had completed all the arrangements for the execution, the gallows having been erected in the jail-yard adjoining the building, and a fence sixteen feet high was built around it. The gallows has been in use thirty-five years, and is said to be the oldest in the State. The first man executed upon it was Le Blanc, at Morristown, and since that time it has been used eight times. The cross beam is at a height of fifteen feet from the ground, and the condemned man is jerked up with a weight of 338 pounds, which is operated by means of a spring which the Sheriff touches with his foot. Fathers Grady and McCorkle remained with Hughes until 11 o'clock Thursday night, his only other visitors being two contractors from the mines where he was formerly employed. The latter endeavored to persuade him to confess, but they met with no success, as he only reiterated his innocence. He retired about midnight, and slept well until daylight, when he arose and made his toilet. Later in the morning his spiritual advisers visited him again, and one of them remained with him until the final act. He ate a light breakfast. At 10:15 those having tickets to witness the execution, and who numbered about 150, were admitted to the jail-yard. Company E, of the First Regiment, who were detailed for guard duty, were drawn up in a hollow square, under command of Capt. Samuel Klotz.

A few minutes before 10:30 o'clock Sheriff Ross entered the condemned cell and pinioned Hughes' arms. Just before that the prisoner ate some ice-cream and smoked a cigar. The Sheriff and two deputies led him from the cell to the gallows, Fathers Grady and McCorkle following close behind. The prisoner walked with a firm step, and, after taking his stand upon the gallows, Sheriff Ross asked him if he had anything to say. He made a brief speech in reply, thanking the Sheriff for the kindnesses shown him, and asking all present to forgive him for his past sins. He then solemnly announced that they were hanging an innocent man. After shaking hands with the Sheriff, clergymen, and several persons in the vicinity, the black cap was drawn over his face, the Sheriff stepped to one side, touched the spring, and the next moment Hughes was dangling in the air. At 10:50, after the lapse of twenty minutes, the body was examined by the attendant physician and pronounced lifeless. His neck was not broken, and he had died from strangulation. The body was then cut down and handed over to the care of Messrs. Maly & Conly, Hughes' former employers. Very little, if any, sympathy is expressed for Hughes, everybody being of the opinion that he deserved his fate. On the night before his execution he sang two rollicking Irish songs, and danced a jig on the floor of his cell. He was thirty-eight years of age, and was born in Ireland.

BASE-BALL.

A closely contested game of base-ball was played between the professional Mutual Club, of this City, and the Olympic Club, of Paterson, N. J., yesterday afternoon, on the Olympics' new grounds, in Paterson, N. J. About 500 persons were present. The game was well played on both sides, the score being kept very low all through. The Mutuals were deprived of the services of Clark and Nelson, but their places were very creditably filled by Holdsworth and Booth. Matthews, the pitcher of the Mutuals, did finely, and Barnie, lately of the Western Club of Iowa, and Clark, formerly of the Olympics, played very well in their respective places. The feature of the game, however, was Hicks' catching, which was much admired. On the side of the Olympics. Nolan's pitching was very good, and Wiggins and John Mullen played skillfully; the former at centre field, and the latter as catcher. The game was won by the Mutual Club, by a score of 5 to 2, as follows:

OLYMPIC.	R.	P.O.	MUTUAL.	R.	P.O.
Foran, 1st b.	1	11	Holdsworth, 1st b.	1	10
James Mullen, s. s.	0	1	Hallinan, s. s.	1	3
W. Lawrence, 3d b.	0	2	Hicks, c.	0	10
Fredo, r. f.	0	1	Gernardt, 3d b.	0	0
Wiggins, c. f.	1	4	Booth, 2d b.	2	1
Nolan, p.	0	2	Matthews, p.	0	1
Fitzgerald, 2d b.	0	0	Gibney, l. f.	0	2
John Mullen, c.	0	4	Barnie, c. f.	0	0
Warren, l. f.	0	2	Clark, r. f.	1	0
Total	2	27	Total	5	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	— 5
Olympic	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 2

Umpire—Mr. Cassidy, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.
First base by errors—Mutual, 4; Olympic, 2.
Runs earned—Mutual, 1; Olympic, 1.

This afternoon, on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, E. D., the Mutuals of this City will play a game with the Union Club of Elizabeth, N. J. There will also be a game on the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, between the Concord Club of Brooklyn and the Winona Club of Flatbush, Long Island, at the same time.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Lieut. J. M. Greene, United States Navy, is at the New-York Hotel.

Judge J. M. Woolworth, of Omaha, and J. M. Walker, of Chicago, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Col. H. B. Carrington, United States Army, and Dr. C. C. Cox, of Washington, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge Theodore Miller, of the Court of Appeals; Hon. Lyman Tremain, of Albany, and ex-Congressman R. C. Parsons, of Ohio, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Rev. H. S. Acworth, of London; C. H. Northam, of Hartford, and Fernand Boissier, Procureur of St. Pierre and Miquelon, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Chevalier Ernest von Tavera, Austrian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, and G. Videla Dorna, Secretary of the Argentine Legation, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD.

At a called meeting of the Board of Directors of the Panama Railroad yesterday, the usual quarterly dividend of three per cent. was declared.

Upon motion, the sum of $500 was subscribed by the Board for the relief of the sufferers by the recent earthquake at Cúcuta and adjacent cities in the republics of Colombia and Venezuela.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS IN BROOKLYN

The new Brooklyn Board of Police and Excise met for the first time yesterday and made the following appointments: Col. Edward B. Lansing appointed Chief Clerk in place of Samuel Richards, to take effect June 5; Anthony Barrett appointed Counsel of the Board in place of John Oakey, to take effect June 7; Benjamin S. Midgley reappointed Deputy Clerk; Phillip H. Briggs reappointed Cashier of the Excise Department; Thomas F. Powers, (Boiler Inspector,) reappointed and made Chairman of the Board of Inspection; James Fletcher made Excise Clerk in place of George Wren, to take effect July 5; Thomas Glass, appointed Excise Clerk in place of Charles Freehold, to take effect on the 5th inst.; Thomas Hart, appointed Inspector of Excise, in place of John Kline; Arthur Higgins, appointed Inspector of Excise, in plack of Stephen Clark; Patrick Mullady, appointed Inspector of Excise, in place of Hughes; James P. Curran, reappointed Inspector of Excise; Henry Seiler appointed Inspector in place of Edgar; James Guilfoyle appointed Clerk to the Board of Boiler Inspectors; Patrick Keady appointed Fire Marshal in place of Mr. Thorn. One extra Inspector of Excise has been appointed, but the salary of the Inspectors has been reduced from $1,500 to $1,200 per annum, and the cost of the Excise Department for the year will be $7,200 instead of $7,500. Other changes in the Brooklyn departments were made as follows: Col. Martin Cole was appointed Deputy Registrar of Arrears in the place of Thomas S. Moscrop; D. C. Burrows has been appointed Map Clerk in the Office of the City Works Commissioners in the place of Mr. Andrew Stephens. Andrew Black has been appointed Permit Clerk in the same department in the place of William A. Flate. In the Tax Office Mr. Jaques Kalt has been removed to make way for Mr. James R. Mills. A number of other changes will be made in the clerical force of the different departments during the next week.

MATRIMONY MADE EASY.

AN INDIANA JUDGE DECIDES THAT A LOVING COUPLE CAN MARRY THEMSELVES, BUT, CEASING TO LOVE, CANNOT LAWFULLY PROCLAIM THEIR DIVORCE.

Judge Chapman, of the Criminal Court, made an interesting decision on Monday, June 28, in the case of the State versus J. R. Buell and Susan D. Gilbert, indicted for fornication. The Judge said:

"The defendants took out a license, and, in the presence of certain witnesses, themselves solemnized a ceremony of marriage, and took each the other for husband and wife respectively, using each the form of words heretofore set out, without the interposition of any other persons, save the persons who appeared in the character of witnesses. The only portion of the formula used by the defendants in this portion of the ceremony to which an exception is taken is that embraced in the words; 'So long as the union of love and life shall last.' But I do not think these words are very significant, nor that they or any other words which may be employed in a marriage ceremony touching the duration of the contract are of any legal force, or in any way qualify the contract. If the parties agree to be husband and wife, and presently thereafter assume the status, the law settles the nature and duration of the contract, and any stipulations the parties might make in regard thereto would be mere idle words or mawkish sentiment. If the forms now under review had been pronounced by an authorized person, the marriage would have been good and regular. If they had been used by an unauthorized third person, that incapacity of the person solemnizing would not have invalidated the marriage; and all that can be said in this case is, that persons solemnizing or pronouncing the marriage, namely, the parties to the contract, were not made capable by the statute of solemnizing the marriage. It is difficult to conceive how any additional strength or sanctity would be given to a marriage contract where the formula had been said, in the first instance, by some third person incapable of solemnizing marriage by the statute, or by reason of any priestly or official function of which he was possessed, and repeated after him, or assented to by the parties themselves; the incapacity of such a person would be as complete as could be—that is, the parties to the contract—and the impropriety of his action certainly as grave. But the defendant, Buell, testifies that he believed at the time of making his marriage contract with Miss Gilbert that it was a legal marriage, and he further testified, in answer to cross-interrogatories by the State's counsel, that Miss Gilbert stated at the time that she believed it to be legal. Counsel for the State admit that if either party believed the marriage legal at the time he or she entered into the relationship, it will stand. It is argued, however, that from the form adopted, and especially from the so-called agreement which was signed by the persons, a clear conclusion may be drawn that the parties did not either of them regard it as a legal marriage. Whatever may be said of the want of wisdom and good taste of some of the sentiments expressed in the so-called agreement, I do not see that it overthrows the testimony of Buell in regard to his belief concerning the legality of the marriage, especially when I regard his statement that he supposed that he could be divorced from his wife only by a decree of court, and that his provision in the agreement was only a sentiment or protest against existing laws and prejudices. Neither do I think this agreement has any legal efficacy, for two reasons: First, it was signed after the parties had pronounced themselves husband and wife in a public, and, it may be, solemn manner; second, because if it be regarded as a part of the marriage ceremony, no part of it has any legal force except that which says that they agree to assume the relations of husband and wife, and that, I think, has full force and effect. What the parties meant by the protest against the assumed right of others to interfere with that which 'concerns only ourselves,' it is difficult to say with certainty from the language employed, but I may presume it is of little consequence, as it is immediately followed by an expression of intent to comply with the laws of the State, and the parties agree to assume the relations of husband and wife, with all which these terms imply, &c. Then follows this language: 'Whereas, the courts of law have decided that marriage is a civil contract, and governed by the same rules as all other contracts; therefore we hereby agree that this contract exist and be in force during our physical lives, provided our mutual love and natures ever blend as now, but to terminate without prejudice by the wish of either party, if love shall ever cease to be mutual, which event we trust and believe never will occur.' It is this feature which the counsel for the State, as I understand them, urge with most confidence, as showing that neither party believed the marriage legal, and that, therefore, it is void; and it is this feature which has excited justly, as I think, some measure of public indignation. But I do not think it shows that either party believed the marriage to be illegal. It does show that they were ignorant of what courts of law have decided. If it were the law that marriage was a civil contract, governed by the same rules as all other contracts, then it might follow that the parties thereto might terminate the contract. But no such licentious law was ever pronounced by any court. The formation of marriage is a contract peculiar to itself; the condition of marriage is an institution regulated by law, and not by the mere caprice of the parties. What I have said in regard to the expression in the ceremony concerning the duration of the relation of husband and wife is equally applicable to this stipulation of the so-called agreement. The law will have no regard for any agreement the parties may make touching the dissolution of the union. In most forms used for the solemnization of marriage the parties pledged themselves to continue the relation until parted by death, regardless of which many of them seek divorce, which the law grants them without considering the peculiar stipulation of their marriage agreement concerning its duration. Numerous authorities might be cited to the effect that a marriage will not be declared void simply because the formalities of solemnization directed by the statute expressly declares they shall be void. But as I am of the opinion that the provisions of our statute clearly make the marriage under consideration valid, it is not needful to cite such authorities. In most of the States of the Union where the question has been raised it has been so held. I conclude that the defendants contracted a valid marriage, such a contract as can only be dissolved by death or decree of a competent court. That their agreement to dissolve the contract by their own consent, in case their respective love natures fail to harmonize, is, in law, void, and in morals vicious; that if the parties should act under this stipulation for the termination of the marriage contract, and thereafter enter into similar relationship with other parties, they would be guilty of bigamy; and that good morals and sound political ethics, as well as the statute law, require that they shall be held firmly to the marriage contract they have assumed, and to all the duties and responsibilities the law attaches thereto; and therefore that the parties are not guilty, as charged in the indictment."

THE RAPID-TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS.

All the newly-appointed Rapid-Transit Commissioners, except Mr. Delamater, called upon Mayor Wickham yesterday and were sworn into office. They were cordially received by the Mayor, who talked to them for some time in relation to the great work committed to their charge. In the course of the conversation it was arranged that the Commissioners should meet on Tuesday next at the Mayor's Office for the purpose of organization. They have not yet qualified, but they may possibly do so to-day. Each is to give a bond, with two or more sureties, in $25,000, for the faithful performance of his duties. The certificates of their appointment have been filed in the County Clerk's Office in accordance with the law.

FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.

Frank Beltay, a boy seventeen years old, was frightened to death by lightning in Cincinnati, on Sunday evening last. From the statements of his relatives it appears that the boy had a horror of lightning. About 9:30 o'clock on Sunday night, after the family had gone to bed, Frank got up to close a window. While letting down the sash a blinding flash of lightning, followed by a terrific peal of thunder, occurred. A relative heard Frank fall to the floor, and running to him, found him unconscious. A doctor was summoned, but before he arrived the boy died. Coroner Maley held an inquest, at which a verdict of death from "a nervous shock caused by fright," was returned.

FEMALE LUXURY IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal: "Our latest novelty in the way of female luxury is eminently characteristic. It is now the fashion for ladies, like snails, to travel about with their own houses—not exactly on their backs, but with their trunks. Several *grandes dames de par le monde* have had constructed bathing machines, or rather bathing cabins, which can be taken to pieces and put together again in a few minutes. They can be packed up in a box like a telescope umbrella or a camp stool. These fastidious females have had their houses built of varnished wood, and their monograms engraved on the street door. The inside is lined with white leather or wadded damask, and provided not only with every imaginable toilet luxury, but also with a small stool. I was looking to-day at some bathing habiliments, so elaborately adorned with braid as to resemble the costumes of the young ladies who disport themselves in burlesque. Now if there is one place more than another where coquetry is unnecessary, it is in the water. It is true the French *baigneuses* seldom allow the sea to come up higher than their knees, and that they often have to walk half a mile from their cabin into the water. It is to be hoped that their new temporary cabins will not fall to pieces at the first gust of wind. If this catastrophe were to happen, the ladies would have to adopt the plan I once saw pursued at a small watering place in Spain, where they donned and doffed their bathing costumes at home, and walked valiantly through the streets dressed à la Mrs. Bloomer."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The deposits in the savings banks during the week have been unprecedentedly large. Several of the banks are refusing all sums over $1,000.

The New-York Cotton Exchange will be closed to-day, and business will not be resumed until the morning of the 6th inst.

Judge Blatchford has gone to Newport, but will return on the 13th inst. and on the 3d prox. to remain a few days each time, to hear motions, arrange cases on the calendars, &c.

Margaret McGuire, aged forty years, of No. 70 New Chambers street, quarreled last night with her husband, Peter McGuire, who stabbed her in the side with a scissors, injuring her severely.

Margaret Donovan, aged fourteen months, was drowned last night by falling into a tub of water, her mother having left her alone in a room at No. 216 East Fifty-ninth street.

An unknown man, supposed to be a coal passer on the steamer Bristol at Pier No. 28 North River, was found insensible at No. 176 West street yesterday evening, and taken to the Park Hospital.

During an altercation at No. 311 Monroe street last night, James Preston, aged twenty, of No. 308 Monroe street, was stabbed twice in the left breast by Martin Doorman, who was arrested and locked up in the Thirteenth Precinct.

The body of a man, supposed to be a German, about fifty years of age, was found in the Narrows to-day. The deceased wore a flannel undershirt, check overshirt, white cotton drawers, brown-mixed socks, light-brown pants, and black coat and vest. Three flat-irons, inclosed in a tailor's bag, were attached to one of his wrists.

The funeral ceremonies of Capt. Alfred F. Puffer, Deputy Collector of Customs, were performed yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Masonic Temple, Grand Master Thorne presiding. The remains were afterward forwarded to Boston, where they will be interred.

The steam yacht race between Mr. Havemeyer's yacht Ideal and Mr. Jacob Lorillard's yacht Lookout, which commenced on Thursday morning, has resulted in a victory for the Ideal, she having beaten the Lookout by 2 hours 18 minutes and 20 seconds. The course was 240 miles around Long Island, and the boats started from Fort Schuyler, which was also the finishing-point of the race.

BROOKLYN.

There will be music in Prospect Park this afternoon.

In most of the public schools closing exercises were held yesterday.

All of the Brooklyn courts have adjourned until September. Only chamber business will be transacted in the interim.

During the past month the Controller has paid out $2,027,443 94.

A meeting of the East River Bridge Trustees was to have been held yesterday, but a quorum failed to report at the appointed time, and the meeting was adjourned until Wednesday next at 2 P. M.

Police Superintendent Folk has issued a general order directing the Captains of the various precincts to keep the off platoons in the station-houses on the 5th instant, ready for service at a moment's notice.

A special meeting of the Aldermanic Committee appointed to consider the application of the Directors of the Brooklyn Silent Safety Elevated Railroad to change the route they had first settled on was held to-day, but no definite action was taken.

William Gallaway, the driver of car No. 14, of the Franklin Avenue Line, which ran over and killed Adam Whett, aged three years, of No. 217 Wythe avenue, on Wednesday evening, gave himself up yesterday to the Police and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Officer Hamilton discovered three burglars about 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the act of attempting to enter the grocery store of Joseph Young at the corner of Lorimer and Seigel streets. On the approach of the officer the burglars fled, and in the darkness effected their escape. The officer fired three shots at the flying burglars.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The potato bug has made its appearance in the vicinity of Tuckahoe.

The Lovatt silk factory of Tarrytown has been leased by New-York men, and operations have commenced with a full set of hands.

The present population of Yonkers is believed, from partial returns of the enumerators, to be between 18,000 and 19,000, an increase of about twenty per cent. in five years.

At a congregational meeting of the Second Presbyterian Church of Peekskill it was unanimously resolved to extend a call to Rev. Roderick Terry to become their Pastor. Mr. Terry is a graduate of Yale College.

The lecture-room of St. Paul's Methodist Church at Tarrytown has been completed and dedicated by Bishop Janes. The cost of the whole building, when completed, will be $30,000, nearly all of which has been secured.

LONG ISLAND.

The Colorado bug has reached Newtown, and taken possession of several fields of potatoes at Maspeth and Cornish.

The next regatta in Flushing Bay will be sailed on Tuesday, the 20th inst. It is expected that there will be a large number of entries, as there will be a special prize, a cup valued at $163, given by ex-Gov. Hoffman.

A number of burglaries have recently occurred in the vicinity of Sag Harbor. Among other houses, those of Messrs. Anthony, Golden, and Eldridge have been entered, and a house in the village has been robbed.

Four valuable horses belonging to a gentleman in Brooklyn while at pasture on the farm of Mr. Plain, near Newtown, managed to escape, and wandered on to the Long Island Railroad track. While there they were confined to the track by steep embankments on either side. While walking along the track a freight train came down the steep grade. The horses attempted to save themselves by running, but had gone a short distance only when they were overtaken and killed.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Excise Commissioners of the town of Westfield met again yesterday and granted several additional licenses—all, it is alleged, contrary to law in many respects. Mr. Alexander Benedict having resigned from the board, Mr. Philip Benham was appointed by the Supervisors, and occupied the seat. The Church Committee propose to prosecute the Excise Commissioners for all their alleged illegal acts.

A fire broke out early yesterday morning in an out-building on the old Ketcham farm at Richmond Hill, Richmond, owned by Mr. McKinney, of New-York, and destroyed that building, together with several adjoining out-houses, including the barn. A barn recently built was saved. The loss on the buildings and contents—hay, farming implements, &c.—is about $3,000, partially covered by insurance.

NEW-JERSEY.

A chancery execution has been issued against the Montclair Railroad Company on the foreclosure of a mortgage held by the Trustees for $2,081,000.

Collector Kingsland reports that the receipts of Hudson County for last year were $1,095,224 81, and expenses $1,056,310 30, leaving a balance of $38,914 51.

Counsel for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York have filed a bill in the Court of Chancery for the foreclosure of a mortgage against the Erie Railway Company.

The formal opening of "Washington's Head-quarters" will take place at Morristown on Monday next. Special trains will be run that day. Secretary Robeson and ex Gov. Randolph will deliver orations.

The body of an unknown man, bruised and mangled in a horrible manner, was found yesterday morning, lying on the Northern Railroad track, near the New-Durham station. It is supposed that he was run over by a train during the night.

Upon the recommendation of Mayor Buckley, of Paterson, the Board of Aldermen have appointed a committee to co-operate with the local Board of Underwriters in investigating the efficiency of the Fire Department and the water supply.

Last night Capt. McHorney and Officer Sadler, of the First Precinct, Jersey City Police, made a descent upon a gambling-house at the corner of Exchange place and Hudson street, and arrested Gen. John Ramsay, George Davis, and Richard Sharkey, the proprietors.

Under an arrangement with the creditors, the Grant Locomotive Works will resume operations in Paterson next Tuesday, employing 200 or 300 men, for two or three months, to complete ten of the Russian locomotives, and to undertake thereafter any new work that may offer. The works will still be under the management of D. B. Grant.

In the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, William Eltringham, the clerk of election who was convicted of fraud in the Spring election held in Jersey City in 1874, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. In pronouncing sentence, Judge Hoffman said the court had been thus lenient in consequence of the deformed physical condition of the prisoner, and because the court believed he was not the leader in the nefarious scheme to deprive the people of their rights. It was expected, however, that the leaders would be ultimately secured and made to serve a term in State Prison.

A BIG SNAKE STORY.

The Baltimore *American* says that considerable consternation exists at present among the people residing in the vicinity of Hall Springs, on the Harford road, about two miles from Baltimore, owing to stories about the appearance of a very large snake in the neighborhood. Those who think they have seen his snakeship say that he is fully fifteen feet long, about eight inches in diameter, and two feet in circumference. On Tuesday last he was seen, it is said, on the place of Mr. J. F. Lee, the owner of the Olive Mill. The snake passed through the garden, and came within a hundred feet of the stable. Its track was afterward measured by Mr. Lee, who states its dimensions to be eleven and a half inches in width in the narrowest place, and about fifteen inches in the widest. Mr. Lee's place is a short distance beyond Hall's Springs, and is located on the east bank of Herring Run. On the west bank, opposite the dam, there is a large rock, with a sort of cave underneath. This is thought to be the den of the monster snake, who has been noticed on several occasions in the woods near by. The miller in the employ of Mr. Lee says that a few days ago he noticed the snake lying, apparently asleep, under the breast of the dam. He apprised Mr. Lee, on the latter's return from the city, of the fact, who scarcely believed the story. The visit of the snake to his place on Tuesday last, however, thoroughly convinced Mr. Lee that the snake in reality existed, and was one of unusual proportions. This gentleman avers that a snake of the size described has the capacity of swallowing a calf four or five weeks old, and that a boy or a girl ten or twelve years of age would be a mere mouthful. Mr. Lee states that he is willing to give $500 for the capture of the snake alive, or in lieu thereof $25 to any one who will kill it. Several attempts have been made to kill the snake and have failed, for the simple reason that the parties making the attempts, on coming across it and noticing its huge proportions, incontinently fled. The Superintendent of the Turnpike Company, who is a portly German, was walking in the woods a few days ago when he met the snake. He rushed from the spot, and never slackened his speed until he reached the door of his domicile. His nervous system was so terribly shocked that he has not yet entirely recovered. Several other persons have seen the snake, and the stories that are afloat about it have been productive of a great deal of excitement and comment in the neighborhood of Hall Springs. It is understood that an effort will be made in a few days to capture the snake. It is proposed to fasten a strong chain, with a sharp hook attached, to a tree in the neighborhood of the den. On the hook will be placed a live chicken. The snake, it is confidently expected, will go for the chicken and take in the shark hook as well, which, it is thought, will insure its capture.

A LETTER FROM CALHOUN.

The New-Orleans *Republican* publishes the following letter from John C. Calhoun to a friend, whose name it suppresses, while mentioning the fact that he was subsequently Governor of one of the Southern territories:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 22, 1820.

MY DEAR SIR: I most sincerely sympathize with you on that reverse of fortune which you have made known to me in your two last letters. The calamity of the times appears to be such to the West that but few will entirely escape the severe visitation. Yet in your case it must be a source of much consolation that it has been brought on you not by imprudent speculations or by living beyond your means, but by a generous confidence in others. As soon as the President returned to the city I brought your case before him; and I can venture to say that he feels a lively interest in your favor, of which on the first suitable occasion he will give you substantial proof. He fully confides in your talents and integrity, and feels that your claim is increased by your reverses. In the meantime he is not aware of any vacancy in the West which would suit you, and he desires me to say to you that he desires you, should any vacancy occur which would suit you, to communicate your wish in relation to it.

I have had a long and very agreeable excursion to the North. The country through which I passed is, I presume, surpassed by very few. The interior of New-York, taking it all and all, is an admirable country. In New-England I was much gratified to find that, since my residence there formerly, there has been a great increase of attachment to our republican institutions. We have no foreign news except such as you have seen detailed in the public prints.

To return to yourself, you are young and with an excellent constitution, and with your talents and experience will readily, with proper exertion, reclaim your affairs. You must not, therefore, despair, or permit yourself to take any hasty resolution. Continue vigorously the pursuit in which you are engaged till a favorable opportunity offers, still to do better yourself. It is said to be easy to advise those in misfortune, but I am sure you will not set down my suggestions to a cold lecturing morality, but to a sincere desire to see you prosper.

With great respect and esteem I am,
J. C. CALHOUN.

A FATAL ERROR.

The Rochester *Union* of June 30 has the following: "A few days ago Mrs. Shafer, a lady living in Rush, purchased at the grocery store of W. E. Rogers, in Scottsville, what she supposed to be epsom salts. She took a dose on Sunday, and was made so sick that medical aid was summoned, and it was feared she would not survive. Her symptoms at one time were of the most alarming character. Yesterday, however, she had so far recovered as to be regarded out of danger. A sample of the drug which she had taken for epsom salts was submitted to a druggist for inspection, and found to be sulphate of zinc. Some two weeks ago a Canadian living in Scottsville was also made very sick from taking a dose of what he bought for epsom salts at the same store. On visiting Mr. Rogers' store and laying the facts before him it was found that he was not to blame, primarily, for these serious mistakes. He exhibited a box of the material which he had been selling, and which he had bought of J. K. Post, in this city, for epsom salts. It proved to be sulphate of zinc, although Mr. Rogers was not before aware of the fact. Mr. Post was notified of the mistake, and sent a man up to Scottsville to see about it. So palpable was the blunder that it could not be explained away under any hypothesis. It will be remembered that some time ago a man living near the Rapids became the victim of a similar mistake. He went to Post's drug store to buy some epsom salts, and when he got home both himself and wife took doses of what was supposed to be that medicine. Both were made violently sick, and the man died in terrible agony from the effects of the poison. The woman recovered. In this instance the material taken likewise proved to be sulphate of zinc. The coincidence of these serious mistakes, so similar in character, being laid at the door of a drug store which has always hitherto borne the highest reputation for reliability will be regretted. It is certainly not too much to ask, however, in behalf of public safety, that some measures be taken to prevent a recurrence of such accidents in the future."

A POLITICAL CLUB-HOUSE.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 2.—The corner-stone of the United Empire Club, which is to be the head-quarters of the Conservative Party, was laid yesterday by Sir John A. Macdonald, who delivered a patriotic address. Other members of the association also spoke.

1775 AND 1875.—Exhibit your patriotism by all legitimate methods, one of which is the procural of a KNOX'S HAT, designed expressly for the celebration of our annual holiday, the Fourth of July. It is of marvelous beauty, one of the happiest conceptions of the popular hatter. Call and inspect it at No. 212 Broadway, or in his Fifth Avenue Hotel establishment.—*Advertisement.*

LADIES WHO ARE NURSING often have trouble with gathered breasts. The relief obtained from the use of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR in such cases is astonishing. 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

NO DISAGREEMENT about WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT. All acknowledge the best, safest and quickest remedy for pain. For catarrh use WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR, sold everywhere.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 2.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 31c. Resin steady at $1 50 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 [illegible] for Hard, $2 30 for Yellow Dip, and $4 35 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 75.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:33 | Sun sets.....7:34 | Moon sets...8:28
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..8:06 | Gov. Island...8:55 | Hell Gate.10:17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........FRIDAY, July 2.

CLEARED.

Steamship Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.
Ship Emerald Isle, Stocker, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros. & Co.
Barks Iona, (Austrian) Ragusin, Southampton, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Unione, (Italian) Corrao, Bristol, Eng., John C. Seager; Alden Besse, Noyes, Melbourne and Hobart Town, R. W. Cameron & Co.
Brig Santa Maria Vecchia, (Italian) Sghgnese, Bristol, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.
Schrs. A. B. Baxter, (Br.,) Baxter, Maitland, N. S., C. W. Bertaux; Ella Pressey, Pressey, Portsmouth, N. H., Candy & Pressey; The Star, (Br.,) Lynch, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Ovetta, Harvey, Baltimore; John H. Chaffee, Buell, Portland, Me.; C. W. Bentley, Baker, Harwich, Mass.; Mary M., Murray, Boston.
Barge Baltimore, McCue, Baltimore.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Colombo, (Br.,) Burkitt, Hull June 14, via Southampton 17th, with mdse. and passengers to C. L. Wright & Co. Had strong westerly winds during the entire passage.
Steam-ship Somerset, (Br., new, 1,923 tons,) Western, Bristol, Eng., June 19, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Morgan.
Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.
Steam-ship Richmond, Kelly, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.
Ship Freeman Clark, Bosworth, of and from Bath, June 23, in ballast to Simonson & Howes. Will load for San Francisco.
Ship Frank Jones, Ross, Liverpool 38 ds., with mdse. to C. H. Marshall & Co.
Bark Victoria, (Norw.,) Beebegaard, Grimstadt 74 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Rebecca Carnana, Johnson, Matanzas 8 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co.
Brig Aquidneck, Johnson, Norwich, to James E. Ward & Co.
Brig Spray Bloom, (of Arichat,) Ganion, Philadelphia, in ballast to Hatton, Watson & Co.
Brig Confederate, (of Digby, N. S.,) Grant, Bonaire 14 ds., with redwood, &c., to D. R. DeWolf & Co.
Schr. John C. Smith, (of Belfast, Me.,) Jones, Matanzas 17 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to F. H. Smith & Co.
Schr. James Ford, Small, Leghorn 60 ds., with marble and rags to Fabbricotti Bros.—passed Gibraltar May 15.
Schr. Maggie and Lucy, Avery, Baltimore.
Schr. S. W. Bonnell, Bonnell, Virginia.
Schr. Ben Borland, Speights, South Carolina 5 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.
Schr. C. E. Page, Page, Satilla River, Ga., 6 ds., with railroad ties to A. Boody.
Schr. C. W. Locke, Putts, Alexandria, for New-Haven.
Schr. M. L. Wedmore, Moore, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with shingles to master.
Schr. Adair F. Bonney, Kendall, from Saba, which arr. June 30, reports June 26, lat. 32 05, lon. 70 27, spoke schr. Impulse, hence, for Belize, Hon., 7 ds. out; same time bark Ellen Stevens, from Baltimore, for Matanzas, 7 ds. out.
Schr. Willie Harris, Tenney, Parrsfield, N. B., 10 ds., with piling to A. Richardson.
Schr. Almira T. Rowland, Rowland, New-Haven.
Schr. Mary Anna, Lynch, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Joseph Rogers, Dickerson, New-Haven.
Schr. Hiram S. Tuthill, Freeman, New-Haven.
Schr. Brunette, Rich, Bangor, with lumber to J. McLain.
Schr. Globe, Ward, Bangor, with lumber to C. Peters & Co.
Schr. Champion, Luvey, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son.
Schr. John Boynton, Hilyard, Calais, with lumber to master.
Schr. Free Wind, Frisbee, Portland, with lumber for Rondout.
Schr. Mary Brewer, Saunders, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Lizzie Lane, West, Thomaston, with granite to Johnson & Smith.
Schr. Granite State, Burgess, Rockport, Me., with granite to Johnson & Smith.
Schr. Jennie L. Vandervoort, Holmes, Portland, with lumber for Jersey City.
Schr. Addie Sawyer, Cook, Boston.
Schr. F. N. Colcord, Chase, Boston.
Schr. David Pearsall, Smith, Greenwich.
Schr. Constantine, Williams, New-London.
Schr. Harriet Lewis, Searles, Somerset.
Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Fall River.
Schr. Iris, Chase, Fall River.
Schr. Isaac H. Borden, Rich, Fall River.
Schr. Ida, Deering, Taunton.
Schr. Hastings, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. E. F. Meany, Stewart, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Florence L. Lockwood, Ferris, New-Haven.
Schr. Justice, Taylor, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. John Wright, Young, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Treasure, Wilson, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Helen Mar, Nickerson, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Brown, Providence, for Elizabethport.
WIND.—Sunset, light, S.; clear.

SAILED.

Ship Washington, for Liverpool; barks Agon, for Stettin; Jupiter, for Neufahrwasser; G. M. Tucker, for Stettin; Nictaux, for Liverpool; brig R. W. Messer, for Dantzic; schr. Jas. R. Talbot, for —.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, June 30.—Sld. bark Deauk Freres, N. of Hatteras; brig Hyperion, Leland, do.; Ysedora Rionda, Phumser, do.; Dei Gratia, (Br.,) Morehouse, do.; Cheviot, (Br.,) Bogart, do.; schr. Geo. Walker, Wilcox, do.

CIENFUEGOS, June 30.—Arr. brig Cleone, Maloney, New-York.
June 28.—Sld. brig John Wesley, Thompson, Baltimore; schr. Ocean Lily, (Br.,) Reddy, Halifax.
ST. JAGO, June 24.—Arr. steamer W. G. Hewes, Tripp, Indianola, (and sld. 20th for do.;) sch. J. L. Merrill, Halsey, New-York.
HAVANA, July 2.—Sld. brig Constancia, (Span.,) Mahigez, St. Mary's, Ga.
1st.—Sld. steamers C. W. Lord, Colton, New-Orleans; Margaret, Baker, do.; brigs Stella, Davis, Pascagoula; Sensert, (Span.) Alsena, Newfoundland; schrs. J. E. Sandford, New-York; J. D. Robinson, Glover, do.
MATANZAS, June 29.—Arr. brig Mary A. Chase, Dolan, Philadelphia.
30th.—Arr. brig D. C. Chapman, Knight, Baltimore.
July 1.—Arr. brig Winfield, Bibber, Boston.
SINGAPORE, July 2.—Arr. ship Cyclone, Marshall, Liverpool.
In port, ship Bengal, Blanchard, from Cardiff, to load for New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 2.—Sld. for United States ports, Maid of Glanwern, Halden, Deveti Dubrovacki, Venture, Oriflamme, Hattie H., Navesink, Roslin Castle, Krey Woggerson, Lake Erie, Maryland.
Arr. out on the 28th of June, Ariosto, Soren Berger, the latter at Copenhagen, Allegro.
Arr. out on the 30th of June, Hermod, Helene.
Arr. out on the 1st inst., Dharwar, Battleaxe, the latter at Falmouth.
Arr. out on the 2d inst., Emma, Capt. Lucovic; Carricks.
SOUTHAMPTON, July 2.—The North German Lloyd Steam-ship Ohio, Capt. Meyer, from Baltimore June 20, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.
QUEENSTOWN, July 2.—The Cunard Line Steam-ship Scythia, Capt. Hains, from New-York June 23, for Liverpool, arr. here at 7 o'clock this morning.
The White Star Line steam-ship Adriatic sld. hence for New-York at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon.
BRISTOL, July 2.—The steam-ship Cornwall, Capt. Stamper, from New-York, for this port, passed Crookhaven yesterday.
BRISTOL, Eng., July 2.—Steamer Cornwall, Capt. Stamper, from New-York, arr. here to-day.
QUEENSTOWN, July 2.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Montreal sld. for New-York to-day.

MARRIED.

ASHTON—SILL.—On Wednesday, June 30, at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, by Rev. Thomas H. Sill, Rev. AMOS T. ASHTON, of Providence, R. I., to AMELIA H., daughter of the late Rev. Frederick Sill, of this City. No cards.
☞ Providence, R. I., papers please copy.
BULLARD—COLBURN.—On Thursday, July 1, by Rev. William J. Seabury, at the Church of the Annunciation, WILLARD BULLARD to SARAH P. COLBURN, all of this City.
BURNET—HUNT.—At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 1, by Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, Bishop of Long Island, CLARENCE L. BURNET and Mrs. HELEN HUNT of Brooklyn.
DAVIS—ALLEN.—On Tuesday, June 29, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector of the Church of the Annunciation, HENRY W. DAVIS, of Philadelphia, to Miss ELIZABETH C., daughter of William A. Allen, of New-York.
HICKOK—FRALEIGH.—June 30, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. H. Travis, JOHN F. HICKOK, of Brooklyn, to ELETHERA H. FRALEIGH, of La Grange, N. Y.
LEONARD—SMITH.—Thursday, June 17, 1875, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, S. T. D., Rector St. Ignatius, M. L. ADELAIDE MACLELLAN, daughter of the late Col. W. P. Smith, of Philadelphia, to Mr. H. KINGSLAND LEONARD, of New-York City.
OWENS—HORN.—On Wednesday, June 30, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. W. Sallecks, Miss MAMIE THURSTON, daughter of Henry J. Horn, Esq., to Mr. J. EDWIN OWENS, all of this City.

DIED.

BLACKBURN.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, July 1, Mrs. JOSEPHINE G. BLACKBURN, daughter of Samuel B. Garvin, of this city.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her father's residence, No. 58 West 36th st., on Sunday afternoon, July 4, at 12:30 o'clock.
BURKHALTER.—On Friday, July 2, after a lingering illness, EUPHEMIA, widow of the late Stephen Burkhalter.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, No. 230 West 4th st., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.
BURT.—At New-Brighton, July 1, ALICE H., only daughter of H. D. W. and Henrietta M. Burt, aged 1 year, 4 months, and 14 days.
Funeral at Christ Church, New-Brighton, at 2 o'clock Saturday, July 3.
COLT.—On July 1, of diphtheria, JULIA C., eldest daughter of J. B. and Julia C. Colt, aged 8 years and 2 months.
Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 268 Livingston st., Brooklyn, Saturday, July 3, at 4 P. M.
FREEBORN.—On Wednesday evening, June 30, FRANCES FREEBORN.
Relatives and friends, also the friends of her brother, James F. Freeborn, are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 2 West 47th st., on Saturday, July 3, at 10 A. M.
ROMAN.—At his home in Hagerstown, Md., on Thursday, July 1, of acute peritonitis, J. DIXON ROMAN, son of the late Hon. J. Dixon Roman, aged 21 years, a member of the Harvard Class of '76.
SCARLETT.—On Thursday, July 1, of inflammation of the bowels, CHARLES R. SCARLETT.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 416 West 45th st., on Sunday, July 4, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,
THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,
THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,
BY THE AUTHOR OF "A PAIR OF BLUE EYES," "FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD," &c.

MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY
IN
THE SUNDAY EDITION
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY, JULY 4, WILL CONTAIN THE CONTINUATION OF MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY, WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR ITS COLUMNS, ENTITLED
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